GORE & CO.,

03 E. Randolph-st., LY LICENSED DNEERS. given to sales at Private

appraisement where HALSTED-ST., April 8, roa. m., retiring from business, consitoves. Tinvare, Plantshed are and Lamps, Table and ardware, Wire Goods, Woodnow-cases, Scales, and Pissul reserve.

W. BECK FORD, Salesman.

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st Harrison-st., OAKLEY. wn Stone Residence April 8, at 10 o'clock,

quare Grand Piano. TROY & CO., Auctioneers, 78 and 80 Randolph-st OOREHOUSE.

Il 8. at 9:30 a. m., basement of the three story

Wabash-av., e consisting of Parlor Suits in rble and Wood-Top Chamber etc., etc., all new within the reaerve OOREHOUSE, Agetioneer. ge Sale!

11 8, at 10 a. m., (New Number)

Parlor Set, Chamber Sets, etc., etc.

On be besutifully DYED.

OLEANED, and REPAIRED,

it iriling expenses and as tellular tellular constant and act was tellular tellu NDY.

El. 22, 83, or 85 for a sample by express, of the bost ies in America, put up glo-and strictly pure. Release Chicago. Confectioner, The Headisun-8, Chicago,

FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1880-TWELVE PAGES.

SHIRTS.

We use none but good materials in our Shirts, and manufacture them in the best possible manner. Our assortment of Foreign Fancy Shirtings is unusually large and attractive.

VOLUME XL.

WILSON BROS., 113 & 115 STATE-ST.

tetall--First Floor. Wholesale--Upper Floors

COUNTY TREASURER,

Cook County, Illinois.

CHICAGO, March 19, 1880.

Cook County will issue its bonds to the amount of 188,50, to be known as "Refunding Bonds," bearginterest from the first day of May, 1880, at the rate (slé per cent per annum, payable semi-annually on as first day of May and November in each yearat the county Treasurer's Office in Chicago.

The bonds run twenty years from May 1st, 1880, and anyable at the County Treasurer's Office.

These bonds will be issued in place of a like amount (7 per cent "War Fund Bonds" which mature on at day. Bids for the purchase of the "Refunding onds," (46 per cent) for all or any portion thereof, ill be received at the County Treasurer's Office at hicago, on or before the 10th day of April next, and sey will be ready for delivery on the 20th of April.

W. T. JOHNSON, County Treasurer.

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY

APRIL 21.

Tickets, \$1. Out-of-town orders of \$5.00 and upwards always made by certified check, draft, or sent by express.

For full particulars and orders address
M. J. RICHMOND, Covington, Ky., or
G. UPING 1'0N, 509 Broadway, New York,
YRED ERBY, 97 & 89 Washington-st., Chi

List of drawings always published in the New York erald, Sun. Staats-Zeitung, Philadelphia Record, niisdelphia Sunder Dispatch, Philadelphia Record, neinnati Enquirer, Classical Commercial, and onisville Commercial. All out-town ticket-hold-sare mailed a copy of the official list as soon as re-tred.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. Grand Extraordinary Drawing Has regularly taken place on Tuesday, APRIL 13.

GENTS' HATS.

CHAS. W. BARNES, OF STATE-ST.

LAKE NAVIGATION. Chicago, Grand Traverse, and Mackinac Line.

THE PROP. CITY OF TRAVERSE will leave for Traverse City, Mich., SATURDAY, April III. For Passage or Freight apply to Hannah, Lay & Co., near west end Tweifth-st. Bridge. HANNAH, LAY & CO.

OCEAN NAVIGATION. NORTH CERMAN LLOYD.

STATE LINE row, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and London-rom N. Y., every Thursday. First Cabin, 30 according to accommodation. Second Cabin. Baroadway, N. Y., and 164 Randolph-st., Chicago.

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STATIONERY AND PRINTING,

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THE PUBLIC---BOKER'S BITTERS. THE TUBIAL BURKEN OF DITTERS, BY ARR OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS, in accordance with the desire frequently expressed, with in the United States and abroad, these Bitters, sing and insity celebrated for their fineness as a cordia, and for their medicinal virtues against all dissections of orasising from the digestive organs, will saforth be put up and sold not only in quark but ALSO IN PINT BOTTLES,

Scienal, family, traveling, and other purposes had at all the principal drugststs, grocers, marchants, see. L. FUNKS. Jr., Sole Agent Tork, No. 78 John St. Post-Office Box LOS.

DID YOU SEE "OUR" PROCESSION?

WILLOUGHBY. HILL & O. retire about "midnight" and sleep until "quarter of one," devoting twenty-three hours and fifteen minutes to the "Patriotic" task of cloth-ing "masculinity" of every age and form in the best posible manner at smallest pos-

We sell goods in a "four-story" building, yet there are more stories than four necessary to our business. However, they are "true" ones, well told by enthusiastic salesmen because they are true stories. Our salesmen know them to be true. Our salesmen believe in us, believe we intend to do the square thing by our "customers" and by them. Well, what is the result? And we answer by inviting you into what is said to be the Handsomest Clothing Establishment in America, and you will see the result.

Advertising is all right enough, but we believe it must be backed up by the right goods, at right prices. WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO. 190 feet front. We mean the store corner Madison and Clark-sts.

Also, 416 to 424 Milwaukee-av., and 100 feet front on N. Curtis-st. Also, corner Blue Island-av. and Twelfth-st., 163 feet front on the two streets.

553 feet of frontage in Chicago. You see Willoughby, Hill & Co. resent a good front. See you again.

GENTLEMEN'S 1-2 Hose **NEW GOODS.**

We have in stock more than 2,000 Patterns and Colors in 1-2 Mose, including all

WILSON BROS. 113 & 115 STATE-ST. etail--First Floor. Wholesale--Upper Floors.

St Jacobs Oil The Great German Remedy.

PROMPTLY CURES GERMANS, FRENCHMEN, SPANIARDS,

SPANIARDS, SWEDES, HOLLANDERS, DANES, BOHEMIANS, PORTUGUESE, ITALIANS, POLES,

And the people of every nationality UNDER THE SUN. of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Backache, Headas Sprains, and all similar bodily pains and ailments.

Directions in eleven languages with every bottle. Druggists sell this Great German Remedy at 50 CENTS.

STACEY HILL, Esq., of the Mt. Aubur Inclined Railroad, Cincinnatt, O., says: "Un loubtedly it is a remarkable medicine." TO RENT.

FOR RENT. BAYARD BUILDING. 160 and 162 Washington-st.,

Year the new Court-House, suitable for Attorneys of thers. Building heated by steam, with Passenger Ele-rator, and kept in first-class order. Single offices with good light, at 88. SAM'L GEHR,

TO RENT,

Tribune Building

A large Corner Office, with Vault, on the Second Floor. Apply to

WM. C. DOW, Room 8.

WANTED.

Wanted—an energetic man, well acquainted with the Wholesale and Retail Grocery Trade adjacent to the Missouri River, to sell a well-known brand of a staple article. Muss be able to give unqualified recommendations as to character, ability, etc. Give names of presentand recent employers. Address, with full name, etc., A 91, Tribune office.

FUR STORAGE. FURS preserved from Moths, stored in fire-proof rooms. For perfect safety leave your Furs or address to send for them with BARNES, 86 Madison-st. (Tribune Building).

WASHINGTON

The Spectre of Troops at the Polls Frighting the Democracy.

One of the Extra-Session Issues Brought Forward Again.

The Republicans Still Contesting the Question of Political Riders,

And Insisting on the Right of Full and Free Discussion.

Day Spent in Wrangling

Over Points of Order. Carlisle's Bill Favoring Distillers

Is Adopted by the Com-

mittee. Heated Caucus of Democrats Over the Kellogg-Spofford

Many of the Members Favor Letting the Matter Rest for the Present.

Contested Case.

Ignatius Donnelly, Blatherskite, Now Howls to Have His Investigation Investigated,

His Political Honesty, So Called, Having Been Impugned in the Springer

THE ARMY BILL.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribe Democrats to-day decided that the troops-at-colls amendment was in order as a political rider to the Army Appropriations bill, and then endeavored to prevent any debate upon the general question. The Democrats in-vited the battle and then undertook to flee from the battlefield. Notwithstanding there was an arrangement yesterday as clear and distinct as it is possible to express one in language, the Democratic leaders sought refuge under a technicality and endeavored to escape the debate which the Republicans that is new and desirable in French, English and Irish were certain to force upon them. They hoped to accomplish their purpose and to defeat and defy the Republicans scheme and through cowardice in its exe-cution. There were some of the prominent Democrats who were truthful and manly enough to acknowledge that the Republicans were correct in their interpretation of the understanding, but the Republicans had to resort to threats to accomplish their purpose. The Republicans simply said, "We understood that there was to be a debate upon this question, and we intend that there shall be." The parliamentary construction of that lan-guage only could be that the Republicans would

AVAIL THEMSELVES of all the resources at the command of the minority to enforce their demand, and that minority to enforce their demand, and that the Democrats would be compelled to remain in session until they should be pleased to do justice to the Republicans. Accordingly the Democrats reluctantly, and with the worst possible spirit, decided to escape the delay and fatigue involved in fillbustering expedients. Defeated at this point, the Democrats endeavored to make their concession valueless by seeking to limit the debate to four hours. Pending the wrangle on this subject, the House adjourned, the greater part of the day having been wasted.

In this debate to-day upon the point of order there was a foreshadowing of the position which the Republicans will take. They will maintain that

CONGRESS HAS NO RIGHT to take away the power of the Executive, who, according to law, has the right, and whose duty it is, to keep peace at the polls by the employment of the officers of the Government, and that if such a law should be enacted the Executive would not be bound, under his oath and the Constitution, to ob-serve it. Several Representatives took the ground that the President could execute the law in spite of the rider. Hooker, of Mississippi, went over the old ground about English precedents, which Thurman took, and which was so ably refuted at the extra ses-sion. The ruling of Sam Cox, by which the amendment was made in order, was an ex-ceedingly forced construction of the new rule, which will not stand the test of any rational, parliamentary interpretation, and which will have to be classed with many partisan rulings which have marred the annals of both par-DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

To the Western Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8.—The House WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8.—The House went into Committee of the Whole (Cox in the chair) upon the Army Appropriation bill, the pending question being upon a point of order raised against the amendment prohibiting any of the appropriations to be used for the subsistence, equipment, transportation, or compensation of any portion of the army to be used as a police force to keep the peace at the polls at any election held within any State. any State.

Mr. Keifer argued in support of the point

any State.

Mr. Keifer argued in support of the point of order, contending that the amendment changed the existing law without reducing the expenditures. He was not prepared to concede Congress had the power by law to take away from the President the right under the Constitution to execute the laws, but he was bound to assume that the proposed amendment had been offered for the purpose of taking away that Presidential right, and in so far as it did that it changed the existing law.

Mr. Frye hoped no Republican at any rate would admit that, if the amendment did become a law, it would take away any of the President's power.

Mr. Keifer then proceeded to argue that the amendment did not propose in any feature to cut down the expenditures of the Government. All the money appropriated by the bill would be expended whether the amendment became part of the bill or not. He denied that the amendment came from the committee having jurisdiction over the subject matter. The proposed amendment amounted to nothing more than adirection as to how the money appropriated should be used, and in that sense had no connection

The Chicago Paily Tribune.

with military affairs, and did not come within the jurisdiction of the Military Committee. He contended that the amendment had not been reported from the Committee within the meaning of the rule, inasmuch as it was not accompanied by a formal report.

All. SPARKS

argued that the proposition had been reported from the Committee on Military Affairs in conformity with the rules.

Mr. Garfield inquired whether the proposition had ever been reported to the House, or whether it had not been reported to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Sparks replied that was a mere technicality, and if there was any point in it he was willing to let it stand. He insisted that the Committee on Military Affairs had original jurisdiction over the subject matter of the amendment.

Mr. Garfield inquired whether the gentleman from Illinois held that the Committee on Military Affairs had anything to do with the use of money paid to the army.

Mr. Sparks replied that most certainly it had. The proposed amendment related to money for the use of the army, and the use of the army was the subject matter purely within the control of the Military Committee.

Mr. Calkins argued that the amendment was

out of order
on the ground that not only did it change the
existing law without retrenching the expenditures, but came from a committee
which did not have jurisdiction over the sublect matter.

penditures, but came from a committee which did not have jurisdiction over the subject matter.

Mr. Garfield closed the discussion on the point of order. He said, if in order at all, the amendment could only be so by virtue of the proviso to Rule 21, which admitted amendments reported from committees having jurisdiction over the subject matter of such agendments. No committee had jurisdiction over any subject whatever unless that subject was referred to it in one of two ways,—either by general order expressed by the rules, or by special order of the House. The rule which determined over what subject the Military Committee should have jurisdiction by pregnant negative declared it should have no jurisdiction over matters pertaining to the pay of the army. The subject matter of the amendment had not been referred to the Committee, and, therefore, in no way did it have jurisdiction over the matter. The amendment did not regulate or limit the use of the army in any way whatever. It was solely confined to the limitation of the payment of money, and could only be reported under the rules by the Committee on Appropriations.

THE CHAIR held that, if the army was relieved by the pro-posed amendment from any additional duty, it would be in the line of retrenchment. It could not be otherwise. The conclusion must be arrived at that if the amendment was adopted there would be a saving to the peo-ple. Therefore he would rule that the amendment was in order.

Mr. Conger appealed from the decision of the Chair. the Chair.

The Committee sustained the decision.—

The Committee sustained the decision,—yeas, 103; nays, 93.

Mr. Conger suggested that the time had come for general debate upon the proposition, according to the previous agreement.

Mr. McMillan made a point of order that no general debate could be had at this stage.

Mr. Hawley—It was distinctly understood and agreed there should be a general debate.

Mr. McMillan—There was objection distinctly made to such agreement.

Mr. Clymer thought there had been an implied agreement that a general debate should be had, and upon his motion the Committee arose for the purpose of coming to some understanding.

arose for the purpose of coming to some understanding.

Mr. Frye intimated that the Republicans intended to have debate.

DISCUSSION AROSE
in the House as to whether or not any agreement had been entered into, Mr. Hawley stating that, had he not understood there was such agreement, he would have contended for a longer general debate upon the bill. "I cannot understand," said he, addressing the Democratic side, "why you want to run away from this battle-field. Where are your plumed Knights of Navarre? You seek to run from this field. What is the matter with you?"

you?"
Mr. Sparks stated that he had distinctly Mr. Sparks stated that he had distinctly objected to any agreement as to any general debate upon the pending proposition, but he was willing to allow a reasonable time. If any man on his side of the House desired to discuss the question, he suggested that he should be shot on the spot.

Mr. Conger—That is the usual manner in which you dispose of persons who discuss questions politically.

Mr. Atkins said, as he understood it, there had been an agreement, and he moved that when the House next went into Committee of the Whole the general debate should be limited to four hours.

With this motion pending, the House adjourned.

DISTILLERS. CARLISLE'S BILL ADOPTED IN COMMITTEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8.—The Carlisle internal-revenue bill was adopted by the Vays and Means Committee by a vote of 8 to Ways and Means Committee by a vote of 8 to 3. The following is the vote:

Yeas—Wood, Carlisie, Dunnell, Felton, Kelley, Morrison, Phelps, and Tucker—8.

Nays—Conger, Garfield, and Mills—3.

The bill affects the distillers' interests of

all sections of the country. The following is an analysis of its more important provisions in the form in which it was finally passed, after some amendments in committee: It re-duces the distiller's annual bond to one-half the present amount. It simplifies the law relat ing to the fermenting period. The distillers claim that the old law cannot possibly be obeyed to the letter. This new bill defines the fermenting for the three different classes of distillers,—the Western distillers, who make sweet mash; the Kentucky distillers, make sweet mash; the kentucky distillers, who make sour mash; and the New England rum distillers,—making a different period for each class. It reduces the warehouse bond to one-half the present bond required for wines that are to be placed in bonded warehouses. Provision is made which will allow highwines to be exported in tin cans and in quantities of less than 1,000 gallons. THE PRESENT LAW

does not allow exportation in tin cans, and requires the quantity exported not to be less than 1,000 gallons. A change is made as to the period within which the distillers shall be considered to have commenced under the law, and when assessments shall be made. The Carlisle bill provides that no assessments shall be made until after the stated fermen

The Carlisle bill provides that no assessments shall be made until after the stated fermenting period. This is an advantage to the New England rum distillers of three days over the present assessments. It is also provided that, where a distillery is accidentally destroyed by fire, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall not assess for the amount of spirits that might have been produced from grain in process of distillation or before the wines have been deposited in bonded warehouses. Under the present law there is a provision that, if deposited in bonded warehouses, the tax in such case shall not be collected, but all tax is collected no matter whether the wines are destroyed or not after they have been marked and before they are warehoused, except Congress shall relieve by special act. The provision of the present law has

WORKED GHEAT HARDSHIP in many cases, and has caused the files of Congress to be burdened with relief bills. The provision requiring rectifiers to give bond is repealed. The proposition to abolish the exporter's stamp of 10 cents was stricken from the bill at the instance of Conger. The distillers maintain that this tax is unconstitutional. Carlisle's bill also allows distillers to use packages in which spirits have been imported, provided all stamps and marks have been eraset. The purposes for which spirits or liquors maybe used in manufacturing is also greatly extended with respect to articles for export. The provisions of the Leakage bill are extended so as to include shipment between the place of manufacture and the manufactures' exporting bonded warehouse. The Government also is required to issue free rectifiers', wholesale dealers', and warehouse stamps, which now cost 10 cents for each stamp. The last section of the bill was the most troublesome one to the Committee, but it was finally adopted. It abolishes the 5 per cent that has been ipaid upon spirits fermenting in bonded warehouse for one year,

and makes an allowance for actual shrinkage or evaporation during that time on all spirits fermenting in bouded warehouses, and provides that the tax be only paid upon the quantity of goods withdrawn. The distillers are very anxious to have this bill pass before the 1st of May, as the large bonds from which the Carlisle bill proposes to relieve them have to be renewed at that date, and if the bill cannot be enacted prior to that time it will not give the distillers the essential relief sought.

KELLOGG-SPOFFORD. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna. WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8.—The Den

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8.—The Democratic Senators were in caucus this morning and this afternoon, and their caucus stands adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. The real subject of deliberation is, What disposition shall be made of the Kellogg-Spofford case? Saulsbury and Ben Hill, of the Committee of Privileges and Election, who have taken the testimony and made the report ousting Kellogg and giving the seat to Spofford, want immediate action, and say that delay is cowardly; and they are sustained by the younger Democratic Sensustained by the younger Democratic Sen ators, constituting a majority of the caucus. Vance, Vest, and Jonas were especially aggressive. Some of the older Democratic Senators, headed by Eaton, Whyte, Groome and Thurston, feat that Groome, and Thurman, fear that to open a res adjudicata and oust a Senator simply be res adjudicata and oust a Senator simply be-cause his vote may give the Republicans a majority two years bence may have a very damaging effect. Action is also opposed by Hampton and Butler, who know that there was a distinct understanding that Kellogg and Butler were to be admitted as a final compromise, and with this understanding Corbin was not given the seat occupied by Corbin was not given the seat occupied by Butler. In the caucus there was a great variety of opinion. Nearly every Senator took part in the discussion. Thurman and Bayard opposed present consideration of the case, inopposed present consideration of the case, in-sisting that an early adjournment of Congress is advisable, and that everything that could be put over until the winter session should be, in order that the desired result may be at-

whether they should vote to disturb Kellogg on the ground that the questions involved were res adjudicata; and a prominent Democrat says to-night, however, that no one except Butler on the Democratic side recognizes any agreement with Kellogg. The drift of the discussion in caucus seemed to show that the case will be taken up some time next week, the majority of Democratic Senators holding that, as the case has been reported, it must be prosecuted to the end. Another caucus will be held in the morning. The matter, however, has not been settled, and it remains to be seen whether the majority of the Democratic caucus will buildoze the minority into aiding them to oust Kellogg and seat Spofford, or whether that minority will assert its independence and oppose that proposed action. The minority do not base their opposition to action in the Kellogg-Spofford case as much upon its merits as upon their desire to have an early adjournment of the present session. They want to confine their attention to appropriation bills and to general legislation. They want the Kellogg-Spofford case to be laid away with the Bayard financial resolution and Fitz John Porter case until after the Presidential election. Whether they can stand up against the majority of the caucus to-morrow will decide. The Republicans are ready for the issue whenever it is presented, and if it is brought up next week it will be difficult to keep the Southern Senators quiet under the attacks that will be made upon them by the Republicans. SOME ARE UNDECIDED

THE INDIANS.

DEBATE IN THE SENATE. WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8.—The President pro tem. laid before the Senate, two communications from the Secretary of War, build a wagon-road from Fort Bridger to Uintah Reservation and \$100,000 to build a military post at or near the junction of the Gunnison and Grand Rivers, the works being thought necessary by the General of the Army to aid in the disposition to be made of the troops during the remainder of the present year, in order to properly conduct operations in connection with the Ute Indians. Referred to the Committee on Military Af-

Mr. Dawes withdrew his amendment offered resterday devoting \$25,000 payable to the Utes under the agreement of 1874 to the in-dustrial education of young Utes, and offered an amendment authorizing the President, in his discretion, to appropriate \$10,000 of the money appropriated in the bill for education in schools established beyond the limits of the lands selected of such youth of both sexes as in his judgment may be best qualified to make proficiency in the practical in-dustries and pursuits necessary for their self-

dustries and pursuits necessary for their seirsupport.

Messrs. Ingalls and Allison opposed the
amendment.

Mr. Williams supported the bill as it came
from the Committee. The Committee had
under consideration a bill embodying a policy applicable to all Indians, but they had
proof that the Ute war ,

WAS MERELY SUSPENDED

during the winter, and some immediate action on this particular question was absolutely imperative. The bill was not perfect, but no better plan had been brought forward by the opponents of the bill. It is easier to object than to devise, to destroy than to build up. He appealed to the Senate to speedily pass this bill and avert an Indian war.

Mr. Butler opposed the bill, as temporizing with and postponing the final settlement of the Indian question,—one of the most important questions before the country. Let the Indian learn that the process of a Marshal or Sheriff is as effectual to protect him against wrongdoers as to punish him for doing wrong, and there would cease to be any difficulty about his becoming a citizen. Let us bring the Indians into citizenship, and give them the protection and the responsibilities of citizens.

citizens.

Mr. Coke favored the bill. Anything for a change from the old plan that had brought change from the old plan that had brought NOTHING BUT CORBUPTION AND DISASTER. He said it was the intention of the Indian Committee to bring in a bill as early as possible covering the whole Indian question. The present bill was in accordance with the provisions of that bill so far as the latter had been considered, and Mr. Coke thought he could properly say this bill, if passed, would not enact anything inharmonious with the forthcoming measure.

Mr. Teller thought the Committee had fallem into the serious error of supposing the consent of the Indians must be procured to any legislation affecting them. On the contrary, Congress could and should regard the treaty as broken, and legislate as it bleased. In the course of his remarks he denied that any Indians were asking for lands in severalty.

Mr. Vest stated there was a petition of

alty.

Mr. Vest stated there was a petition of
5,000 Indians of the Indian Territory before
Congress asking to be allowed to take lands Congress asking to be allowed to take lands in severalty.

Mr. Hill (Colorado) said it could be proved the Sioux were making like requests.

Mr. Teller said the appeal was for land, but not land in severalty. The Indians did not know what severalty meant. So long as they were savages it would be as difficult to manage them when they owned land in fee simple as tribally.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

PROPOSED NEW MILITARY POST.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

PROPOSED NEW MILITARY POST.

The Secretary of War, in a recommendation to the Senate to-day recommending an appropriation of \$100,000 to build a new military post at the junction of the Gunnison and Grand Rivers, says Gen. Sherman has reported to the Department that "Gen. Mackenzie be ordered forward as soon as wagons can be used on the road by the Saguache and Del Norte to the Uncompanier country, and thence to reconnoitre forward as far as the junction of the Gunnison and Grand Rivers, to select a site for a considerable post, one that will insure peace in all that region. For this purpose \$100,000 will be indispensably necessary, and I earnestly advise you to ask this sum of Congress at the earliest date possible, because the post ought to be built this year. Troops cannot well live in that region without warmth and

shelter, and stores should be sent forward before September for the whole of the winter." Secretary Ramsey, in his letter, concurs with the view of Gen. Sherman, and recom-mends an appropriation of \$100,000, to be made immediately available.

SUIT TO RECOVER.

Henry A. Wetmore against Admiral David D. Porter still occupies the attention of Jus-tice Cox's court. The plaintiff concluded his case yesterday without introducing the sen-sational letters. Admiral Porter relies upon the following extract from one of his letters to acquit him of charges brought by Wet-

to acquit him of charges brought by Wetmore:

I must doubt the propriety of any one's holding an office in the Navy Department while acting as agent for a person wishing to make contracts with the Government. I am quite
satisfied the Secretary of the Navy will
not approve anything of this kind,
and he will require one to vacate
one position or the other. I make it a role neveto interfere with any matter connected with a
Bureau. The heads of these Departments are
appointed by law to attend to their duty, and I
take it for granted when they say that they do
not want an article they understand what they
are talking about.

The first witness put upon the stand was

are talking about.

The first witness put upon the stand was Admiral Porter, who gave his version of the transactions. His memory was somewhat at fault, as shown by the production of his letters, which contradicted some of his state ments. The counsel for the party defendant has demurred to the evidence of Wetmore.

PORTER-WETMORE.
To the Western Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8.—The suit of Lieut. Wetmore against Admiral Porter, to recover \$2,165 alleged to have been illegally retained from plaintiff's pay by defendant's order and sent to a divorced wife of the for-mer, was continued to-day. Several letters were placed in evidence, among them the

following:

NEW LONDON, July 29, 1874.—DEAR SIR: I inclose your pay accounts, and shall depend on your honor to send Mrs. W. 369. I do not know how that affair has progressed, but if it ended this month it is the last payment I will exact from you. When I arrived in Philadelphia I found her in arrears for Kate's sehooling, all of which I paid off, and you can do no less than send her \$69. Let me hear from you about the affair, and speak of it carefully, so that no one will understand if it should be opened. Yours truly,

The Admiral.

Under date of Aug. 26, 1874 from Pros-

Under date of Aug. 26, 1874, from Prospect Park Hotel, Catskill, a letter from Porter to Wetmore contains the following clause: "I recommend that you allow and pay the \$100 this month. I will make up to you in orders so you will lose nothing."

A letter under date fof Dec. 19, 1878, claimed to have been sent by Mrs. Wetmore to Porter, was offered to him; for identification, but he denies that he had ever seen it. It opens:

My DEAR FRIEND: I write to acknowledge

MY DEAR PRIEND: I write to acknowledge yours of this morning with check inclosed for \$75, which I return for your indorsement, as it is made out to your order. I was agreeably surprised when I received it; for, with all your previous favors, I consider it rightfully yours, but suppose you will arrange all that with Mr. Wetmore. She speaks in this letter of "the arrangements you have so kindly induced him to make." It is signed: "With much love, very sincerely yours, Rosalie W."

DONNELLY.

HE DESIRES AN INVESTIGATION.
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8.—The following letter has been sent to the Committee on GENTLEMEN: Permit me to earnestly request that you order an investigation into the authorship of a certain anonymous letter addressed to the Hon. William M. Springer, Chairman of your Committee, dated March 4, 1880, and in which an offer is made to pay Springer \$5,000 if he will prevent the Democracy from unseating-Washburn. Springer has made the extraordinary and unwarranted charge that that letter was written by a friend or mine with my knowledge and consent. As the letter, on its was written by a friend of mine with my knowledge and consent. As the letter, on its face, purports to be an attempt to corrupt the action of a member of your Committee, it is due to that gentleman, it is due to Mr. Washburn, it is due to me, it is due to the honor and integrity of the Committee and of the House, that Spinger be offered an opportunity to prove his charge or retract it; and also to demonstrate who did write the letter in question, and for what purpose it was written. It is obvious that any man who was base enough to write or to inspire the writing of such a letter is unworthy to hold a seat on the floor of this House, and if the members of the Committee who have been favoring me believed that I was thus guilty. I could not expect their further support. I therefore most earnestly but respectfully request that your Committee will go to the very bottom of this matter. Truly yours.

IGNATIUS DONNELLY.

THE EXODUS. UNSHELTERED.
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8.—The Senate Exodus Committee to-day examined H. H. Stanton, of Topeka, Kas. He said from 8,000 to 5,000 immigrants remain in and around the city, many of them without work and without homes. Many had taken shelter from storms in and around the railroad depots and yards, and several women and children had been injured by freight-cars

unexpectedly moved.

Frank Doster, from Marion Centre, Kas., independent in politics, said the people of Kansas generally think the exodus unfortunate and ill-advised, and that the negroes are not wanted in Kansas, where the white people are only able

unate and ill-advised, and that the negroes are not wanted in Kansas, where the white people are only able

TAKE CARE OF THEMSELVES.

He thought it would be better for the Government to protect these people, if they needed protection, in the South than have them come to Kansas.

Philip Brookings, a young colored man of Yazoo County, Mississippi, was a very amusing witness, and kept the Committee and audience in an uproar. His testimony in substance was to the effect that he had been induced several months since, by exaggerated stories which he had heard concerning the splendor of Kansas, to emigrate. After his arrival at Topeka he made efforts to obtain work in the country, but falled, and, fearing he woul starve to death, he determined to return to Mississippi. His dissatisfaction becoming known to the Democrats, they

SUBPŒNAED HIM AS A WITNESS, and Stanton, one of the witnesses to-day, loaned him the money to pay his fare to Washington. Before the subpœna was served on him he had hophied to the Aid Society at Topeka to send him back to Mississippi, but the managers refused to assist him. He says he was not afraid to return to Yazoo County, as colored people were well treated there, and he had no doubt he could find employment immediately upon his return. Brookings said he had once been in good circumstances, but had "got broke" last year, and thought he would go to Kansas and "mend up."

Senator Voorhees—Well, Philip, what do you attribute your misfortune to principally,—not to bad treatment by the white people?

"Oh, no," he replied, "it was from a jug

Oh, no," he replied, "it was from a jug principally."
He said there was considerable suffering among the emigrants in Kansas on account of the cold winter, "although the winter was mild; I suppose God Almighty knowed just how de colored people be fixed and made it so."

COMMITTEE WORK.

NORTHERN PACIFIC.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8.—The House Committee heard the argument of James F. Wilson, of Iowa, to-day, in favor of the bill to extend the time granted the Northern Bacific Railroad to fulfill the conditions upon which the charter was granted. He claimed that the road is not now before Congress asking unwarranted favors, but simply even-handed justice; that its 8,000 involuntary owners, scattered all over the country, are simply asking protection for \$35,000,000 of actual money invested by them in and of the fulfillment of a great public policy.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The Senate Committee decided to recommend the passage of the House bills appropriating \$150,000 to repair and extend the Government public building at Cleveiand, O., and \$100,000 limit for the Government building and ground at Paducah, Ky., the

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

building to be not less than fifty feet distant from the other structure.

CENSUS BILL.

The Committee of Conference on the Census bill reached an agreement to-day. It is arranged that the House agree to the Senate amendment striking out the requirement for the collection of statistics concerning naturalization and ownership of the public debt, and also to the Senate amendment which provides certain methods (such as the posting of returns, etc.) that the accuracy of the work of the enumerators may be tested. The Senate agrees to recede from its amendment requiring copies of the returns for each State to be filed with the respective Secretaries of State.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Department has been persistently pressing the Government of Great Britain for an answer to its letter concerning the Fortune Bay affair, in which American fishermen are so much interested. It will be rememb that Secretary Evarts' letter setting forti American view of the rights of our fis men under the Treaty of Washington men under the Treaty of Washington was written some time ago. Its receipt was acknowledged and a promise given that it should reach consideration. Time passed, and nothing was done. One reason given for delay is the serious illness of Lord Salisbury. The Department, however, has recently been advised by cable that the British Government has prepared and forwarded a reply to our Government.

that the British Government has prepared and forwarded a reply to our Government, and this reply is now on the way to this country. Of the character of the reply the State Department, if advised, has nothing to say. The preparation and sending of this reply was probably one of the last important acts of Lord Salisbury's administration of the Foreign Office. No special instructions on this subject have been sent to Minister Lowell, through whom future negotiations if there are to be any, will be conducted.

if there are to be any, will be conducted.

TENTS FOR KNIGHTS TEMPLARS.

The Senate indulged in a debate over a joint resolution granting the use of Government tents and flags for the triennial conclave of Knights Templars, which is to be held at Chicago in August next. Senators Edmunds, Hoar, and Ingalis took the ground that if the United States once consented to loan property of this description no one could say where the end would be. They thought it would be better to refuse so respectable and generally esteemed a body than to wait until some association less reputable asked a similar favor. Senator Logan urged the passage of the resolution, which was carried by 37 yeas against 20 nays. That opposition to the institution of Freemasonry did not prompt the opposition to

MANAGERS OF SOLDIERS'

PROVISIONAL PARDOM.
To the Western Associated Press.
Washington, D. C., April 8.—The President grants a pardon to Judge Wright, in jail for assaulting ex-Secretary of the Interior Delano, upon payment of the fine of \$1,000, which was a portion of the sentence.

DONNELLY-WASHBURN.

Tuesday next reports on the Donnelly-Washburn case will be presented by the Committee on Elections, and Representative Manning expresses the intention of immediately calling the matter up in the House with a view of an early vote upon the case.

SILVER PURCHASE.

The Treasury Department to-day purchased 500,000 ounces of fine silver for the Philadelphia and San Francisco mints.

THE RECORD.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8.—The House joint resolution, reported favorably by Mr. Logan from the Committee on Military Affairs, to lend flags to the Knights Templar Encampment at Chicago in August next, was opposed by Edmunds, Hoar, and Ingalls, on the ground that the Government property should not be lent to private organizations. The resolution passed—yeas, 37; nays, 29.

Mr. Hampton thereupon called up the House joint resolution to lend artillery, tents, etc., to the Soldiers' Reunion at Central City, Neb. Passed.

The President pro tem. laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury in response to the Senate resolution, stating that no reduction of the clerical force can advantageously be made in the Department, except, perhaps, some old and infirm employes might be replaced by younger men. The Secretary thinks their dismissal would be unjust, unless provision be made for their old age in recognition of their long service to the Government. Referred.

The House bill to provide for a public building for the United States Post-Office, revenue offices, and Courts, at Charlestowa, W. Va., passed.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. Paddock—A bill for the relief of THE RECORD.

W. Va., passed.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. Paddock—A bill for the relief of certain settlers within the late Fort Rearney Military Reservation, Nebraska; also to authorize the Secretary of War to turn over to the Interior Department certain parts of Camp Douglas Military Reservation, Utah.

By Mr. Baldwin—Making an appropriation for the erection of a lighthouse and fog signal at or near the entrance of Little Traverse harbor, Michigan, and the purchase of a site for the same.

Mr. Cameron (Wis.) announced that as soon as the Geneva Award bill is disposed of he will call up the bill reported by him from the Committee on Claims for the relief of Ben Holliday.

Mr. Davis (W. Va.) said he would insist on the bill repealing the Permanent Appropriation and other semi-appropriation bills being taken up after the Geneva Award bill was disposed of.

Mr. Cameron said he would not press the bill referred to by him in opposition to the appropriation bills.

Mr. Sauisbury announced that at the request of Senators in charge of the Ute bill, he would not, as per previous notice, call up the Kellogs-Spofford case to-day, but would call it up Tuesday next. Discussion of the Ute bill was then resumed.

A large number of bills were reported adversely from the Committee on War Claims, and laid upon the table.

Mr. Reagan reported a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information relative to an ice-harbor at Chester, Pa. Adopted.

THE VANDERBILT CASE.

New York, April 8.—The Supreme Court general term has affirmed the order of Justice Donohue refusing to grant the application of Cornelius J. Vanderbilt to have a person appointed in place of William H. Vanderbilt as the trustee of a fund of about \$400,000, which was created by William H. Vanderbilt soon after the withdrawal of the contest of Commodore Vanderbilt's will. The Judge adds: "It seems almost incredible that counsel could be found cauble of advising such an application, having mether law nor facts to justify it. The application

Who Resort to Violence to Carry the Wards in Their Interest.

In Atlanta, Ga., Sherman's Cohorts Control the County Convention.

deavors Making to Harmonize the Pennsylvania Demo-eratic Factions.

herman's Strength in Ohio Growing Smaller and Smaller Daily.

The Anti-Grant Convention Movement at St. Louis Assuming Strong Proportions.

lenator Blaine's Friends Securing Delegations for Him in Many Western Sections.

RENTUCK 1.

A LIVELY ROW.

ALIVELY ROW.

ASYILLE, Ky., April 8.—The city and y Republicans held primary meeting afternoon to choose suitable represents in the Convention to be held here no day to nominate delegates to the Chief the county a very ser the county a v to nominate delegates to the Chicago on. In the county a very serious rred in which the Grant faction colmitted to the hall where the Convention is in session. It was announced that all rities entified to vote would be admitted, if that the poll-books should be examined all proper persons given a chance to vote, itch the Grant faction refused, and then dertook to take foreible possession of the II. George Ferguson, a Democratic ander from Louisville, assisted the Grant in. George Newkirk,

od at the door, was knocked down, sod at the door, was knocked down, is charged by several responsible perwas struck on the head with a pistol. Hon. Walter Evans, the late Repubndidate for Governor, as well as a nan prominently referred to as an asfor the vacant Kentucky Judgeship.
las F. Miller, former proprietor of the ones, and who will be remembered on to this action in connection with the

nt element is charged with organize

a Grant Man
sent at the trouble in to-day's Republican
inty Convention says that Evans was not
hin a hundred yards of Newkirk when
latter was struck. The gentleman, Mr.
nes F. Buckner, Jr., claims that the Shern-Blaine people, to the number of
hty, had locked themselves in a
m when the Grant people, to the numof 250, appeared and demanded admisn. This being refused, a majority forced
ir way through the doors, when the fight
lowed. Subsequently the Blaine-Shern people nominated two delegates, one
Blaine and one for Sherman, while the
ant faction, in an open-air meeting, selecttheir own delegates. Returns up to halfti 2 give Grant eight wards, all of which
i be contested. Sherman has two wards,
i the other two wards go uninstructed,
markable excitement attended these elec-

GEORGIA. SHERMAN'S STRIKERS AT WORK.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
LTLANTA, Ga., April 8.—Delegates from iton County met here this morning in Contion to select six delegates to the State avention. Epithets were bandled between yant, Chaliman of the State Executive tryant, Chairman of the State Executive committee, and ex-Gov. Conly, now Postnaster of Atlanta, leaders of the Blaine and herman factions, respectively, which related in John Conly, son of the Governor, and ex-Revenue Collector, rushing up beind Bryant and striking him a blow with its fist underneath the left ear. Iter this there was great confusion and boisterousness among the delegates ntil the close of the meeting. To-night tryant was defeated for delegate, and it may be disastrous to Blaine's chances in the tate Convention. Had Blaine received corpia's vote in Convention in 1870, at Claimant, at all times solid, he would have een nominated; hence his friends want to arry the State for him this time. Three of he six delegates from Atlanta are for Sherman and one for Blaine.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PENNSYLVANIA.

HARMONIZING THE DEMOCRACY.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8.—Earnest efforts are being made by Pennsylvania Demorats to harmonize their differences at the neeting of the State Convention at Harrisurg. The movement is of interest to Reublicans, as it indicates that the Democrats atend making desperate efforts to carry tennsylvania in the Presidential election. The Tollowing is the basis of the proposed djustment of the quarrel between the peaker Randall and Senator Wallace factors:

ter manufaction of the delegation from delphia to the State Convention to eme a number of the Vaux men.

and—A City Committee to be composed of a cach faction in every ward.

ird—The four delegates at large at Cincincto be divided, and agreed upon by name bette meeting of the Convention.

ird—The entire National delegation go underta, but to vote as a unit on all question, but to vote as a unit on all question.

SHERMAN

SHERMAN.

HIS STRENGTH IN OHIO WEAKENING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8.—It is difficult to see where John Sherman is to secure his votes to the Chicago Convention in the State of Ohio, if the returns received here from the County Conventions, day by day, continue to be of the character which they to this time have been. The following dispatch was received to-night at the headquarters of the National Blaine Club here:

Columbiana County has instructed for Blaine. Columbiana County has instructed for Blain Five counties are now solid, to three divide Thus far not a single county has instructed for

If this continues, Sherman's campaign will end, according to the terms of his Mansfield speech, "before the Columbus Convention meets."

ANTI-GRANT.

THE ST. LOUIS CONVENTION. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8.—The Ant Third-Term Convention which is to be held in St. Louis May 6 will, according to the statements of its managers, prove to be a serious affair. A great many invitations have been sent out to representative Republicans in different parts of the country, and acin different parts of the country, and acceptances have been received from many influential people. Some of the foremost Massachusetts and New York Republicans will attend. It will be the purpose of the Convention to declare against Gen. Grant on the ground that a third term would hurt the country and party. But the Convention will also unite in a declaration that they will support any other candidate than Gen. Grant, and do not intend to impose any candidate upon the Chicago Convention. It is the purpose of the managers of this movement to have its declarations entirely negative.

HIS VERSION OF THE SPRINGER MATTER. NEW YORK, April 8.-A reporter called or Mr. Tilden to inquire whether Mr. Springer was correct in his belief that Mr. Finley had no authority to represent Tilden in respect to the Donnelly election case, or to make any Mr. Springer. Mr. Tilden said Mr. Springe was perfectly correct. Mr. Finley had no was perfectly correct. Mr. Finley had no right to represent Mr. Tilden in that matter or anything else. Mr. Tilden has in no way whatever, directly or indirectly, interfered with any election case before the Committee. He has never expressed any wish to any human being concerning the Donnelly election case. He is not and has not been in communication with Mr. Finley. Mr. Springer knew perfectly well that, if Mr. Tilden had any communication to make to him on that or any other subject he would have er knew perfectly well that, if Mr. Tilden had any communication to make to him on that or any other subject, he would have done so directly, as he has had plenty of opportunities to do.

Mr. Tilden has several times lately had the pleasure of seeing Mr. Springer, but on no occasion did Mr. Tilden say a word about any election case pending before the House of Representatives.

AND THE BLAINE DELEGATION. DEBUGUE, Ia., April 7.—The Republicans of Dubuque County held their Convention to-day, and instructed their delegation for Blaine.

BURLINGTON. BURLINGTON.

BURLINGTON, Ia., April 8.—It is now certain that the Second Congressional District of Iowa will be for Grant. There are five counties in the district, of which the following send Grant delegates to the State Convention: Jackson, 16; Clinton, 15; Muscatine, 12; total, 43. Jones County has not yet held its Convention, but the primary meetings indicate a solid Grant delegation. Conceding Cedar County, I1, and Scott, 17, to Blaine, the Grant men will have a clear majority without Jones County. The indications are that Henry County, in the First District, will send a Grant delegation. If it does, the vote n. If it does, in that district will be pretty evenly divided.

NOTES.

IOWA GERMANS. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., April 8.—The dele gates to the Brewers' Convention here were free to express their choice for President, and it was all Washburne. "Grant will get no German votes," they said, "because we do not like him on general principles. If for Davis. Blaine does not favor emigra-tion, and he is not our friend. We cannot forget what Washburne did for the Germans in Paris in 1871, and we want him for President." They said they would stand by the Republican party unless Grant was nominated.

NEBRASKA REPUBLICAN CONVENTION. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., April 8.—The Republic State Convention will be held at Columb May 19 to elect delegates to the Nation Convention at Chicago.

TELEGRAPH WAR.

The St. Louis Cases. Sr. Louis, Mo., April 8.—The hearing of the telegraph cases was continued to day before Judges McCrary and Treat in the United States Court. The closing argument on behalf of the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company was made by Judge C. Beckwith, of Chicago. Considerable interest was shown in the proceedings, the court-room being crowded with members of the Bar and

by calling attention to the allegations of the bill, and the fact that the plaintiff had been in peaceable possession of its telegraph prop-erty along the line of the Union Pacific Rail-road for over ten years at the time when it erty along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad for over ten years at the time when it
was violently wrested from it. The question
at the present hearing was whether plaintiff
was entitled to be restored to the possession
and control of the line, for, if circumstances
required it, amendments might be made both
in regard to the allegations and prayer of the
bill before a final hearing upon its
merits. Upon this hearing it was
not important whether the Court
would specifically enforce the contracts
at the final hearing or not. An investigation
of the rule of law governing such applications as the present extended back to as early
a period as that of Richard II, showed that
in even those early days parties were required to appeal to the courts of law in support of their right, and were not allowed to
enforce them by acts of force, violence, or
fraud. The courts of common law applied
this principle in certain cases within their
jurisdiction, and the same rule guided courts
of equity in cases where the processes of
courts of common law were by reason of the
nature of the property not sufficient
to give an ample and sufficient remedy.
The only grounds necessary to be
shown for equitable jurisdiction in such
cases was that the injuries should be of a
continuous nature, and should work irremediable mischief to the party aggrieved.
There was the further consideration that,
even if the contracts under which plaintiff
had entered into possession were absolutely
void, still it was not liable to be treated as a
mere trespass. It had been in peaceable
possession of the property, and had paid rent
for upwards of ten years; and the contract
had been carried out to the satisfaction of all
parties, and it was not to be claimed to-day
that, as to the defendant railroad
company, the plaintiff had no rights
greater than those of a mere trespasser. Undoubtedly the circumstances
authorizing the granting of an injunction,
such as that now sought, were especial, but
it was clear that the essential facts necessary
to give

of its operators. The contract had been carried out to the satisfaction of both parties until adverse interests had gained control of the defendant, leading to acts of violence on the 37th of February last. The claim that the officers of the Raifroad Company were being threatened with civil and criminal suits by the defendant Telegraph Company was farcical, for the same persons were officers of both corporations, and the same counsel wrote the letters of both Boards.

The learned counsel then proceeded to consider the objections to the validity of the contracts at considerable length. He said they were, first, that they were a fraud upon the stockholders of the Raifroad Company; second, that they were in controvention of the absolute requirements of the several acts of Congress relative to the Union Pacific Railroad and Telegraph Line; and third, that they were in opposition to public policy. Each of these points Judge Beckwith elaborated, contending that, in the first place, the stockholders of the Union Pacific Company had obtained valuable rights for almost nothing, and that it was too late for them, after having enjoyed the benefits of the contract for ten years, to set up any technical objection that they had not been formally ratified.

On the second and third points the counsel

objection that they had not been formally ratified.

On the second and third points the counsel contended that the acts of the several States chartering six of the seven corporations mentioned in the acts of Congress expressly authorized the leasing and consolidation of the companies, and the act of 1862 was, in terms, applicable to the Union Pacific Company and its successor or assignees. The United States had no public policy, except as it might pass specific enactments. Other provisions of the acts of Congress were referred to, and the true meaning of the decision of the Supreme Court on the Thurman Funding bill explained. Judge Beckwith closed by denying the charges of discrimination against the plaintiff by the cross-bill and affidavits.

Judge McCrary said he would at an early

tion against the plaintiff by the cross-bill and affidavits.

Judge McCrary said he would at an early day send his decision in the matter to the Clerk of the Court at Omaha.

In reply to counsel, Judge McCrary said he would not take up the mandamus case except in its regular order.

At the afternoon session the case of the Western Union Telegraph Company against the Union Pacific Railroad Company, relative to the occupation of the Omaha bridge by the wires of the Telegraph Company, was taken up, and after argument Judge McGrary rendered the following opinion: "I think it is manifest that this case is not in a condition now for the determination of the absolute rights of the parties under the contract or under the law. It is sufficient for our present pur-

think it is manifest that this case is not in a condition now for the determination of the absolute rights of the parties under the contract or under the law. It is sufficient for our present purposes to say that there is here a dispute which neither party has the right to decide for itself. Therefore I am disposed to modify this order so as to make it perfectly clear that the Union Pacific Railroad Company is at liberty to institute all legal proceedings for the purpose of ejecting the defendant, or for the purpose of canceling the contract under which the defendant claims to hold. As I understand the counsel for the defendant, there is no particular objection to anything of this sort; that is to say, they do not consent to it, but they have said in their answer, and they say in their argument, that they have no purpose to take any other course than such as the Court suggests. That being the case, there does not seem to be anything to dispute about that requires any further argument, and I will take a little time to modify the order which I have made in the manner that I have suggested. Of course it is true, as Judge Usher says, that a man may take possession of his own property wherever he finds it if he can do so peaceably, but here is a question as to whether it is his own property, and it is not for him to decide that question in advance. It seems to me that the whole matter ought to be heard fully, and determined and settled in the proper way that does not arise here. There is no question raised here now as to whether the defendant should be restrained from taking this property without legal proceedings. I will, therefore, modify the order so as to make it clear that there is no purpose here to enjoin legal proceedings, and with that modification I shall let it stand for the present at least."

POLITICAL NEWS.

ILLINOIS. BLOOMINGTON, Ill., April 8.—The Hon. John B. Hawley, of Rock Island, visited Bloomington yesterday and spent the day among the people of McLean County. He held an informal reception at his rooms last evening and met the leading politicians. Hawley's visit has done his cause much good hereabouts. It is very difficult in the present complications to prophesy how the delegates from McLean County will go on the vote for a candidate for Governor, but it seems probable that Mr. Hawley will be remembered.

The Congressional contest in this, the Thir-

teenth District, excites no remarkable inter-est yet. The Hon. B. F. Funk and Capt. Rowell, both of Bioomington, were simultaneously announced as Republican candidates, and have each done some work in McLean County and a little outside of it. Funk dates, and have each done some work in Mc-Lean County and a little outside of it. Funk is making an energetic canvass, and Rowell is just beginning his. The Hon. D. C. Smith, of Pekin, is brought out by the Pekin Republican as a Republican candidate should it be found possible to combine all the rest of the counties against Mc-Lean, which is scarcely possible can be done. Col. Johnson, of Bloomington, an ex-Methodist preacher and Union soldier from Tennesses, has announced himself as a Republican candidate through papers in Logan and Tazewell. His candidacy is amusing, as he was almost utterly unknown in Bloomington, and was only discovered by diligent search on the part of the newspaper reporters. He may be counted as a lone cipher in the problem. A Democratic candidate has shown up in the person of T. S. Mehan, a lawyer of Mason City, who offers to contest the field with the Hon. A. E. Stevenson, who may already be considered the nominee of the combined opposition.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., April 8.—The Republican Central Committee to-day decided to hold two County Conventions, that to nominate county officers May 25, primaries on the 22d; to nominate State delegates April 27, primaries on the 24th.

OREGON. SAN FRANCISCO, April 8.—A dispatch from Portland says: The Oregon Democratic State Convention to-day nominated five District Judges and District Attorneys only. The platform advocates economy in public affairs, uniform taxation, equal protection to capital and labor, regulation by legislative capital and labor, regulation by legislative acts of the rates of common carriers, maintenance of the public schools, free election without interference by the military, condemning the keeping alive of the bitterness of the late War, censuring President Hayes for vetoing the Chinese bill, declaring the recent decisions of the United States Supreme Court in relation to the Election laws as favoring the Republican party, pledging support to all laws, favoring uatrammeled suffrage, opposition to protective tariff, and denouncing the third-term movement.

THE WHITTAKER CASE. WEST POINT, N. Y., April 8.—Gen. Scho-field has appointed, as the Board of Inquiry in the Whittaker case, which assembles to-morrow, Maj. Mordecal, Capt. Raymond, and Lieut. Knight. Lieut. Sears will be Re-Lieut. Knight. Lieut. Sears will be Recorder.

The Adjutant-General has received the following dispatch from Gen. Schofield at West Point: "All the cadets disclaim any knowledge whatever of the attack on Cadet Whittaker. A thorough examination has shown that he received no injuries except slight cuts from which he bled somewhat freely. A Court of Inquiry is to be appointed to ascertain the whole truth if possible."

From Fat to Lean.

TRADE AND LABOR.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna.
PITTEBURG, April 8.—The Western Iron Privisioned, April 8.—The Western from Association to-day unanimously adopted a resolution reducing the card rates from 4 to 3.15 cents. Fifty mills were represented, and there were not over half a dozen negative votes, and these afterward changed to the affirmative. St. Louis mills were the only ones represented by proxies. The change in the card reduces the price for boiling from \$7.25 to \$5.80 per ton, and affects, of course, the card reduces the price for boiling from \$7.25 to \$5.80 per ton, and affects, of course, all wages for iron working. The most prominent iron manufacturer in the city said after the meeting adjourned. "This lowering of the card will loosen matters up, start us a going, and be a good thing," "And then ?" "And then the card, it think, will go back to the old figure."

The Amalgamated Association has called a meeting to consider the situation. There will be no strike before June, as the sliding scale agreement does not expire till that time.

TROY. TROY, N. Y., April 8.—The striking management of the Harmony Mills Company to-day refused to receive from the strikers a paper containing terms for a settlement of the differences. The strikers waive the demand for the removal of Dennis Murray, but the reinstatement of Several discharged men is insisted upon. Eight spinners returned to work in the Ogden Mill. It is rumored that the majority of the strikers are willing to ac-cept the terms of the Harmony Mills Com-pany.

CASUALTIES.

ABANDONED AT SEA. ABANDONED AT SEA.

NEW YORK, April 8.—The steamer Gellert,
Capt. Kuhlervein, from Hamburg, reports
speaking the steamer Syria, Capt. Johnson,
from New Orleans for Liverpool. with her
rudder gone, her stern-post and main discharge-pipe broken, and the ship ungoverna-ble. He took her in tow, but she rolled to such a degree that she parted both the steel and the eleven-inch hawsers. A portion of the crew then came aboard the Syria, and were followed by Capt. Johnson, who asked were followed by Capt. Johnson, who asked them to return and try to save the ship. They refused, and when the Captain asked for part of the Gellert's crew they said that if any men were given they would not work the Gellert. Capt. Kuhlervein then sent his first officer and his engineer on board the Syria to make an examination, and they reported that the vessel could not float much longer. Capt. Johnson then returned to his ship and appealed to his men to follow, but they again refused, and he was obliged to abandon the Syria. The cargo consisted of 5,000 bales of cotton and 200 tons of oil cakes.

WHEELING, W. Va., April 8.—Conductor Burkhold, train No. 3 on the Bellaire & Southwestern Railroad, left Bellaire at 3:30 p. m., and when about eighteen miles from that place the hind truck of the hind car jumped the trestie, and the car went over a distance of fifteen feet. The car condistance of fifteen feet. The car contained fifteen or twenty passengers, of whom five or six are injured more or less seriously. The following are injured. L. M. Armour, Pitisburg, injured about the side and back and internally; William Smith, Woodsfield, one leg broken, and other serious injuries; Capt. Armstong and daughter, of Bellaire, slightly injured. Reports here are that young Danford, the Postal Clerk, was killed, and three others badly injured. The coach went over trestle No. 9.

COLLISION. DENVEE. Colo., April 8.—Last night two engines attached to the east-bound freight train on the Denver & South Park Railroad, while on a very steep grade, became de manageable, ran into the engines, throwing manageable, ran into the engines, throwing them down a steep embankment with five cars piled on top. Joe Hogan, engineer, was killed. Monahan, the other engineer, had one leg broken and the other dislocated. Another accident occurred this morning on the same road at Grant. An engine jumped the track and went into a ditch. Nobody burt.

FATAL EXPLOSION. POTTSVILLE, April 8.-This afternoon an explosion of gas occurred at Preston No. 2 Colliery, near Girardville, by which William Crinage and Chris Conrad were fatally, and William Finn, Patrick Jefferson, and Thomas Myers seriously, injured.

NORTHERN PACIFIC.

The Grant Extension. Beecki Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8.—The Democrats of the House Pacific Railroad Committee are all said to be really very hostile to the plan to extend the grant of the Northern Pacific Railroad. A Democrat, who has can-vassed the Committee, says that they desire, for partisan purpose, to recover these lands, which they claim will be worth some time to the Government more than \$100,000,000, and that they will go to the people with a declaration that they have just recovered from a land-grant monopoly an empire of land. A Democrat who has made a canvass of the full Committee on the bill to extend the time claims that the following to extend the time claims that the following is likely to be the vote: In favor of forfeiture, Messrs. Chalmers, Democrat, Mississippi; Bliss, Democrat, New York; Effis, Democrat, Louisiana; Wellborn, Democrat, Texas; Martin, Democrat, West Virginia; Dickey, Democrat, Ohio; Clarke, Democrat, Missouri; Belford, Republican, Colorado; and Harmer, Republican, Pennsylvania. Against it; Messrs. Butterworth, Republican, Ohio; Bailey, Republican, New York; and Newberry, Republican, Michigan. Doubtful: McLane, Democrat. Maryland. This estimate, however, is purely speculative, as are other assertions of Democrats that the Senate Railroad Committee will take some action with respect to the bill.

WILSON'S ARGUMENT.

action with respect to the bill.

WILSON'S ARGUMENT.

Mr. James I. Wilson, of Iowa, made an argument to-day before the House Pacific Rallroad Committee in support of the bill to extend the time for the completion of the Northern Pacific Road. He claimed, first, that the grant could under no circumstances be forfeited until next July; second, that it is unlike all other land-graints, and by its terms is absolutely nonforfeitable; that, even if the conditions have not been fully complied with, the fund which has been accumulated is a trust fund, which has to be devoted to the purposes of the completion of the road, of which fund the Government, by act, is pledged to see to it that the road is completed either by the present owners or by some one else.

SAGINAW LUMBER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna. EAST SAGINAW, Mich., April 8.—The new selectioner called the Commodore, built for E. F. Gould, of this city, was launched last night. Her dimensions are 175 feet long, 33 feet beam, 13 feet hold; capacity, 700,000 feet

Charters—Barge William Treat, lumber, to Buffalo, 83; barge Ed Kean, lumber, to Tonawanda, \$2.75; barge John F. Warner, Idinber, to Cleveland; Alax, lumber to To-ledo, \$2.50. Very few freights offering, and a number of vessels in the river waiting for

Post-Office Salaries in France. Fost-office Salaries in France.
Few things are more-striking than the relative meagerness of the salaries which, in France, are found adequate to insure a postal service quite as prompt and more trustworthy than our own. It is true that the Postmaster-General receives \$10,000 a year, and that his four chief assistants get from \$2,500 to \$3,000 Chiefs of Bureaus, on the other hand, are deemed well paid with an annual supend of \$900 to \$4,800, and the clerks employed in the central administration are glad to obtain from \$250 to \$500 a year. The Chief Postmaster of Paris is content with a salary of \$2,000, the Provincial Postmasters are

\$200; and in the rural districts from \$30 to As regards Postmasters, it should be said an addition is practically made to the sal above named, owing to the regulation we compels them to live in the building where offices are situated, and of which, the rel paid by the Government.

SUICIDE.

STRANGLED. WINFIELD, Kas., April 8.—Robert P. Wooley has committed suicide by hanging in a barn, under circumstances which showed the greatest persistence. Only four weeks ago he was married. His rash act was caused by mental depression from loss of property He left letters and \$3,000 for his wife.

SIOUX CITY, IA. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.
SIOUX CITY, Ia., April 8.—T. S. Knapp aloonkeeper, of Cherokee, blew out hi

New York, April 8.—A man giving the name of George M. Jones, and claiming to be a Boston merchant, but supposed to have been a Lieutenant in the navy, named Smith, shot himself fatally to-day in St. Vincent's Hospital.

LINCOLN'S ASSASINATION.

seemblyman Wren Telling How He Came Near Preventing It—Drawing a Pistol to Shoot Booth on the Morn-ing of the Tragedy—A Previous Un-derstanding that They Were to Shoot on Sight.

Correspondence New York Sun ALBANY, April 2.—A number of members of the Assembly were in Assemblyman Wren's parlor a few evenings ago, and the the carrying of concealed weapons. Assemblymen Lindsay and Shanlay and others expressed various opinions about the law, but Mr. Wren said nothing. He sat quietly smoking a briarwood pipe and listening to all that his colleagues had to say. At length Mr. Lindsay asked him what he thought of he law, and whether it had done very much to prevent the carrying of concealed weapons in New York.

"Well. I've had my lesson," said Mr. Wren, "and it was one that taught me the danger of carrying weapons. I had my hand on my pistol to shoot John Wilkes Booth once, and I wish I had, for I drew on him on the morn-ing of the very day that he assasinated Lin-

There was no further talk about concealed

say. Intimately. I had acted with him a season in Richmond, and been on the Southern circuit several times with him. I have slept with Booth many and many a time, and there was no one of my friends that was bet-Mr. Wren being urged to narrate the in-

Mr. Wren being urged to narrate the incident, began:

"When I had served my time in the army and got my discharge, I made an agreement with Mr. Grover, who then had one of the Washington theatres under lease. There were quite a number of my old friends in Washington, actors who were well known at least to the profession. There was Jim McCullom, Sam Chester, John Jennings, Sam Verney, and others, and we used to meet socially every Sunday night. Sometimes Wilkes Booth would join us. He would frequently tell us when we asked him where he'd been so long—for we would not see him around sometimes for days, and then he would suddenly appear—that he had been taking horseback rides. He used to argue with us on the merits of the Southern cause.

"On the afternoon that the Marine Band serenaded Lincoln when he returned from his visit to Richmond, Sam Verney, Jennings, and myself went to the White House, and on our return went to the office of C. D. Hess, who was manager for Mr. Grover. We were going to nings, and myself went to the White House, and on our return went to the office of C. D. Hess, who was manager for Mr. Grover. We were going to hear a new play read. We were going to hear a new play read. We were playing "Aladdin' at Grover's, and Miss Effle Germon was leading lady. She was in Mr. Hess' office with the others, if I remember aright. At all events, Booth came in and greatly interrupted us with his violent secession talk. I think this was on the Wednesday before the assasination. Booth asked Mr. Hess at that time, too, when President Lincoln was going to the theatre to see 'Aladdin,' for the President had been invited to be present and had promised to do so.

"The next day a number of us, after rehearsal, were standing in front of Grover's, and afterward we went into the lobby of the theatre. As I now remember, there were Mr. O. H. Hess, Mr. Verney, Mr. Jennings, and one or two other gentlemen. Booth came sauntering in. My impression was that he had been drinking. He began atonce to talk about the war. We didn't pay much attention to his wild talk, for we had heard very much of it, but he finally spoke of Lincoln by a very vulgar and profane term. That made me very angry.

"John,' said I, 'what do you talk that way for? The War is over. Your side is beaten. What is the use of crying now? If you feel so bad, why didn't you go into the Southern army, as I did in the Northern? It don't look well to brag now, when you never shouldered a musket for your side.'

"Perhaps I've done as much as you did for the cause, and can do more. Do you mean to say that I'm a coward?'

"Hold on, John,' I rejeled, 'but I did say that you ought to have showed your courage before you talk as you do now."

"At this he got very angry. 'You call me a coward, do you?' said he, and he drew his pistol at once.

"I was angry, too, and a good deal more foollsh, being a flot-headed young fellow then of 37, but I also remembered that he had me at an advantage.

"Hold on, John,' I cried, throwing up my hands.' I am not fixed. If

"I was angry, too, and a good deal more foolish, being a flot-headed young fellow then of 27, but I also remembered that he had me at an advantage.

"'Hold on, John,' I cried, throwing up my hands,' I am not fixed. If you fire now you will prove yourself a coward. Let me go home and get fixed, and we'll have this out,—shoot on sight, if you say so.'

"I had just that melodramatic and foolish bluster, and was silly enough to be in earnest in what I sald, for Booth, after looking at me a minute, put up his pistol and said, 'You want to be prepared the next time you see me'; and I went home and got my revolver, but didn't see Booth again that evening.

"The next morning, which was the day of the assasination, I went around to Ford's Theatre to see Miss Laura Keene, and passing down the front lobby, supposing that a rehearsal was in progress, I saw H. Clay Ford and also Booth, who turned toward me and, as I supposed, made a movement to carry his threat into execution. I had on a light overcoat and my revolver in the pocket, and I put my hand on it prepared to shoot through the pocket at Booth, for I supposed it was going to be the best thing to get the first shot. Fortunately for the country, I waited an instant and saw Booth extend his hand to me. He came up saying, "Won't you shake hands, George? I wasn't myself yesterday. Let bygones be bygones." Of course, that was the end of the trouble.

"That evening, while Miss Germon was singing 'Sherman Has Marched to the Sea,' and I was standing in the wings ready to go on, C. D. Hess came rushing into the wings and said to me, with a face like death, 'Lincoln has been shot in his box at Ford's.' I said at onee, and I presume Mr. Hess will remember it, 'That — John Booth did it.' I am sorry I was profane, but perhaps that will be pardoned. Jim McCullom, Sam'Hall, and I went up to Booth's father's farm, in Maryland, the next morning, looking for him, for we had heard him talk about some caves that were there. We went armed to the teeth, actor-like (here Mr. Wren smiled),

LOOK OUT FOR 'EM.

HORRIBLE MASSACRE.

Two American and a Canadian Slain and Mutilated by Mexicans.

Story of the Mines-Vain Fight for Life Against Overwhelming

New York Herald, April 7.

A special dispatch published in the Herald a 'few days ago, dated from the City of Mexico, briefly announced that in a mutiny among some miners at the Mineral de Trojes, at a place called Angangueo, several persons had been killed, two of whom were Americans and one a Canadian. No further particulars were received until Monday last, when the steamship City of New York, from Vera Cruz, brought among her passengers from that port two gentlemen, Messrs. Clinton Stephens and a Mr. Fagan, the former a partner in the well-known firm of mining contractors, Arnold & Stephens, of Oneida, N. Y., the other one of his assistants, the only survivors of a party of five who last October left New York City by the City of October left New York City by the City of

N. Y., the other one of his assistants, the only survivors of a party of five who last October left New York City by the City of Alexandria en route for Angangneo, via Vera Cruz. To a Heruld reporter Mr. Stephens communicated the following shocking details of the massacre:

About twelve months aro, he said, we entered into a contract with the Trojes Mining & Smelting Company of London. England, to bore a tunnel, after the Sutro pattern, through their mines to drain them. Last October, the principal part of the machinery, drills and such like, being all ready, myself and four assistants—George Arnold, Connelly Youmans, and Fagan—left New York by the steamship City of Alexandria for Vera Cruz, from whence we made our way by rall to the City of Mexico, and thence by dliigence and on horseback across the mountains to our destination, Angangueo, a town of about 12,000 inhabitants, in the State of Michosan, Mexico. Angangueo, a town of Michosan, Mexico. Angangueo is entirely a mining settlement, distant from the City of Mexico some 110 English miles, and is Inhabited by an almost equal number of Indians and Mexicans, who to us were known as "Greasers." The town is not built as here, but scattered all over the mountain, which is some 10,000 feet above the level of the sea, none of the houses being very close together, and the nearest from ours at least 400 or 500 feet. Thus we were to an extent isolated. Everything worked well with us at first, and though the style of labor was new to the "peons" and "Bareteros," they didn'tseem to mind, and did what they were told without question. The only fault we had to find with them was their constant in and out of season desire to be at their devotions. All this, however, did not hinder them: from being the greatest thieves, and we had to watch them closely for fear that they would even try to steal a half of the dynamite charge that might nave been given them to put into a hole for a blast. The peons (laborers) at our mines, so far as we knew, were very friendly toward us. We

INDICATIONS OF THE STORM.
Unknown to us this gave great offerse to the peons employed in those mines, who, it seems, determined to be revenged on us. The following Saturday, the 13th of March, one of these fellows applied to us for work and was sent down with the shift. Once down in the mine, he refused to work, but was allowed to remain, as no one of us cared to interfere with him for fear of breeding ill-feeling with the rest. On Sunday morning, when the men came for their pay, this peon was handed three reals, like the rest of the men. He refused the money and demanded four reals, which being refused, he became very saucy and impudent, until finally Mr. Connelly, who was paying the men off, was forced to put him out of the office, when he went away muttering that he would be revenged. After dinner, Mr. Fagan started to go to Trojes, and a little after that I went to the engine-house, which was distant from the house some 400 yards, to do something to the machinery, leaving Mr. Connelly, who was lying reading on the veranda, INDICATIONS OF THE STORM.

the engine-house, which was distant from the house some 400 yards, to do something to the machinery, leaving Mr. Connelly, who was lying reading on the veranda, with Mr. Arnold and Mr. Yeonmans, inside the house. Owing to the door of the engine-house being at the far side I could see nothing of the house, even though the door was wide open; but, though I could not see, I could hear, and the sound of three or four shots from a revolver, fired in rapid succession, together with a confused sound of voices raised in angry dispute, made me ruin out quickly. Just as I turned the corner of the engine-house I heard the report of a gun, and at the same moment saw, a man dressed like a peon, who was at some little distance from the veranda, fall, and a moment later, in passing him, observed that he seemed to be wounded in the lears. At the house I found Connelly, Arnold, and Yeoumans,—all considerably excited,—and it was with difficulty that I at last could get them to tell what the cause of the firing was. Connelly, it seems, from his account, was lying where I had left him, still reading, when the peon with whom he had the dispute in the morning came up on the veranda and began cursing him. Ordered away, he retired to a short distance off, from whence he began throwing stones, smashing the chair Connelly had been sitting on, and doing other damage. Connelly meantime had gone into the house and closed the door. Fuding that he could not get him to come out that way the ruffian came upon the veranda, and, with huge stones, smashed in the door. It was then that Connelly fired the shots from his revolver, not at him, but over his head, to frighten him. Instead of this it seemed to make the fellow worse, for, drawing a sword which he had concealed beneath his cloak, he rushed at Connelly and tried to strike him, but was driven off by Arnold and Yeoumans, who came to Connelly's rescue. Retiring, the peon again began to assail the house with showers of stones, and as a last resource, Connelly bad, he said, taken his shotgun an

court-House and explain matters to the authorities.

BEGINNING OF THE FATAL APPRAY,

At first the crowd, though surrounding, did not attempt to molest us, and we were moving toward the Court-House, some three-quarters of a mile distant, when I saw a mon named Pedro Mondragun, a Judge in the district, who had been on triendly terms with us all, and especially with Connelly, approaching. Those surrounding us by this time having shown signs that made me afraid of a disturbance, I advised Connelly to ask the Judge to take him under his charge, thinking that thus he would be safer. Before, however, Connelly could speak to him he drew a sword from underneath his cloak and struck at him Connelly then sprang aside, crying at the same time, "Spero! spero!" walt—walt—instead of which Mondragun, with a foul oath, rushed at and struck him again across the shoulders, entiting deeply into the shoulder. Connelly then fired. In a monient we were separated, the angry drowd of enraged peons surging between us. Being unarmed, I was helpless to assist Connelly, even if assistance would have availed against such a fiendish lot of ruffians. Somehow, though I'm sure I can't tell you how, Connelly managed, wounded though he was, to reach the shelter of our house. I saw this, and thinking that there might be time yet to prevent further bloodshed, I turned and began walking as fast as I thought was politic toward the Court-House to seek the aid of the Government troops stationed there. No sooner did some of the crowd of peons observe this than they turned and followed me, shouting and hooting, and doing everything in their power to state me info attempting to run. Had I done so I wouldn't be here to tell the story, for they would have lassoed me, and is disposal, eight soldiers, under the command of a Lieutenant, to the scene of the rhot with orders to quell it Hardly were the soldiers out of sight than that portlon of the mob which had hong around the square, when they saw me speaking to the Judge while the soldiers stood by approached

lief came in an unexpected manner.

UNEXPECTED RELIEF.

A few doors from the City Prison was the office of the Trojes Mining Company. This was a strongly fortified place, and on the first news of the disturbance preparation had been made by those in charge to proterit, the force of white men being augmented by several silver conductors, who at whatened to the scene of riot. These makes made and the scene of riot. These makes made a diversion in our favor, and taking advantage of it, we all managed to make or way there. Once inside the doors there wan fear of our assaliants being able to sent the fortress, and we were safe. Next morning a force of seventy of these silver conductors, all magnificently mounted, and arrived to the teeth, arrived from Trojes, being the patched to our relief by the manager of he company's smelting-works there.

As we rode out and along the road to Trojes I heard from the lips of one who had been an eye-witness how my three commanders of the company's smelting-works there.

As we rode out and along the road to Trojes I heard from the lips of one who had been an eye-witness how my three commanders in the part of adobe and had no windows, only a door. This, on Connelly's escape from the assaliants when Mondragine attacked his they had barricaded, and defending through holes which they cut in the push their pursuers, after two or three had been wounded in the attempt to force the door, found it too hot and gave up. For a time they were balked, then some of them, mor fiendish than the rest, set the roof on fire.

Smoked out, poor Connelly rushed out

fiendish than the rest, set the roof on fre.

A VAIN STRUGGLE FOR LIFE.

Smoked out, poor Connelly rushed out the veranda, and seizing a discharged right from a soldier's hand defended himself of a lasso dropped around his need, make the was pulled to the ground and literally trampled and stabbed to desh. Poor Arnold, trying to come to his friend; assistance, was struck down with a blow of a sword, and afterward stabbed all over, it hardly any of the flesh on his face and break were visible. Yeoumans lay dead, that through the right eye and terribly batters with stones, besides which—but the rest cannot describe. This same gentleman a brother-in-law by marriage of the Superhetendent of the mines, Mr. Tregoning, also told us that the soldiers who were sent to rescue my friends joined in with the mot.

On our way to Trojes Mondragine was a rested, as was also the boy who threw the lasso round poor Connelly's neck. Their right was going on when we left Trojes were also trial was going on when we left Trojes were also trial was going on when we left Trojes were also trial was going on when we left Trojes were sent to right was going on when we left Trojes were sent to right was going on when we left Trojes were sent to right was going on when we left Trojes were sent to right was going on when we left Trojes were sent to right was going on when we left Trojes were sent to right was going on when we left Trojes were sent to right was going on when we left Trojes were sent to right was going on when we left Trojes were sent to right was going on when we left Trojes were sent to right was going on when we left Trojes were sent to right was going on when we left Trojes were sent to right was going on when we left Trojes were sent to right was going on when we left Trojes were sent to right was going on when we left Trojes were sent to right was going on when we left Trojes were sent to right was going on when we left the right was going on when we left the right was going on when we we we want to right was going on whe asso round poor Connelly's neck. Trial was going on when we left Trojes days later. Our poor comrades were bur at Trojes, just before we left, in the vani longing to the Company there. It is und stood that a claim will be made against Mexican Government by the relatives of

OBITUARY.

MRS. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, New York, April's.—The widow of Daniel S. Dickinson, United States Senator, del this morning at the residence of her son-law, Samuel G. Courtney, former United States District-Attorney.

S. SHORTRIDGE. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribus. LAFAYETTE, Ind., April 8.—Samuel Sh ridge, an old resident of the county and former Representative in the Lower Hosof Indiana, died at his home in Shea Tomship yesterday, aged 49.

BEDUCING THE AVERAGE Some of the Worries of Stock Spe

evening complaining about his bad h stock speculator. "I cannot at all remotest insight into zee business. She go down to feefty cent. I say to my friend: 'Now what shall I do? You seem Lady have advanced backward—like what you call crawfish.'
"My friend say to me: 'You must redus

"My triend say to me: 'You must reasy your average.'
"How iz zat zing about reduce zee suage, say I to him, for I no understand which mean by 'reduce zee average.'
"He say: 'You see, to reduce your average you must go buy feefty shares more affective cent, then your stock not stand in you so much money.'
"I go buy feefty share more, I reduce to average, you see. "I go buy feefty share more,—I reduce us average, you see.
"My friend he say to me: 'Now you all right to take advantage of zee market; on have you average reduce.'
"Well, pretty soon, what you sink? Zee Lady she crawfish' to Zeemt. I go my friend and I say to him: 'You see how it is wiz the Lady, she have tumble!"
"I see,' said my friend, "it is bad, but so only way to get even is to again reduce average. Then you be in one fine position take advantage of zee market."
"Diable! says I, 'but you see, my friend zee d—market all time take advantage of zee market."
"Diable! says I, 'but you see, my friend zee d—market all time take advantage of zee market."
"Pretty soon bang she go down to ze! cent zee share. I go to my friend."
"Zee only sing to get you even us shall I now do?' say I.
"'Zee only sing to get you even us possible to do is to again to reduce zee and age.'

possible to do is to again to reduce zee a possible to do is to again to reduce zee a ge."

D—zee average? I remark, for for a lam begin to become inflame against zer erare. But my friend persuade me it is only way to get into zee position to take my antage of zee market wiz zee Lady. Be buy me 400 more share at 10 per cent, and now I am ready for zee rise of zee market. "Just now, what you sink? One assement of 50 cent is level. I rush away to friend and say: "What now must I do?"

"It is bad,' he says; 'I am afraid we have pay too much attention to zee plan of ducing zee average—we have leave zee assessment out of zee account."

"I cannot pay him, so I let him go—ha all zee Lady boom to four dollaire. Zee average. Pretty soon zee mine is and the Lady boom to four dollaire. Say, 'Why have I not pay the assessment zere is one conflict zat no man can heve zee foresight te reconcile. Is a man heve zee foresight te reconcile.

The Engaged in Italy.

The betrothed in Italy are naver left for one moment. They must not even it by side in company, and a third person always take part in their conversation, out for a walk they must not go arm in As for a kiss, not even the tips of the mall be touched until after the Church and Stanfirmly bound together the poor lovers severity is no compliment to Italy. On the trary, it is mistrust curried to excess, young people rebei against it. Still, when become fathers and mothers they perpetuation. It may be that this extreme is before marriage engenders that after mar. ore marriage engenders that are erty which in its turn becomes a

The Commit Ottawa Disc

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PEORIA, Ill., Appointed at the Ott

Nelson were unable mittee. The towns i nai and river were Singer, of Lemo of Morris; Edwin S. Potter, of Peoria; T. D. B Prettyman, of Per Canton, one of Canton, one of Canton, one of Canton, constitute, who committee, who can be committee, who can be committee, who can be committee, who can be ca on the Committee, Harrison called th took occasion to o speech-making upon mittedly great impor Armstrong, of La S bell, of Havana, who tion, were added to last-named gentleman

IN RESPONSE by Mr. Gould, Mayor mittee a brief statem State of Illinois, w could not be brought was really a National been urged by Presides ary to the protection then it had been talk Congress, and alway andertaking. The its construction, p Illinois would dema ddress should forth the neces as a State, undertaking, for the healthy canal sen healthy canal sent State. Having done be submitted to Con do one thing, and tha vict labor in the ' Great Britain was ; with the United Stat come, and the Unite by the advice of Was war in time of peace

was a unit in this to pass the thing in b without a particle of Mr. Armstrong, wh part with Mayor plan of first connec with St. Louis, bringing a pressure t Congress until it elect anybody who we man. By backing me right to demand that take this work in revenue she turned or clusion, he favored committee to prepare posed address.

Mr. Prettyman also but wanted no time lo through a committee should be prepared as summer adjournment the public, would to formed on the subject.

in order to show the thing to ret a bill the brief in bry of his or rection, in which he he of the Southern and but members from I dictation of railroads gave him no support that time was on the reported upon when of Texas, who we committee that he reation, died, and threugh. In his was not necessarily interest, free and oper very best thing that it Mr. Campbell looke sently. The railroad i oppose the project, railroads would do ra of teaching them a so Mr. Barrere remark a big job on hand we ducate Congress, alt best kind of teachers, menced, however, the

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rould not strike an approvement, and his mambers told him the hast State would not a state would come when the state possible to get the state possible Mr. Lee offered State Conventions

set the roof on fire. d his neck

TUARY.

s. DICKINSON. dence of her so

RTRIDGE. to The Chicago Tribuna. April 8.—Samuel Sh

THE AVERAGE

tie Frenchish was lest ng about his bad luck as a nannot at all get zee 'I cannot at all get zee to zee business. Long ad say to me zat Eady eculation. I buy feefly for one dollar zee share. efty cent. I say to my shall I do? You see zee ced backward—like zee ish.'

me: You must reduce about reduce zee aver-rI no understand what zee average.' ee, to reduce your aver-y feefty shares more at ar stock not stand in you

hare more, I reduce zee

y to me: 'Now you all stage of zee market; you duce.'
on. what you sink? Zee wish' to 25 cent. I go to y to him: 'You see how he have tumble!' friend, "it is bad, but zee h is to again reduce zee be in one fine position to ce market.'
'but you see, my friend, time take advantage of 200 shares more of zee

g she go down to zee li o get you even zat h

e!' I remark, for you see the inflame against zee are presented and the see of zee position to take added with the see of zee position to take added with the see of zee market. You sink? One assessive!. I rush away to my hat now must I do?' ys; 'I am afraid we have leave zee as account.'

n, so I let him go—lose have produce to reduce to see as a see of the see

have produce to reduce soon zee mine is saft to four dollaire. Zen it to four dollaire. Zen is tock speculation! Bee average, and zee a conflict zat no man can te reconcile. Is it not

and Gen. Leris Melked and Gen. Leris Melked and Gen. Leris Melked and of the guileries of the by a secret door in the cess D. came out of Alexand was "slated like of the cause of all the man out our patience." The days refuge in the man out our patience. The days refuge in the ken the Car came out, a motowering rage, and, which has affection, and that a feel or he would prove it rored to pacify the Emperith a gesture from Alexandre of Princes by the hand, siden returned to his aparty, which has been very stopp upon the great favor discontraction of this incident, generator, as the symptom of a cent the present and future Russias, where all hope is of the moderate party will

lence New Fork Hour-lay are never left sione or must not even sit side and a third person must their conversation. When must not go arm in arm, the tips of the nails may the church and State have or the poor loves. The ment to Italy. On the con-carried to excess, and the rinst it. Still, when they tothers they perpetuate the that this extreme reasons.

CANAL ENLARGEMENT.

The Committee Appointed at Ottawa Discuss the Subject at Peoria,

and Determine to Address the Public on the Work's Importance.

Also to Urge Congress to Make an Appropriation for this Purpose.

Sub-Committees Appointed and the Work Now Well Under Way.

al Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. PROBIA, Ill., April 8.—The Committee ap-inted at the Ottawa Ship-Canal Convendevise means to properly bring the t before the National Government and its aid and support in this most imperare its aid and support in this most important undertaking, met this afternoon in the parlors of the Peorla House, Mayor Harrison, of Chicago, presiding. Owing to business engagements and absence from the city, J. Y. Scammon, Judge Trumbull, and Murry on were unable to meet with the Comnal and river were represented by H. M.
slarer, of Lemont; C. H. Gould,
of Morris; Edwin Porter, of Joliet;
F. S. Potter, of Henry; John
S. Thompson, of Lacon; John S. Lee, of Peoria; T. D. Brewster, of Peru; and B. tyman, of Pekin. Granville Barrere, ton, one of Gov. Cullom's appointees ne Committee, was also present. Mayor ison called the meeting to order, and took occasion to deprecate any initiatory speech-making upon a subject of such ad-mittedly great importance. The Hon. Wash ng, of La Salle, and W. H. Campbell, of Havana, who were present by invita-tion, were added to the Committee. The last-named gentleman was chosen Secretary

Mr. Gould, Mayor Harrison gave the Comby Mr. Golid, Mayor Harrison gave the cohemittee a brief statement of his views. The State of Illinois, while it had the means, could not be brought to build a canal which was really a National work. As such, it had been urged by President Mactison as necessary to the protection of our coast. Since to the protection of our coast. Since a it had been talked of more or less in agrees, and always as a great National ertaking. The Committee could force construction, provided the State of undertaking. The Committee could force its construction, provided the State of Illinois would demand it. In his opinion an address should be framed setting forth the necessities of the canal as a State, local, and National and Australia of the purpose of inspections. andertaking, for the purpose of increasing a healthy canal sentiment throughout the state. Having done this, the address should be submitted to Congress. The State could do one thing, and that was to employ its convict labor in the widening of the canal. Great Britain was preparing itself for war with the United States, in case it should ever come, and the United States ought to profit by the advice of Washington, to prepare for war in time of peace. As soon as the Stat ras a unit in this matter he had no doubt

to pass the thing in both Houses of Congress ut a particle of difficulty... Mr. Armstrong, while agreeing in the most part with Mayor Harrison, advocated the plan of first connecting the line of navigation with St. Louis, thus giving the work a Na-tional character. He was heartily in favor of ging a pressure to bear on members of gress until it should be impossible to ect anybody who wasn't known as a canal ddress as had been suggested, something could be done. A small appropriation was all that could be expected at first, but even that was a commencement, and would enable them to improve the river by some new locks and dams. Illinois had a

by some new locks and dams. Illinois had a right to demand that the Government undertake this work in return for the immense revenue she turned out every year. In conclusion, he favored the appointment of a committee to prepare and circulate the proposed address,

Mr. Prettyman also favored an address, but wanted no time lost in making an appeal through a committee to Congress. A bill should be prepared and presented before the summer adjournment. Congress, as well as the public, would thus be thoroughly informed on the subject at the same time.

MAYOR HARRISON,
in order to show that it was not so easy a

MAYOR HARRISON,
in order to show that it was not so easy a
thing to get a bill through Congress, gave a
bid his bry of his own attempts in that dilection, in which he had the support of many
of the Southern and Southwestern States,
but members from Illinois, whether at the
dictation of railroads or from other causes,
gave him no support whatever. His bill at
that time was on the point of being favorably
reported upon when Congressman Sleicher.
of Texas, who was Chairman of the
Committee that had it under consideration, died, and the project fell
threugh. In his opinion the canal
was not necessarily inimical to the railroad
interest, free and open competition being the
very best thing that the country could have.
Afr. Campbell looked at it a little differently. The railroad interest would no doubt
oppose the project, but a little fight with
railroads would do railroads good in the way
of teaching them a sound lesson.

Mr. Barrere remarked that they would have
a big job on hand when they undertook to
success Congress, although people were the
best kind of teachers. The sooner they commenced, however, the better.

THE WORK WHEN COMPLETED

would be a great National water-way whose
benefits would be felt all over the country

measure of strength.

Mr. Prettyman spoke in favor of the resolution, and Mr. Potter opposed it.

AFTER SOME FURTHER DISCUSSION the resolution was withdrawn. The Committee then adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman, in case another meeting shall be necessary. It is probable, however, that the Sub-Committee will prepare the bill and the address and send them forth on their mission without consulting the main Committee. A CANAL MASS-MEETING

was held in the evening at the Opera-House. Mayor Warner called the meeting to order, and the Hon. Henry Wells was chosen to preside. Mayor Harrison was called upon for the first speech, and in response set out for a talk on the subject of widening and deepening the canal and improving the Illinois River. Nature had intended that some day or other there should be connection between Lake Michigan and the Mississippl River, and had provided a Chicago River and an Illinois River as the connecting lines. All that was necessary was to join them with a canal. The speaker dwelt at some length on previous attempts to build a ship-canal, all of which had come to nothing more than a narrow stream dug by the State, with its tow-path and its barges. The ship-canal had been advocated as a great war measure, and he proposed to deal with facts which his hearers would do well to put to their Congressmen, and thus force the National Government to huildit. The ship-canal had been advocated as a great war measure, and he proposed to deal with facts which his hearers would do well to put to their Congressmen, and thus force the National Government to buildit. Had the United States, without a ship-canal, become involved in war with Great Britain in the days of the Rebellion, he feared that the country would have been conquered and dismembered by British invaders. The importance of the canal was then recognized, and a bill was put through the House, but went no further. Since then nothing had been done to construct it. During the War the country was too poor to build it; now it was pleaded by those indifferent to the subject that there was no need of it. It was just as well, however, in time of peace to prepare for war. The commercial importance of the subject was equally great and pressing. Railroad extortion would be at an end. The railroads themselves would be benefited when forced to dispense with costly freight lines and a lot of expensive and ornamental officials. The Southern States were willing and anxious to help along the canal. Were the people of Illinois to stand idle and let the thing go just because some of their members of Congress feared the opposition of a few railroad companies at the next election? Illinois had signally failed to support his Canal bill in Congress, but now Chicago felt the necessity of the thing. She had wakened up to it and was taking in the necessity. She took it in through the brain, the eyes and ears, and she had been taking it in through the nose. The people along the canal were waking up, and with the widening and deepening of the canal both Chicago and the people along the line would be the gainers; but the improvement was to be advocated chiefly as a vast commercial enterprise. When Illinois could show that she was producing 30 per cent of the National revenue on whisky, was it not right that she should demand her canal, and that the Government should build it? The moment the people of Illinois let it be known that the man known that the man who didn't vote for the canal no longer need apply, every Illinois man in Congress would how himself hoarse in favor of the project. In conclusion, Mayor Harrison said that all he asked of his hearers was to help him in this matter by spurring up their Congressmen, and if they gid that Illinois would get her canal. The speech was well received, and the speaker frequently interrupted by applause and laughter.

of Canton, vigorously advocated the project as a sanitary, commercial, and important war measure. The only way to deliver the State from the rule of railroad monopoly was for the people to assert their rights to use what God had put within their reach and make transportation cheap. The practical way to do this was to work on their Congressmen, and, if they did that as they ought to do, there was no power inside or outside the United States that could prevent this ship-canal from being built. It was high time that Illinois received a contribution from the General Government, and especially should she receive it now for a work of such vast National importance as this. GRANVILLE BARRERE. ceive it now for a work of such vast National importance as this.

Wash Armstrong put in a plea for an appropriation of \$1,300,000 for the locks and dams in the Illinois River in order to connect Chicago with St. Louis. When that was done the country would see that it was a work of National importance, and Illinois could get all the ship-canal she wanted.

Fred A. Potter, of Henry, and M. C. Quinn, of Peoria, favored the canal, and in sharp, vigorous speeches called upon their sharp, vigorous speeches called upon their hearers to stir up their Congressmen and get them to do something. At the conclusion of Mr. Quinn's remarks the meeting adjourned.

HARTMANN.

The Story He Tells of the Moscow At-

tempt on the Czar's Life.

London Standard.

The Central News is responsible for the following: It will be recollected that after the release of Hartmann by the French authorities he came to this country. We have to-day received from Hartmann the following authentic version of his attempt to take the Czar's life by blowing up the train on which the Emperor was traveling to Moscow. He seems to be a medium-sized man of the better working class. His manner is some what reserved. He has devoted his life to the Russian revolutionary or Nibilist cause, and had prior to the Moscow affair been con-cerned in many of the desperate deeds

what reserved. He had devoted his life to present power to the power compression of the point of the Moscow affair been contributed. In his opinion the canal and prior to the Moscow affair been contributed in his opinion the canal and prior to the Moscow affair been contributed. In his opinion the canal and the revolutionates held his service of the property of th

SCHOOL LANDS.

Leasing the Property Corner of Halsted and Madison Streets.

Communication from Mr. Goudy Regarding the Dearborn-State Street Block.

The School Teachers Will Rejoice at the Prospect of Receiving Some Pay.

The Board of Education held a regular semi-monthly meeting last evening, President Hoyne in the chair, and all the Inspectors present except English.

thoroughly informed by official friends of the Czar's movements. We received warning that pursuing his usual custom, he would leave the official train, in which a figure representing the Czar would be seated at a window of the saloon-carriage, while the Czar himself, expecting thus to escape all danger, traveled disguised as a railway servant. A telegram told me all was right and the Czar was coming, and as the train passed I fired the mine, hoping to see the Emperor blown to the winds. The wreck of the train was blown away from the house, but to my chagrin I soon learned that the Czar, thinking himself safe from danger, had changed trains a few miles off, so, as to enter Moscow in state. I at once set off in a sieigh and rejoined my friends. We remained quietly within twenty miles of the scene for one week, and then traveled to Kherson, going thence to friends at Odessa. Here we all shipped for Turkey on board the Italian steamer Florentina, I being in fact employed as an engineer. From Constantinople we took passage to France by way of the Levant. On arriving in Paris I went about with my friends. When walking in the Champs Elysées, Feb. 14, with three friends, the mouchards, who had been following us, came up. Three of them seized me, and I was taken to Mazes. My friends went to M. Clemenceau, who advised them to employ Englishart, municipal counselor, which they did, and eventually I was conducted by a mouchard to Calais and put on board the steamer for Dover. Although expelled from France, no official paper was issued. My friends walted in a wine-shop in the Avenue Vincennes for my release, and, without making themselves known, accompanied me to London."

In response to several questions Hartmann said he espoused the Nihilist cause because no means but force could avail to secure some degree of freedom for the toiling Russian millions against whom brute force was used by a cruel, selfish Czar and his myrmidons that they might revel in the fruits of their labor. He held fits life light if he could further t A CANCELED LEASE. A communication was received from Rees, Peirce & Co., withdrawing the bid they put in on behalf of Carson, Pirie & Co. for the School Fund property on the corner of Madi-son and Halsted streets, for the reasons that the conditions of the lease could not be complied with.

On motion of Inspector Keith, the action of the Board was reconsidered, and the lease laid on the table. On motion of Inspector Frankenthal, the Committee on Buildings and Grounds was authorized to rent for another year the rooms now occupied by the Board at \$1.800,-the

same rental now paid. The same Committee was authorized to advertise for bids for the erection of school buildings at Lincoln and Thirty-fifth streets, Hammond and Eugenia streets, and on the

Wicker Park lot. Inspector Keith, from the Committee on School-Fund Property, reported against the proposition of J. F. White & Co. to lease thirty-one acres in Calumet and Hyde Park for \$5,000 a year. Concurred in. The same Committee presented a lease, which was ordered to be executed, leasing to David Jennings the W. 1/2 of the N. W. 1/2 of

NIHILISM.

The Reign of Terror in Bussia.

Odessa, March 17.—Arsaypee Bogoslav

sky, son of an orthodox priest and an ex-pelled student of the Poltova Theological Seminary, and one of five Nihilists men-

doned in my telegram to you of the 9th inst.

as being tried by court-martial at Kieff upon

the several charges therein mentioned, has

peen condemned to death. His execution will

make the nineteenth in Russia for political offenses in less than two years. In addition

GARCELON'S INHUMANITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune, CHICAGO, Aprile.—The article which appeared

in The Sunday Tribune entitled "Garcelon's Inhumanity," credited to the New York Trib-une, caused so much indignation in my family

83, 40, 13 E. for one year for \$120. EXPIRED LEASES.

Inspector Keith stated that the Committee had had under consideration the following communication from Mr. Goudy, and moved that the propositions of the parties be not ac

that the propositions of the parties be not accepted:

To the Board of Education: I am authorized, in behalf of L. B. Otis, F. B. Peabody, J. H. Mc-Vicker, and nearly all the rest of the occupants under school leases of property bounded by Madison, State, Monroe, and Dearborn, to make a proposition to your Board.

The leases under which they hold expire May 8, 1880, and they each contain a covenant for the appraisal of the lease. The lease further provides that the City of Chicago may ourchase the buildings at such appraisal, or shall sell the land at the price fixed by the appraisers. The parties I represent are content to have that provision of the lease executed, and to sell the buildings or purchase the land. I understand that the attorney of your Board has given an opinion that so much of said covenant as undertakes to bind the city to purchase the improvements is void, but that he has given no opinion that the counter portion which gives the right to the lessees to purchase the land is not binding. I am very clearly of the opinion that the entire provision is valid. When these leases were executed the city charter provided that "the Common Council shall at all times have power to do all acts and things in relation to said school lands and School Fund which they may think proper for their safe, preservation and efficient management, and sell and lease said, lands and all cansi or other lots or lands, or other property which may have been or may hereafter be donated to the School Fund, on such terms and at such times as the Common Council shall deem most advantageous. This gave the Common Council to make an agreement to sell upon such terms and conditions as it saw proper. It likewise had the power to lease, fixing any conditions in the lease that were reasonable and ordinary provisions in the lease of these power, or the use of a discretion in the matter. The Common Council also had unlimited power to manage the lease of these powers or manage the lease of these powers or manage the lease of these powers.

make the nineteenth in Russia for political offenses in less than two years. In addition to these, four or five sentences of capital punishment were commuted. Arrests of persons suspegted either of Nihilism or of Liberal tendencies have not ceased to be made here. Not fewer than sixty of both sexes have been taken up within the last few weeks. Among them are persons filling important public posts; one a chief of department in the management of the Odessa Railway, another the head bookkeeper to this municipality; but the larger number seem to be teachers. Neither they themselves nor the public know what they are charged with, unless it be with holding, and perhaps professing, Liberal opinions; for no public examination is even held in reference to such arrests, nor dare any mention of their names, what has happened to them or what has been done with them, ever appear in the newspapers. Their lodgings are searched suddenly in the night, and, even though nothing may be found therein to incriminate them, they are at once marched off to prison, without notice or explanation, or right of protest or appeal, or an opportunity of their being heard in their own defense. After the lapse of a day or two some are told they are free to return to their homes; others, on the contrary, are sent off to some distant Government to be what is called interned there. Many teachers who have been set free have yet been forbidden to give lessons, and thus suddenly deprived of the means of gaming a livelihood. Frequently, moreover, a wife and children, or, in the case of the unmarried, an aged mother, an invalided sister, or other helpless relatives are involved in the ruin of the bread-winner.

PARIS, March 21.—A Nihilist trial in Kleff has resulted in a number of revelations concerning the way the Russian revolutionists go to work. The accused, who has been condemned to death, one Arsaynee Bogoslavsky, the son of a clergyman, was charged with an attempt to rob a mail-van and to appropriate the cash-box of a regiment of infantry, with m manufacturing explosive materials, with murdering a fellow Socialist,—Kuriloff.—and with dwelling in Kieff with a false passport. The murder of Kuriloff, one of their own, was decided upon because he was believed to have been betraying his friends. He was fallen upon by the latter and shot, and his body was flung into the Duieper. According to one of the witnesses, an ex-Nihilist, the chief of their Association if invested with the right of life and death over the members. For the first case of disobedience corporal punishment is the penalty; for the second, death. According to the same and another ex-Nihilist, one of their fellow-members had been the son of a Prince. The sum contributed by the laboring classes for the support of the Association was 20 per cent of their wages.

continuery provisions in the leases parties contain the usual and ordinary provisions in the leasening of land. The lessees accepted the leases, placed valuable improvements upon the lease provision of land. The lease short has been also also the lease provision and lease short has been any court would decide that the covenant was invalid. It is not a qestion as to whether your Board may not exchool money to improve school lands. The question is, could usual and customary, provisions in leasing land? But it is mortant to consider the validity of this provision. The City of Chicago and the Board of Education cannot afford to repudiate a fair acted upon ever since. Public opinion would no more tolerate sach a repudiation than it would the repudiation of a debt for money borrowed by the city in the administration of its affairs. It cannot be, expected that a Court would sanction any such repudiation, and no disposition to do so. If, however, the Board is not willing to perform the covenant in the present leases, the parties I represent will extend the old leases or make new leases for a further term. I am suithorized to say for the board in the property for the term of fifty years upon the same terms and conditions as are contained in the property for the term of fifty years upon the same terms and conditions as are contained in the present leases, they affect the property for the term of fifty years upon the same terms and conditions as are contained in the present leases, they affect years, and pay 5 per centum on a valuation to be ascertained by appraisers. They are content with the provisions for the appointment of appraisers contained in the present leases, they are the property that an appraisal be arrived at in the namer provided in the present leases, they are content with the provision for the appointment of that is not satisfactory, and the Board wishes to conducted on the lease of hability to agree, the two to choose the third, the decision of the majority to prevail. They for the term of the present le Inhumanity," credited to the New York Tribuna, caused so much indignation in my family that I felt moved to say a word, as a former resident of Maine, for a man who had been my family physician for more than twenty years. Some of my family owe their life to his humane, unremitting, tender care.

While I differ with him politically, I cannot let the opportunity pass without saying a word in his behalf. Few men, if any, in New England have done more for suffering humanity than Dr. Garcelon. His services were never refused, by night or day, to the poorest family who needed them. He was quick to comprehend the situation of a patient and prompt to act; kind and sympathizing, without sentimental gush, over his patients, and he never was known to distress a poor debtor. He was a poor collector.

To refer to the files of the Lewiston Journal of 1877 you will find an account of a large surprise party who met at his house, consisting of the best people in the community, who paid their regards to the public spirited, high-minded ditizen, the humane surgeon and physician, and their mutual confidential friend. I trust that that large gathering of clergymen, doctors, Judges, lawyers, and leading business-men of Lewiston and Auburn, however they may differ with Dr. G. politically, will not remain silent when such charges as Dr. Hammond's come up against him. They are untimely, unkind, uncalled for, and I believe untrue.

**Women Yoting—The Author of "Little Women" Describes the Scene.

Miss Louise M. Alcott, in a letter to the Wom-

\$1,627 a year more than the bid of the present CONSOLIDATE THE SEVERAL SCHOOL-TAX

consolidate the several school-tax from 1879 to 1879 into one fund, to be known as the School-Tax Fund of 1879 and prior years. They therefore recommended that the Controller be authorized and requested to transfer the balances to the credit of the School-Tax Funds prior to 1879, and to place them to the credit of 1879. They also recommended that the Controller be authorized to temporarily transfer from the cash now in the Treasury belonging to the School-Tax Fund \$95,000, and to place the same to the credit of the School-Tax Fund \$95,000, and to place the same to the credit of the School-Tax Fund from the accruing revenue of the School-Tax Fund from the accruing revenue of the School-Fund or any other solutes as fast as the same could be collected; also, that a second payment on account of services rendered since Jan. 1, 1880, be made all-term of 1879, those teachers who had severed their connection with the Department since March, 1880, to receive 75 per cent of the amount due them.

After a long and tedious debate the report was concurred in.

The Committee on Text-Books submitted their report, which was laid over, under the rules, for a month. They recommended only a few changes.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Inspector Keith offered a resolution, which

MISCELLANEOUS.

Inspector Keith offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Buildings and Grounds to take steps towards obtaining possession of the Wabash avenue front of the Mosely School lot, to the end that a suitable school building might be erected thereon to meet the wants of the locality for school accommodations.

Inspector Stone, from the Committee on the Examination of Teachers, reported the successful candidates out of the 106 examined Saturday, and recommended that they be given partial certificates.

Inspector Vocke asked leave, which was granted, to withdraw the petition requesting the introduction of German into the Marquette School, since it had not received the requisit number of signatures.

The Board then adjourned for two weeks.

ARSON.

A Pretty Strong Case Made Out Against Arbuckle—A Complaint for Adultery Also Made.

The examination of John Arbuckle, alias Moan, on the charge of arson—setting fire to his groeery and meat-market at the corner of Lake and May streets—took place before Justice Ingersoll yesterday morning, a sur-prise being in store for the accused in the shape of a witness who was watching him on the night of the fire—Perry, his clerk. Assistant Fire-Marshal Conway testified as

to the fact of the fire, which occurred at twenty minutes to 1 o'clock on the morning of April 1. The nearest hydrant had been capped with a ferule, and could not be opened with a wrench. Two engines were valued the fixtures and groceries in the store

at \$200. Thomas W. Johnson, an insurance-agent, testified that Arbuckle had taken out two policies in the Watertown Fire,-one on furniture and household goods for \$400, and another on stock for \$2,000. six holes in the wall which were

six holes in the wall which were
FILLED WITH SHAVINGS, KINDLING-WOOD,
AND PAPER SATURATED WITH KEROSENE.
No one slept in Arbuckle's bed that night. The next day he found a small satchel be-longing to Arbuckle in a Madison street restaurant. It contained some rags to bulge it out, a few receipts, and a revolver. One of the receipts was for a trunk in a ware-

Hazzard O. Perry, aged 27 years, then took the stand, and testified in substance as folthe stand, and testified in substance as follows: "I was in the employ of Arbuckle from Aug, 7, 1879, and remember the night of the fire. Arbuckle left the store about a quarter past 4 in the afternoon, saying he was going to Valparaiso, Ind. He had a satchel with him. I sent a young man named Johnny Harrison to follow him. When Harrison came back I sent him to my house, No. 338 West Lake street. That was between 4 and 5 o'clock. When I went home I found him there, We waited around until twenty minutes past 10, and then went out to

twenty minutes past 10, and then went out to get

A LOCATION TO WATCH ABBUCKLE.

I had a suspicion that everything was not right. We got permission from a watchman to watch from the window of a picture-frame factory which faces 'Arbuckle's store, and is about fifty feet from it. I told the watchman we were laying for a thief."

"What did you see?"

"After watching until twenty minutes after 12 o'clock is saw Arbuckle leave the house from the fear. He came out of the door and shut it. As soon as he did so I saw the glare of the flames and that the house was on fire."

"You saw him?"

"You saw him?"

"Yes; distinctly."

"And knew it was he?"

"I did."

"Where did he go?"

"And knew it was he?"

"I did."

"Where did he go?"

"He came right towards the factory and turned into the alley. There the gaslight struck him, and he started and ran west. I saw him no more."

"What did you do?"

"I rapped for the watchman, and he came with a lantern and let us out."

"Did you ever see any shavings in the wall of the store?"

"Yes, the day before the fire—on the 31st of March. I told Ed Thomas about it, and showed him where the plaster had been picked off and put behind the meat blocks. The holes had been covered over with tin and paper."

"Do you know the value of the stock?"

"It had run very low. I should think the total value was about \$200."

"Did you have any conversation with Arbuckle in relation to the matter?"

"Not about the fre."

"But about the sock running low?"

"Yes, I told him, in order to hold trade, he ought to stock up. He made an incoherent reply. My salary has \$8 a week. That was nearly as much aster took in."

"What direction did Arbuckle give you as to people who exiled for him?"

"When people wanted to see him about bills he said to tell them

HE WAS NOT AT HOME."

"Was he at hom; ?"
"He was generally in the rear—in his liv-

ing-rooms."
Do you know where Mrs. Arbuckle slept

"Do you know where Mrs. Arbuckle slept that night?"

"She said she was going over to Filer's—a man who traded as the store. She said she was not going to sleep at the store that night. I closed a little before the usual time by her direction. At ten minutes of 8 she said, 'You'd better close up; we won't wait until a quarter past 9,"—the usual time. I put the papers up to the windows and went out, locking the door. She was inside. There was another key in the money-drawer. She knew it was there."

"How long had it been the custom to put papers up to the windows?"

"For three or four weeks before the fire."

"Why didn't you inform the police?"

"I didn't know how to act. I didn't know first if there was a fire, which I expected there would be; that the insurance companies would offer a reward. That was the principal thing. Another was I didn't want to have too much to say about a thing I couldn't prove or know for a fact."

"When you saw the fire, what did you do?"

"I was so excited I didn't really know

"When you saw the fire, what did you do?"
"I was so excited I didn't really know what to do. I went around on Ann street and then to the fire after the engines got there. I asked if they had got Mr. Countryman's people out, and they said 'Yes.' My intention was at first to wake them up."

"Why didn't you do it?"
"When I came out of the factory I was so excited it slipped my mind until I got to the fire, and then I made the inquiry."

The cross-examination lasted an hour, but Perry was not shaken in the least. As to
HOW HE DISCOVERED THE HOLES
in the wall, he said a cat ran behind the teacans, and, going to chase her out, he saw them. He also found plaster in a hole in the floor into which it was the custom to sweep sawdust. He removed one of the pieces of tin and found shavings. That was what excited his suspicions. He went into the factory because he didn't want the police to see him on the street.

Perry's testimony was corroborated by that of several witnesses.

THE DEFENSE
called Mrs. Filer, who testified that Mrs. Arbuekle came to her house about haff-past 9 o'clock, and was asleepast the time of the fire.
Mr. Sparling, the defendants' lawyer, asked

to have Mrs. Arbuekle discharged, since

sparing wanted to hear the evidence against her.

Cameron wanted her held because it was impossible for all the preparations to be made without her having knowledge of them. Besides, hadn't her clothing been removed from the house and stowed away in a trunk in a warehouse?

Sparling urged that there was no testimony that the trunk belonged to her, and that she could only be held upon presumptions that didn't arise from the facts as proved.

Cameron claimed that she was an accessory before the fact.

The Justice, however, didn't agree with him, and discharged her, holding Arbuckle in \$3,000 ball.

Cameron then charged "on the statement of an officer," who had heard them say that their name was not Arbuckle, but Moan,—that her name was Mary Carr, and that he had a wife and three children living in Philadelphia,—that Arbuckle and Mary Carr were

LIVING IN AN OPEN STATE OF ADULTERY.

He asked for a continuance for ten days to get testimony from Philadelphia to substantiate the allegation.

Sparling sald such a charge was "an insult and an outrage to humanity."

The Court remarked that if a "reputable gentieman" would make the statement under oath he would issue a warrant.

Cameron then "charged" Lieut. Bonfield to arrest the parties.

But, before he did so, Policeman Costello came in and made the necessary affidaylt, and the warrant was at once issued and served.

Sparling wanted a hearing immediately.

Bonfield asked for a continuance for a week.

week.

After some talk between the lawyer and the Lieutenant, during which the former said prosecution was now persecution, the Court granted the motion, and held Mary Carr, alias Mrs. Arbuckle, in \$200 ball.

As neither was able to furnish bonds, Arbuckle was sent over to the county jail, and the woman was locked up at the Madison Street Police-Station.

MEDICAL EMERGENCIES.

What to Do in the Absence of a Physiclan—Lecture by Dr. Norman Bridge.
Dr. Norman Bridge delivered a very interesting and instructive lecture, yesterday evening, to a large audience in the Lower Farwell Hall, having for his subject, "What to Do in Emergencies in the Absence of a Physician," which he treated in a colloquial

The trouble in connection with emergencies was that people would insist in managing them in an unphilosophical way. The things which even the doctor could do in such cases were very few, and the necessity of summoning him was not so great as was many times imagined. The things to be ac-complished lay in the way of aiding the process of Nature, while those which people were in the habit of doing were frequently

process of Nature, while those which people were in the habit of doing were frequently directly to the contrary. In many cases Nature supplied abundant means for a remedy, and all that was necessary was for the bystanders to keep their hands off from a suddenly sick person.

Taking up such emergencies in the order of their frequency of occurrence, he spoke first of the simple accident of fainting. As a matter of fact a simple fainting fit was merely the result of a temporary cessation of the flow of blood to the brain, and no one ever died of it. In a few moments the blood ran back to the brain again and the fit was over. And yet people did all kinds of ridiculous things to the patient, lifting him up and throwing cold water into his face, the former process really tending to retard the cure, while the latter made no difference either way. The patient should be allowed to lie on the ground as he fell, the horizontal position being most favorable to the return of the blood to the brain. If the recovery did not soon occur the feet might be raised, by which means the blood would be sent from the extremities, and the patient would recover almost immediately. Occasionally a person who was sick at the time of the fainting would die under the fit, but the raising him up and applications of cold water would only have a tendency to make him die all the quicker.

Children in convulsions, a form of sick-

dashed with cold water, shaken, flagellated, and not unfrequently dosed with medicine. In 999 out of 1,000 cases the convulsion is an epileptic fit, which lasts generally about three minutes, and in which it was very unusual for a patient to die. Occasionally, where there is disease of the brain, the fit might last an hour or more, or he might die; but the recovery of the patient in any case would not be hastened by the adoption of any of the treatment alluded to. At the end of the fit the sufferer usually fell into a deep slumber, and nothing should be done to interfere with this means taken by Nature to aid the recovery of the patient. The same statement applied to the hysterical fit, which was a matter of no consequence, because it never killed anybody; and even in the apoplectic fit.

NOTHING COULD BE DONE

plectic fit

NOTHING COULD BE DONE
further than to keep the patient's mouth clear, so that breathing might not be impeded, and to prevent him from hurting himself or other people from doing so.

In cases where children suffered from concussions people were afraid to let the sufferers go to sleep. The knock on the head which the child received in the fall produced certain injuries in the thrain, and Nature's process for curing them was to let the parts rest, and this caused the desire to sleep to arise after such an accident. This desire should always be gratified, the child being placed in as favorable conditions to a good sound sleep as soon as possible.

On the subject of hemorrhage the Doctor explained that it was necessary for people to tell by the pulse whether the patient was in danger or not. The normal rate of the pulse was from seventy to eighty beats a minute; if a patient bled extensively the pulse ran up as high as from 120 to 140 beats a minute, which indicated that the patient was in danger. The easiest way to check the bleeding was to apply pressure at the point where the blood was flowing from the external injury. A handkerchief or a finger plunged into the wound could always accomplish this. It was a good thing, too, to elevate the limb where the cut or bruise was, as that brought the attraction of gravitation to the aid. Applications of cold water, which contracted the blood-vessels and retarded the flow of blood, were also beneficial. How to dress a serious wound was also a matter which puzzled people a great deal. The best thing to apply was hot water, which gave the injured parts the best opportunity of recovery which they could have. The water should always be at a temperature somewhat higher than that of the blood,—say from 98 to 100 degrees.

The emergency of great pain was one which exten occurred to children, and under

which they could have. The water should always be at a temperature somewhat higher than that of the blood,—say from 88 to 100 degrees.

The emergency of great pain was one which often occurred to children, and under circumstances which might lead to the destruction of some of the senses. One of the most common pains was that which occurred in the ear, the best means of alleviating which was the application of hot water. A constant stream of hot water should be poured into the child's ear by means of a syringe or a teaspoon, and it would soon stop the pain. The child's ear by means of a syringe or a teaspoon, and it would soon stop the pain. The child's hould then be allowed to rest, and if the pain occurred again, the same treatment should be repeated. Earache should never be disregarded, as it was quite likely to result in loss of hearing. Heat was the most useful of all simple agents to stop pain. Fomentations should be applied as hot as possible, and a common wringing-machine was a very useful help in handling the cloths just taken from the intensely hot water. The person handling the cloths for the patient might not be a ble easily to stand their heat, but a patient suffering from the colic, for instance, would welcome them heated almost up to the scalding point.

In speaking of medicines, the lecturer recommended Dover's powders and paregoric as simple forms of the opiate which could be safely used in the family, especially the former, which was less dangerous than any others of this class of medicines.

IN THE CASE OF POISONING, he recommended the application of an emetic, and the giving of quantities of water, by which means the poison would be diluted and its effect greatly weakened. The simplest way to produce vomiting was to thrust the middle inger down the throat of the patient and tickle it until vomiting was produced; of emetics none was more simple and efficacious than a tablespoonful of table mustard mixed in a pint of hot water. In cases of poisoning by any of the various forms of opium, the bes

by every available means from reinto slumber from which it might be sible to awaken him.

SAWYER'S STORY.

Defense After a Blow.

New York World, April 7.

Dr. Theophilus Steele, of No. 261

Forty-second street, who was shot is ace Monday night by William E. Sa the electrician, was unable to appear at Jefferson Market Police Court yester when his assailant was arraigned be said the physician was under the influor filquor and very ugly. He attempted to go out at the back door, but saw Steele following him. He turned and walback to the lobby, and when he thou Dr. Steele had lost sight of him went qui out of the same door again. He had wabut a few steps when, happening to around, he saw Dr. Steele behind him. house in which he and his family boarding was just at the corne: of Sew avenue and on the south side of the st Dr. Steele's boarding-house was on the n side of the street. He crossed Seventh nue, and Dr. Steele, instead of crossin the north side, still followed by mande up with him as he was about own house. Clutching him by the should Dr. Steele exclaimed wit. An o'"Now.———, I'm going to kill you?" Steele, Mr. Sawyer says, carries two pis and had his right hand sin his pocket. Sawyer was afraic he wishoot from his pocket. I'l sand had his right hand sin his pocket with his right and pointed it at me his left hand, and drew a pistol from pocket with his right and pointed it at me pulled my revolver, drew back the ham and discharged the contents, it seems, it face. There was no help for it. I had idea where I should hit him, nor did I time to take any aim. If I had not fit know he would have killed me. As soo I shot he dropped his weapon and stagge a little. Then he stooped to pick it u did not wish to be shot myself, nor wish to shoot him again, and I ran to Bt way. I was on my way to the Thir Street Station when the officer arrested I was afraid to go back to the scene of

Steele was hurt, and thought some one miginjure me."

Sawyer's side of the story of the disput that led to the shooting is as follows:

"When I lived in the house with D Steele and his family the meals were a satisfactory, and Mrs. Mandelick, the lan lady, when I proposed taking meals outsid wanted me to leave. I refused, and she gadispossess warrant, and rather than fight out I moved away. A week ago, when came home in the evening, I found my wioutside the door. She said, Don't go iside; Dr. Steele is in the parior with tw pistols, Dr. Steele followed me to my room and came in. What did your wife throo

paper balls at mine for?" he said him she denied it. 'I shall hold sponsible for anything your wife or explied. I quieted him down, and away. Next day I left the house, sent him the letter, but he did not anger him by it, but wanted him to my office, No. 65 Fulton street, and rather than bother me at home. anger him by it, but wanted him to emy office, No. 95 Fulton street, and se rather than bother me at home, if h anything to say."

Dr. Steele, who is not out of danger that Sawyer followed him and tried this pardon for having sent the letter the total him he would have nothing with him, and as he turned to go awayshot.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago To CLINTON, Ill., April 8.—Mr. Jac a stanch farmer of this county, the Hon. David Davis' farm in Te ship, De Witt County, sold this week, worth of fat cattle, and 120 hogs for Mr. Ziegier has sold in the last year pounds of beef and 93,000 pounds of live at his piace. At one time last year he cholera hogs worth \$4,000 in four wee is safe to say that he is one of the m tensive farmers in Illinois.

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NSIA LODGE, NO. 100 A. F. AND A. M.-communication this (Friday) afternoon at a privork. Regular Communication at 5 p. 4 r. business and important work. Full at-of members desired. Visiting brethren cor-led. T. J. TUSTIN, W. M.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

SHINGTON CHAPTER, NO. 43, B. A. M.-onvocation this (Friday) evening at 7:80 o' on the Mark Master degree. Visiting cos

on vocation this convergence.

k on the Mark Master degree.

k on the Mark Master degree.

cordishly invited.

order of the H. P.

CHAS. B. WRIGHT, Secretary

FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1880.

The strike at Cohoes is nearly at an end at trikers are said to be willing and anxious accept the terms offered by the management

THE Bussian Government proposes not to cought napping, and five large war-vessels are been ordered to Chinese waters to look

Tun New York gas companies will ad-ince the price of gas after the 15th inst-te increase in wages is given as a reason for a proposed action.

mus convicts made a desperate but un-eful attempt to escape from the Pittaburg entiary yesterday. The snapping of a rope prevented the complete success of the at-

THE English Secretary for Foreign Affairs a replied to Secretary Evaris' note in refer-

Some of the more moderate ecclesiastics we concluded to conform to the requirements the French Government in reference to the ducational institutions. The Archbishop of aris is the first to acquiesce in the change,

Ms. HAWDBURY, a Tory, who has been un-emitting in his assaults on Mr. Gladstone, call-ing him "a veiled Papist," a traitor to his Queen and country, and other such epithets, has been abliged to yield his seat to a follower of the man

THE Senate yesterday passed the House esolution authorizing the Secretary of War to llow the leaning of flags belonging to the Government to the Knights Templar on the occasion of their grand triennial encampment in hicago next August.

avor is rapidly growing.

hoice of Illinois Republicans as car resident, but that the feeling in h

enefit of our patrons who desire es of THE TRIBUNE through the ith the transient rate of postage: men of Chicago have begun to move in the matter of the establishment in this city of a home for incurables. No such institution now exists here, and it is proposed by soliciting con-tributions of funds to start in a small way and TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES. receipt of subscriptions and advertise

THE Carlisle Internal-Revenue bill, which DUBN, Manager.

ILASGOW, Scotland—Allan's American Newsrency. Il Renfield-st.

ONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 45 Strand
ENHY F. GILLIG, Agent.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—E19 P atreet.

We print this morning a communication from a "Wavering Grant Man" propounding a number of questions. We neither indorse nor justify any of the implications. The writer is, however, an old Republican of this State, who has been conspicuous in its politics, and we print the letter because it conveys the judgment

At the meeting of the Canal Committee at Peoria yesterday steps were taken toward bring-ing before Congress the subject of the enlarge-ment of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, and the improvement of the Illinois River. A commit-

TILDEN indignantly denies, as was to be expected, that he is in the least responsible for the acts of Finley in reference to the Washburn-Donnelly case. Tilden always denies. He denied all knowledge of the cipher dispatches, of the Cronin-Grover-Pelton intrigue, of railroad wrecking,—in fact, he denies everything. He may be spoken of as the Great America

PROF. PIPER, the well-known ml scopist, contributes in our columns this morning an interesting paper giving the results of examinations of oleomargarine, with plates showing the kind of creatures found by the magnifying glass to exist in artificial butter. His

KEMBLE, the Pennsylvania briber, refuses o submit himself for sentence or give bail. his he calls "taking the buil by the horns." It could appear that the Pennsylvania authorities aght to take the gentleman by the shoulder ad place him in jail.

ONE of the students of the Cork Queen's College, who psesented an address of welcome to Mr. Parnell on that gentleman's recent arrival in Ireland from America, has been suspended for one year by the College authorities. The petty littleness shown by the governing body of the College will doubtless be thoroughly ventilated in Parliament soon after its assembling. THE Blaine Club of this city has advices our about 130 different points in this State, tich plainly indicate that not only is James G. laine the choice of Illinois Republicans as cap-

Ture coal-miners of the Durham (Eng.) sines to the number of 1,800 have struck work secause the managers have refused to put out a sulletin-board showing how much each men arus. It has been the custom heretofore to so publish the individual earnings. "Love can level rank, and therefore" the uchess of Newcastle, the widow of a rakish bleman, has married a party bearing the sbeian name of Tom Holer, who has followed THE Secretary of War has recommended the Senate to appropriate \$100,000 for the purpose of building a military post at the junction of the Grand and Gunnison Rivers. The post would command the country of the Uncompaniers and other restive or hostile Indian tribes.

The Tories charge Lord Derby with attempting to force or induce his tenantry to vote for the Liberal candidates. As it is a breach of privilege on the part of a Peer to interfere in election contests in any way, the charge will probably come up later in the House of Lords in some form. Constitution to do has got to debate begins the tilated, and the sooner the debate begins the sooner it will end.

An effort is being made on the part of the management of the Northern Pacific Road to extend the time in which to fulfill the conditions on which the land-grants were made to the Company. James F. Wilson, of Iowa, spoke before the House Committee on Pacific Railroads yesterday in favor of the extension.

THE Iowa brewers yesterday adopted resolutions denouncing the Legislature of their State for having passed a prohibitory law, and piedging themselves not to vote for any candidates for State or municipal offices who are not opiposed to such legislation. An effort to censure the Republican party was defeated.

em. It is probable that they will have to go.
the Irish people recognize the agitator as their
ader and will follow his advice.

bales of cotton and 200 tons of oll-cake, ame disabled and unmanageable on her large from New Orleans to Liverpool and to be abandoned. The steamer Gellert, in Hamburg, which tried in vain to tow her port, brought the crew to New York yester-

THE Conservative members of the Fre nders propose to challenge the action of the ernment in reference to the expulsion of the lts. The Cabinet is said to be far from timous as to the wisdom of enforcing the ces, and it is probable that the action of the ervatives is inspired by a knowledge of this

An agitation against restrictions on the press and against a limited suffrage is being carried on in Spain. The Madrid republicans have issued a manifesto of complaint in regard to the matters. The King, who seems to differ from all other Bourbons in being intelligent and progressive, promises to inquire into the abuser with a view to remedying them. A NUMBER of charitable ladies and gentle

ially work up the worthy charity to large

THE Carlisle Internal-Revenue bill, which materially modifies the law in regard to distilleries and the exportation of liquors, and which, it is claimed, will remove many hardships which the present law entails, was yesterday adopted by the Ways and Means Committee by a vote of 8 to 3. The minority consisted of Conger, Garfield, and Mills.

who receive money in any shape out of the National Treasury from the Parliamentary representation. The Liberal member elected in Dublin over Guinness, the brewer, is threatened with the loss of his seat because the salary he receives as visiting physician to a charitable institution comes partly from that source.

was appointed to prepare an address to Con-ess and to the people of Illinois setting forth a importance of the canal as a National work.

THE English Liberals are making large gains in the agricultural constituencies of the north of England, Scotland, and in the Province of Ulster, Ireland. In Scotland the Tories will have only a following of five at most, and in Ireland their representatives are being rejected in all places save the rotten little boroughs, where the purchasable rumseller element hold the balance between both parties. urchasable rumseller e ce between both parties.

conclusions are that oleomargarine is neithe healthful nor harmless, but contains germs of lisease and should not be eaten.

A CLEAR case of incendiarism seems likely tion by fire of the premises occupied by John Arbuckie a few days ago. The evidence points plainly to Arbuckie himself as having set the store on fire for the purpose of realising on an overinsured stock of goods, and he has accord-ingly been held in \$3,000 bail for trial in the Crimnal Court on the charge of arson.

ABOUT 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in a flour-mill at Dixon, in this State, and before it could be gotten under control three flour-mills and one flax-mill were entirely destroyed. An explosion which occurred in one of the mills caused the death of two men and serious injury to seven others. The property destroyed was valued at \$200,000. The loss is said to be fully covered by insurance.

THE Military Committee of the House has appointed a Sub-Committee, consisting of Sparks of Illinois, Browne of Indiana, and Johnston of Virginia, to investigate the alleged outrage on the colored cadet Whitaker at West Point. The first reports concerning the affair were gross exaggerations, a thorough examination showing that he only received a few slight cuts and bruises. His fellow-cadets pointedly deny all knowledge

lated in Parliament soon after its assembling The incident is thoroughly characteristic of the pro-English party in Ireland.

The House Democrats yesterday failed wholly in crowding through the political rider on the Army Appropriation bill without debate. Having first agreed to allow the Republicans an opportunity to discuss the measure, they subsequently sought to repudiate the agreement and bring to an immediate vote the amendment by which the President is to be forbidden to station troops near polling-places or to allow station troops near polling-places or to allow them to be used in the suppression of disorder or violence. The Republicans, however, were not disposed to permit this revival of the not disposed to permit this revival of the tactics of the extra session to go forward unopposed, and gave their opponents a distinct notification that they were prepared to enforce their demand for the right to debate the bill, and the Democrats were at last compelled to abandon the gas-rule and allow full discussion. A day was wasted in useless wrangling over points of order. This proposition to attach to the Army bill a clause forbidding the President to do what he is expressly authorized by the Constitution to do has got to be thoroughly ven-

COLLAPSE OF THE IRON BOOM.

THE TRIBUNE has frequently pointed out the certain outcome of the boom in iron, which has led to so much speculation and has contributed so much to the general advance in prices. The price of pig-iron advanced between May, 1879, and January, 1880, from \$16 per ton to \$42 per ton, thereby necessitating a corresponding increase in all the manufactures of iron and of steel, and especially of steel. cially of steel rails. THE TRIBUNE pointed out that the high price of iron would necessitate a reduction of consumption, and that as soon as pending contracts were filled there would be a suspension of orders, and eventually a suspension of work, until prices were reduced. In the meantime the orders sent abroad for pig-iron, and for steel manufactures, and for steel rails, bar iron, and hardware, have been immense; but, so soon as foreign prices advanced to the same enormous scale that prevailed in this country, these orders ceased.

The Tribune also pointed out that, as prices advanced in this country, the prices of labor would advance, and when the prices of iron and steel fell the attempt to reduce the out that the high price of iron would neces

iron and steel fell the attempt to reduce the wages of labor would be resisted.

The fail in the price of iron has come even

ndon Company has issued circulars making eduction of \$10 per ton, bringing the rat m \$40 to \$30. Some assign overproduction reason for the fall, while others claim that

The fact is, manufacturers of pig-iron, having kept the price at the highest possible point so long as they had orders to fill, have gone on accumulating stocks, which now have no sale. Whatever demand is needed can be supplied with foreign iron, which, though it pays \$7 per ton duty, can still be sold for less than the high-priced American pig. The Pennsylvania Steel Mills have been providing themselves with foreign pig, leaving their neighbors without a market. iron have done wisely. They have reduced the price of their metal, and can now for a time sell it below the present prices of imported pig; but the reduction in the price of American pig will at once be followed by a reduction of the forign, and the probability is that before July oreign and domestic pig-iron will be selling for \$20 per ton. This will, of course, be followed by a like reduction in all iron and steel manufactures, both foreign and American, and, though the great "boom" will have collapsed, industry will revive, the market for iron will be reopened, the consumption will be increased, and the sales will far exceed those in the days of the boom. Immense fortunes have doubtless been made since last July in all the iron mills: now will follow the losses. Those who are holding large stocks must sell at a loss, and as a whole the sudden rise must prove to have been a grea

With the reduction in prices must come reduction of wages, and here will be found the severity of the loss. Already the mill and furnaces at Pittsburg are closing their doors and putting out their fires. They propose by refusing to make iron to produce a scarcity and compel an advance in prices. But the discharge of workmen is all the same as if wages were reduced. Giving a man work ten days only in a month is a greate hardship to him than reducing his wages 40 per cent. Here is the state of the case in Pittsburg on the same day that the Philade phia mills reduced their price of pig-iron \$10 per ton:

per ton:

Pittisure, Pa., April 7.—The dull state of the iron trade in this city continues to be the principal subject of discussion in manufacturing circles. None of the mills shut down to-day, but it is probable that several of them will stop before the end of the week. The real cause of the difficulty seems to be the searcity of orders, which many fear will be permanent. A prominent pig-iron dealer said that the prices of pigrore are higher than the mills are willing to pay; orders are not coming in as fast as they anticipated; and the result is some of the mills have had to suspend on that account. The lack of orders, in his judgment, isin a manner attributable to the adoption of the four-cent card; hence it is that there is a duliness in the pig-iron trade, it was his impression that the card should be reduced to three or three and a half cents at the outside. If this were done pig-iron could be sold at prices manufacturers would be justified in paying. If they can't hold manufactured iron at the four-cent card, they can't afford to buy pig-iron at the rate at which it is now selling. They have been unsuccessful in making sales under the four-cent card, and he thought the card will have to be changed to a lower figure.

At the date of this dispatch from Pitts-

At the date of this dispatch from Pitts-burg the action taken at Philadelphia was not known. The decline in price in all kinds of iron is a necessity in order to meet the competition of foreign iron and the fall-

WASHINGTON SCANDALS. If there were a department of impure so-cial affairs corresponding to the Signal Serv-

and probabilities would all point towards

Washington as the centre whence emanate

ice, the arrows on its map

scandal, and corrupt morals that are now filling the newspapers, and the largest arrows would point to the Capitol and Departments as the nucleus or storm-centre whence orignate the impure winds that gather the force in this dirty cave of the political Æolus. This condition or area of low social thermon eter would seem to indicate that the representatives of the people of this country who go to Washington to lool after the interests of the public, and who are supposed to represent the average morality of the community at large, either have very little concern for their own norality when they go there, or that there is some contagious miasma that seizes upon them after they arrive, blunts the moral faculties, and transforms them into moral lepers, who do not even seem to be aware ble. Call over the list of the last few weeks. A member from Louisiana against whom rests the charge of seducing a woman and then hiring a man to marry her, to cover up his conduct; the son of a Senator from Ala bama, employed in one of the Departments pursued and shot at by a woman attached to the Treasury Department; a clerk in the Executive Mansion playing the infamous ôle of procurer, some of his patrons being Congress; a venerable ex-Senator from Michigan, but recently married to a young wife, the two bandying all sorts of unclean stuff about each other, the bridegroom not esitating to charge the infidelity of his oride with his own son; the private secre tary of a Cabinet officer smirched with Im norality; a woman with her child-a verita ole young Japhet in search of its fatherollowing up a Senator from Georgia with the very natural, even if it be inconvenient and embarrassing, demand that he shall acknowledge paternity and provide for the offspring by voting a personal appropriation on er motion; and lastly, an officer in the navy suing a distinguished Admiral to recover moneys deducted from his pay and alleged to be applied by the Admiral to the Lieutenant's wife, with whom he was keeping up a liaison. These are the cases made public. How many are concealed no one can say, but, allowing the ordinary proportion and judging from the indications on the surface, it is pretty safe to infer that where one has come out a dozen are covered up, for cases of this sort can usually be concealed by money, or the victims have not the money or influence to prosecute their claims, while others console elves with blackmail. But, as each day orings its fresh scandal, there will soon be an overplus, without stopping to consider the that may be concealed. At the present gratifying rate of progress, the contingency may not be very remote when a convention of victims will assemble in Washington to de-vise ways and means for social subsidy, and, failing in that, march into Congress an the Departments some fine morning with babes at all stages, from a palpable sugges-tion to an actual reality, and demand their appropriate sustenance or immediate adoption without reference to committees or even waiting for recognition by the Chair. It does not add anything to the enjoyability of the situation that the violation of the morali-ties is matched by the violation of the political proprieties, and that as each day furnishes some fresh scandal of the social sort so each day furnishes some fresh instance of personal vituperation, billingsgate, and bad manners that would not do discredit to a

country has some warrant for the anticipa tion not only that the halls of Congress may soon become foundling hospitals but bear

gardens as well.

If any remedy is to be applied it is evident that it must be a heroic one, or the epidemic will soon gather such headway that it cannot be stopped except by earthquake or generally. eral conflagration. The moral forces of the Nation at least ought to arouse the and exhaust every arency of appeal and means of grace in wrestling with this great evil. The Young Men's Christian Associations, the Moodys, Coles, Pentecosts, and Whittles should mass their forces and march against this immorality. The churches might set apart certain days of fasting and prayer. The Army of Salvation, with its psalms, and exhortations, and banners should plant itself in the Capitol, and never budge until the fruits of its labors were ap parent. There has been too much neglect in the past. The evangelists have assailed the Devil in all his strongholds except Washington. Why delay any longer? Is not the field white with the harvest and the lab few? The people themselves might do much to reinforce these agencies by making it a condition of nomination that the Congress man-elect shall take his family with him to Washington, and, if necessary to resist the temptations that environ him, "his sisters, and his cousins, and his aunts." Every pos sible safeguard should be thrown around him, and family discipline might be effica cious when all other remedies would fail Meanwhile, the next Washington scandal is

THE DEMOCRATIC FRAUD CONSPIRACY.
Mr. Sparks, who came very near extinguishing himself day before yesterday by coming in contact with Mr. Clymer, further brought the Military Committee into prominence by offering in its behalf the following amendment to the Army Appropriation bill: No money appropriated in this act is appropriated or shall be paid for the subsistence, equip ated or shall be paid for the subsistence, equipment, transportation, or compensation of an portion of the army of the United States to bused as a police force to keep the peace at the police and the police force to keep the peace at the police and the police force to keep the peace at the police and the police are the police at the police are presented to the police at the police and the police are peace at the police are presented to the police are peaced to the pe This is the position at which the "lastditchers" rested at the close of the controversy over the Election law at the extra ses sion of Congress. The renewal of the amend ment in connection with the new appropria tion bill, along with the amendment which has been attached to the Deficiency bill recently passed, shows that the Democrats are itching to keep the controversy alive, and that they intend, just so soon as they shall be complete masters of the situation, to strike the Election law from the statute-books and give full scope to fraud and violence as elect oral agents.

How far it will be advisable to retard the work of Congress and prolong the session by antagonizing the Democratic scheme for loading down the Army Appropriation bill, and perhaps other appropriation bills, with political "riders," can only be determined by the animus which the Democrats shall rereal in debate. It may be that the above amendment will not interfere with the exe eution of the law. It is very certain that there is no intention on the part of the present Administration to use the army as a poice force or in any other manner at the polls At the same time the amendment is object tionable because it is irrelevant, because t aims at constraining the President's udgment as to his constitutional duty called upon by the Governor of any State o furnish National troops, because it is a manifest effort to control the Executive prerogative of veto by incorporating in an appro-priation bill political legislation which he night disapprove separately, and because it is an encouragement to the State and local managers to nullify the Election law wherever there is a disposition to do so. It is certain that the amendment is offensive enough to warrant the most determined resistance from the Republicans in Congress, if they shall deanother exposition of the reactionary spirit which undoubtedly controls the Democratic

councils. The constant recurrence of the Democrats to the Election law means something more than an exhibition of spleen at their defeat in the extra session. They cannot hope to secure the assent of the Executive to any open policy of nullification, such as they first attempted, nor do they dare to antag onize public opinion by another such effort. But they desire to go just as far in this direction as they can without becoming avowed champions of fraud and violence and they intend that their political "riders shall be a notice to the roughs of the large cities, the bulldozers of the South, and the ballot-box stuffers everywhere that the Elec-tion law and the National officers may be defied with impunity in the approaching Presidential campaign. If they can accom plish this much, they will have gained their point and prepared the way for counting in

their candidate. A CURIOUS STORY. It is a curious and somewhat bewildering story which Gen. Boynton has told in the columns of the Philadelphia Times concerning the conditions which Gen. Grant imposed Gen. Boynton is a sturdy Republican in poli-tics. He is the regular Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, which is a trustworthy Republican newspaper. He has long been in a position to acquire information relative to official affairs in Washington. He is a man of good character, whose word and motives are not to be lightly questioned. Yet, in the course of a biographical sketch of President Hayes, he relates a certain circumstance connected with Gen. Grant's support of President Hayes' inauguration which reflects very seriously upon the former, and will not be cheerfully accepted as strictly accurate by Gen. Grant's friends. Gen. Boynton says that "Gen. Grant, through different channels, had insisted to Gov. Hayes that, if the inauguration was consummated, Gen. Bristow should not be recognized by the incoming Administration," and he adds that "this demand was coupled by conditions." The inference implied by this statement and by the tenor of the article generally is that Gen. Grant would only lend Gov. Hayes his influence and aid pending the controversy over the Electoral count, and in the face of a possibly violent resistance to the inauguration of President Hayes, upon the condition that no favors should be granted to Gen. Bristow by the new Administration. Gen. Boynton says plainly that the condition "was little less than a threat," and ascribes it to the fact that the support of Gen. Bristow by the reform element of the Republican party "had rendered it necessary for Gen. Grant to abandon the cherished idea of a third term." The theory of this remarkable story is that

Gen. Grant desired to be a candidate for a third term at the expiration of his seco term; that he proposed to face down all the scandals of the whisky ring, the Washington ring, the post-traders' ring, and other corrupt combinations that disgraced his second term; that he was prepared to defy public sentiment, which was opposed to a disregard of the precedent against a third term; that it was not until Bristow's strength as a Republican candidate, and the earnest opposition of Bristow's triends to the renomination of Gen. Grant, had become apparent that the latter decided not to be a candidate; and, finally, and the state of th third-term project, and was willing to use the closing hours of his Executive rule to work

out his revenge.

It is certainly difficult to believe that a man like Gen. Boynton could manufacture such a story out of whole cloth, or that he would make it public without sufficient warrant. It is likewise not to be concealed that Gen. Bristow, though one of the prominent candidates before the Cincinnati Convention, whose friends finally turned the scale in Hayes' favor, was persistently ignored after President Hayes' inauguration in defiance of precedent and the usual order of things. At the same time, the bearing which has been given to this story, and the verisimilitude of the circumstances subsequent to the alleged threat made by Gen. Grant, imply an unworthy motive and the misuse of Executive power which even many of those who are opposed to the third-term movement, and who deprecate the possible return of "the old crowd" that formerly su rounded Grant, will credit very reluctantly. If the truth of the statement should be confirmed by evidence that would show that it has received no coloring from Gen. Boynton's prejudice, it would certainly increase and intensify the opposition to Gen. Grant's nomina-tion. In any case, it is a sample of the obstacles that will be put in the way of Gen. Grant's election in case he be nominated. No man who understands and appreciates Gen. Bristow's services to the Government in exposing and breaking down the whisky ring, and otherwise rescuing the public revenues from thieves and conspirators, will patiently for-give any deliberate effort to exclude him from public life, and to deprive the people of his ninent services.

A BILL AGAINST COMPETITION.

Washington advices report the introduction of a bill into Congress by Congressman Hurd, of Ohio, which appears to aim at the suppression, or at least the curtailment, of transportation of freight, whether ported or domestic, from one part of the United States to another part through the Dominion of Canada. The full purport of the bill cannot be determined from the elegraphic advices that have been given so far, but, if its intention or its effect be to cut off from the pub lie in whole or in part the advantage of Canadian railroad competition, it will be the most astounding impertinence yet at-tempted in the interest of the railroad mopolists of this country. It is dimeult to believe that any measure with such an object can receive serious consideration from Congress, and yet it is scarcely reasonable to suppose that a man like Hurd would propose a

bill without some assurance of support. It is well known that the managers of the railroad pool in this country have not been able to whip the Grand Trunk Railroad into servile obedience to the terms of the pool. The Grand Trunk has recently acquired a direct and independent connection with Chi-cago, and is now in a better position than ever before to compete for through business between the West and the seacoast cities. It has the three ports of Montreal, Boston, and Portland as outlets for the Western produce which goes to the East and to Europe, and it has the good will of shippers who have been persuaded to look to it for relief from the extortion of the trunk-line pool, again which Congress has persistently refused to furnish any protection. If it were pos-sible to exclude the Grand Trunk and other Canadian roads from competing for this through trade, or to impose upon the Canadian railroads such conditions and restrictions as would cripple their competition, the Gould, Vanderbilt, Scott, and Garrett roads would have everything their own way, and the public would be more than ever before at the mercy of the monopolists.

Any such proposition is so outrageous that we do not believe that it can be passed in any shape. Nevertheless the matter is worthy of serious public attention in order that no bills may be worked through Congress, under a misleading title or other false pretense, which will in the least embarrass the Canadian railroads as carriers of goods to or from United States territory. In the meantime the discussion or even the pendency of such a measure may be used for the manipulation of American railroad stocks, which may be the real purpose of the agitation. There is little wonder that Gould and Vanderbilt are said to be behind this scheme. The railroad jobbers seem to have made up their minds that they can use Congress in any manner they please for the furtherance of their projects, but they will some day carry their dictation so far as to bring down a popular storm upon them and their Congres gents that will sweep them all away. The Hurd bill in question, if it be of the nature which has been described, may be the provocation for an outbreak of indignation that will not merely kill it, but force Congress to agree upon some plan for the National supe vision of inter-State railroad commerce in

the interests of the people. THE CURSE OF BRITISH LANDLORDISM. Mr. James Redpath, the special corre spondent of the New York Tribune, who now in Ireland investigating the causes of the widespread misery in that unfortuna country, contributes a letter to that paper, dated at Westport, Mayo, March 8, which throws some new light upon the subject by showing that landlordism itself is the chie cause of the existing wretchedness, that has impoverished the people with its exact tions, the rents in many cases being far in excess of the Government valuation, and that in these days of Ireland's troubles, when all the world is touched by her pitiable cond tion, hardly one of the Irish landlords has reduced rents and hardly one of them has contributed anything to the relief funds.

Mr. Redpath fastens this charge upon landordism by the citation of numerous estates with their statistics of cultivation and rent, which we have not the space to reproduc We can only state the general substance of his letter, which is to the effect that through he west and south of Ireland the relation of landlord and tenant are those of "exactio on the one side and execration on the other, and that this has produced the unthrift and general wretchedness of the tenants. "As soon as a tenant out of a sour, wet bog (that no farmer in America would touch), by constant spading and manuring, creates an arable patch, up goes the rent without warning or consideration; and if he will not pay fo his own improvements, he is summaril evicted." And again says Mr. Redpath:

evicted." And again says Mr. Redpath:

Remember that in Ireland the landlords do absolutely nothing but take rent. The tenant fences his little patches; he builds his little cottage; he drains the land; he reclaims the waste bog; he creates, very often, at least three-fourths of the value of the estate. Just as fast as he does so, he is fined, in the form of higher rent, as if he had done a wrong. His fine is called "rick-rent." The Government valuation is higher than most of the estates are worth, because it was made when the population was denser than it is to-day. Yet everywhere the rents are very much higher than "Griffith's valuation."

Among the proofs which Mr. Redpath presents of the truth of his assertion are the oflowing: The Government valuation of to the Earl of Lucan, was about \$350, and the rental has been \$500 for twenty years past. When crops are good they can barely pay this rent, and now they are starving. In Ballygorman there are three temants whose valuation amounts to \$115, and they pay \$250 rent. In Thraheen during the past few years

the rents have been raised from \$225 a year to \$855 a year,—a sum immensely in advance of the real value of the property. He writes: "You must remember, moreover, that the whole of this mountain village is the creation of the people themselves, and for this building and reclamation—their own work—they have been charged this vast percentage,"
Lord Sligo's estate is another notable
instance of the burden and curse of landordism. It was originally a barren waste of stony hills and wet bog not worth six cents an acre, and now its rental is over

\$100,000. Take the case of one village

Ardanna, and it is a fair illustration of all of them on this estate. Mr. Redpath writes:

The rent of this village with the adjoining holdings in 1851 was £28. The "village"—a cluster of hovels was built by the tenants themselves. In 1853 the rent was raised to £31, and in 1869 it was raised to £28. The tenants are also compelled to pay wit the taxes. "Leaving taxes out of the effection, however, they have been paying for the last twenty-five years 550 per cent ever the original rent. When the valuation was made there were thirty-two houses and offices on the property "—"offices" means outhouses and barns, and these were, as a matter of course, taken into account. — The houses were all built by the tenants themselves. —. Therefore upon this Government estimate of the value of houses and land together we find the tenants rated upon twenty-four houses which have long since passed out of existence, and that they pay a rent of about £30 a year over and above what the Government thinks it worth, even neglecting the fact that the whole price was conferred upon an absolutely worthless place by the tenantry without one farthing outlay or help by the landlord.

No wonder that Mr. Redpath says, after them on this estate. Mr. Redpath writes:

No wonder that Mr. Redpath says, after having seen Southern slavery in nine different States, that the Irish tenantry on this great estate are more miserable than the Southern slaves ever were, so far as physical omfort is concerned, and that the would not have exchanged places with

This letter more than corroborates all tha

has been charged against the rapacity and brutality of British landlordism, and it gives emphasis to its statements that the writer is a dispassionate and unprejudiced observer. It shows that these landlords are charging rentals far in excess of the valuation of their lands, and that they refuse to reduce the It shows, leaving aside the manner in which these lands were unlawfully acquired from the original owners, that these tenants have reclaimed these lands and made them fertile. and that, so far from recognizing any rights of possession established by years of labor, the tenant is made to pay for his own im provements by enormously increased rentals. Dozens of trustworthy men," says Mr. Redpath, "have told me that as soon as a tenant, more ambitious than his neighbors, whitewashes his cottage, or gets a decen dress for his wife, or is exceptionally in-dustrious and improves his holding, the rent is raised in nine cases out of ten, and despair takes the place of hope." Such a system as this destroys every incentive to labor and encourages idleness. Of what avail is it for a tenant to improve his place or increase his production, with the hope of getting ahead a little or laying aside something for a rainy day, when the landlord, who has contributed nothing, absorbs everything that is produced, and leaves the tenant unable to pay the increased rentals, and when he cannot meet the demands upon him turns him out upon the highway and coldly refuses to subscribe a penny to prevent him from starving? By what law of consistency does the English Government emand of the African States that they shall

in a condition equally as degrading as African bondage?

abolish human slavery when an equally

brutal and abhorrent system of slavery is

practiced at its very doors, and it lends all its

power to enable these landed taskmasters to

perpetuate it and keep its wretched victims

THE CANADIAN CANALS. The Canadian Ministry have made it known to the owners of shipping on the St. Lawrence River that the tolls on the Welland and other canals will not be reduced this year. The new Welland Canal will tically opened by the 1st of May, but the deepening and other improvements on the other canals will not be completed until a year hence. The great benefits expected to result from the liberal policy of enlarging the St. Lawrence canals will of course be de-feated if the present rates of toll are to be maintained. The action of the Canadian Ministry suggests the question why the Do-minion has expended ten millions of dollars on the Welland Canal, unless it was to be opened to navigation. The maintenance of the tolls closes that improvement to any serious increase of business, indirectly it is true, but s effectually as did the former lack of water. Last year during the season of naviga tion it was a common occurrence for twenty four hours to elapse without a vessel passin

either way through the canals. The general adoption of the steam pr peller-barge boat on the Eric Canal, by which two large boats are locked endwise and pro pelled by steam at a nominal cost, and the abolition of all tolls, has given a new life to the trade of that canal, against which the Canadian canals will in vain compe

Another objection which is urged by Canalian navigators is the exaction of enormou port charges at Montreal upon all ocean going steamers. Instead of offering to these steamships, without which Montreal would be a mere inland village, all the inducemen and facilities possible, Montreal has adopte the policy, so long prevalent in New York, of plundering them. The costs of taking a steamer to and departing Montreal are so enormous that the owners of the lines prefer to deal elsewhere. The ocean service at Montreal is therefore uncertain and irregular. The continuance of the present tolls on the Canadian canals looks like a purpose to make the Yankees pay the cost of the improvement. The real policy of the Dominion should be to make the navigation of those canals and of the river absolutely free, and to so encourage the ocean-steamship lines that they will furnish a constant and sufficient service during the whole season. Otherwise the great expenditure on the canals will prove a total waste and loss.

Howard Carroll, a Grant man him Howard Carrolla, a Grant man himself and correspondent of a Grant newspaper,—the New York Times,—admits that Connecticut declared positively against the third term:

Of the twelve gentlemen who constitute the Chicago delegation, it is reasonably certain that five, and perhaps six, will vote for Blaine, three or four for Edmunds, and two or three for Washburne. One may be won over to Gen. Grant. In view of the fact that Blaine received no votes from Connecticut four years ago, his friends are perhaps justified in claiming that the Convention resulted in a decided triumph for him.

Now compare this admission with the follow-ing from the St. Louis Globe of Wednesday, writ-ten before the Convention met: The Connecticut Republicans hold their State Convention to-day. The delegation will probably be divided between Grant, Edmunds, and Blaine, with the understanding that after the first ballot the Edmunds delegates shall vote for Grant.

Why "after the first ballot" should the Why "after the first ballot" should the Edmunds delegates vote for Grant, if they will not vote for him on the first bailot? It is perfectly clear that the Connecticut Republicans, while divided as to mon, were united as against the third term. The "boom" was badly repulsed in the Nutmeg State, which had been represented as containing a large proportion of Grant men, and which was counted on to send at least four. Grant delegates, and sent none.

THE alleged-third term bolts in the Second and Third Kansas Districts were very small affairs. The caucuses called after the Convention were attended chiefly by the Grant men, but in both districts a majority of the delegates elected to the Convention were for Blaine. There elected to the Convention were for Blaine.

ted by the Second District. On this pa adjourned and appointed an advisory of tec, but no delegates to Chicago writed. None can be without a regular ation should be called. So far as we have sed with the Grant men from the Sectificit, they propose to abide by the action State Convention. They are not of the

Of the Third District the Atchison

Several papers in this State have said that a majority of the delegates from the Third Co-gressional District were for Grant." This not true. In the Blaine cancus for the district fifty-nine votes—a clear majority of all the ca-egates to which the district was entitled—were

ONE of the delegates from Rhode Is

ONE of the delegates from Rhode Island the Chicago Convention writes to the New Y Tribune:

The Convention was for Blaine, and the degates it elected are for Blaine, and properly as the Republicans of the State are for Blabeyond all question, and have been for Tyears. There has been no sudden conven here respecting the choice of candidates resolution of instructions was adopted or mitted, and the delegates are free to exertheir judgment for the best interests of the publican party. Since the Convention journed, the vested strength of its various didates has been estimated with such vary opinions by the press and the people that of inquiry have been issued to each delegated in the convention in the content of the content of the convention of the content of the c of inquiry have been issued to each dis-requesting him to designate his first choice the next President of the United States, and of the entire number, 108, replies have been celved from 39, resulting as follows: Blairs Edmunds, 8; Grant, 4; Sherman, 3; Garfell Bristow, 1; Hawley, 1; no choice, 11, which dicates very strongly the public sentiment the State upon the Presidential question, as are the expressions of representative men in nearly every town in the State.

Ex-SENATOR MARSH writes to the Invoring that of Senator Blaine. He and
I believe that Grant is the greatest living of
eral and a true patriot. Including his militrecord, he is the peer of any man: excluding
which, and he falls below other prominence
didates; for there is nothing in his life prosthe War or since its close indicating presume
ability as manager or administrator of practic
or civil affairs. The Nation has honored he
twice with the Presidency. It should had in
highest respect; but there is not sufficient
reason for breaking a time-honored usage is
nominating and electing him (if possible in
third term.

MASON COUNTY is not divided Blaine and Grant, as at first reporte solid for Blaine, as the following dispat HAVANA, Ill., April 8.—The United 8 shal to the contrary notwithstanding. County sends a Blaine delogation to the Convention.

Mason County was conceded to Grant b Blaine's friends, and the choice of a Blaine

gation under the circumstances is surprise. The tally will have to be corrected to rad follows: Blaine, 38; Grant, 11; Washburne, 1; Sherman, 1. Four counties out of ave thus held have chosen Blaine delegations.

THE anti-Grant Republican address Massachusetts knocked the Boutwell-Ric festo into a cocked hat. Among the sig the address, the substance of which graphed to THE TRIBUNE, were the eminent men, many of whom are activiticians: William G. Russell, Henry L. P. William Endicott, Jr., Abbott Lawrence, S. M. Quincy, John F. Andrew, E. R. Hoar, John Forbes, Paul A. Chadbourne, H. Cabot Lot Justin Dewey, and eighty others.

THE York County (Pa.) Conv to protest against the action of the Harristan Convention was the largest and most on thusiastic gathering of Republicans ever he in the county. Blaine resolutions were adop and Blaine speeches made; conferees were pointed to choose Blaine delegates to Chicago Convention in connection with other counties of the district, all of which is taken similar action; and, with three rous cheers for Blaine, the Convention adjourned.

FRANK PALMER went to Cincian 1876 as one of the Illinois delegates h Blaine. What has Mr. Blaine done si forfeit the confidence of the rost-Office "had and what has anybody else done to gun Has Mr. Palmer taken his orders from Senatorial syndicate in Washington? If all has reckoned without his host in putting people of Illinois down as servants to the ammasters. ((t) • (

reat deal of grief before it, so far a oncerned.—Pives State Register. And so far as Illinois is concerned a stock of "grief" now being salted do

THE still, small voice of the Washburn boom is heard in the land. It will be look anon. Connecticut and Indiana have taken

PERSONALS.

"Your paralyzed candidate I cannot be."
S. J. Tilden.

The Earl'of Dunmore is in New York. I might have gone further and done worse.

"I am coming o'er the sea with a gun a lawyer to settle my family affairs."—If

Signor Uriarte is the Spanish Co New York. He is no relation to Morias was "there." W. H. English, of Indiana, is the brunet gelding for the Vice-Presidency Democratic ticket.

Mr. Boucleault should dramatize his orn case. He has been howing about the want o home-made dramas long enough.

Joe Cook calls Niagara "a dateles When it comes to chopping up the En guage beyond recognition, Joe takes the There is no doubt about its being lead in St. Louis, as several young men there jumped town to avoid a suit of an internature brought by a young lady.

Although Mr. Tilden's condition is that calls for sympathy, he should remembe that it is better to be paralyzed a little just so than a good deal the day after election.

"Young Editor"—Yes, the New York World is run on a cash basis; at least we need discovered it giving any credit for the numerical control of the superior of the state of the second state of the s

The Health Journal says that an or woman's waist is thirty inches around. P the editor can also tell us the style of bo by an ordinary woman's indignant and a father about 11:80 p. m. Col. Mapleson writes a card, w

know why a \$12 London bonnet costs \$81 York. Somebody in New York should with Colonel asking why it costs \$3 in New to see a 25-cent London singer. The Marquis of Lorne is afflicted we somila, which has come upon him will past month. We thought all along the be some punishment in store for the author Canuck National hymn.

The Rochester Union, referring to a receive tragedy in its neighborhood, says: "The couplived unhappily together, though three child were the result of the union, mainly owing in the presence in the neighborhood of one Goosmith."

It is said that Queen Victoria canno a suitable match, in point of money, for Leopoid. By sending an Ambassador to country on a tour among the daughters of liners and summer-resort hackmen the dis-minsh the removed. night be removed.

The Princess Vicovra Bolognetti Cenel, birth Miss Lorillard Spencer, of New York, been appointed Lady of the Palace to the Quot Italy. We suppose the Lady of the Palace a kind of high-toned housekeeper who here away mop-peddiers, etc., and sees that the kitter was a contracted by the contract of the palace as a contract of the contr

Is kept clear of Dukes and Counts in the ever The following is extracted from a lett the Louisville Commercial from Camb Mass., and of its being the work of one of most talented students of the School of Jos ism attached to Harvard College there can doubt: "Springtime is upon us, and i Nature is donning her lovely garments of a and foliage of green. The very sir is vosit the music of the birds of song, and the serrichly freighted with the ambrosial brest of the gods, kins the cheeks of the aged and matrons as well as the young mematiens, thrilling their hearts with joy and ness. The heavens are redolent with smile.

elure the glory oweth His handh Frederica, Printed devoted computation, is about to be said to be one distanced in the printed of the printed o husband's rank is not the Baron de Pawel the friend, secretar late King, Frederic will formally give he

POLIT In the bright there does not see boom.-Philadelphia If we could bell tal State of New Yomore votes than Bia erences for the Mais the selection of the True Republican (Re It is pretty cer movement in Ken Sherman and Blaine that State, and pass

We are glad to ble to see the ju-lects, and so us sissippi have ac niles since the willow walls will formation of bar Cincinnati Con Resolved, That

ndidates for the increased admirates leader of heloice of the heloice reposed in heloice our bearty and olare our bearty and for James G. Biaine (Ia.) Convention. The Grant me nd above any o

them, while their of ber of those who past in their efforts ruts of polities, a purer level. We

SPOR

New York, April sumed their extra o'clock this mor od: Dobler. 325; Howard, 8 Krohne, 291; Will Jaybee, 130. Twelve o'cloc. Pegram, 899; Howa ritt, 294; Williams, waker, 275; Jaybee, Hart returned to 1:58:45 this mornin spurt of an hour Hart and Dobler, wi repairs for over three ler to retire as k
They returned at
strain perceptibly,
at \$308, with a score
is being backed ever
New York, April
tinue the struggle fe
sixteen miles behind
the score was: Dobl

A count of the tiel
that for the last twe
7,300 paying admissic
This afternoon O'
was giving out rapid
not have any hope of he was walking most behind Hart. Unti-scored four and five ively. Pegram, only the leaders, was ma-gen up for first plac sand people were pre though Dobler wa with an expression of every step.

with an expression of every step.

At 9 o'clock the Krohne, 344; Pegra Howard, 371; Allen, waker, 308; Jaybee, At 11 o'clock the Dobler, 391; Pegra Allen, 368; Krohne, waker, 318, 1 a. m.—Score: Ha Dobler, 391; William ard, 375; Pegram, 38

ROCHESTER, N. Y., grand trotting circuit and and ends at unanimously agreed gran; Frant day—First rac
third race, two-mile
2:25 class, purse \$1,000
Second day—First ra
second race, 2:25 cla
third race, 2:36 class, 1
Third day—First rac
third race, saddle, 2:28
Fourth day—First rac
second race, free forhird race, \$2:25 class, p

New Opt second

NEW ORLEANS, postponed till Sati NEW YORK, Apservices by a Baptist of Mrs. Harriet I President Van Burer undertaker's and integrated

etery. A few frie Special Dispatch as GALENA, Ill., Ap. Hogan, late of St. Mithis city, has been a Mission, near Chicag Sodality of St. Micharler Hogan with service of aliver as a brance.

service of silver as a brance.

New York, April says the Duchess of 1 feet to Tom Hohler, I feet to Tom Hohler, Vincent de Paul.

Boston, April 8.—
by a general suspens.

BALTIMORE. April schweig, arrived brought 1,532 emigras Special Dispetch to New York, April who will conduct the Mexico and Central Mexico and Cen

Sr. Louis, April hristian Association hased the Union Me

Eleventh and Locu ed at once to fit i eir organization. heir organization. 7
00. D. L. Moody, the ust closed his winter adding spirit in the arguly through his xertions that the pure is intended to mere high will enable the

OCEAN STE New York, April 8 Visconsin, from Liv Invre.

Grant, 11; Washburtes on

Republican address in od the Boutwell-Rice mani-at. Among the signers of estance of which was tele-nums, were the following of whom are active poli-Russell, Henry L. Pierca, Abbott Lawrence, Samuel ndrew, E. R. Hoar, John M. dbourne, H. Cabot Lodge, hty others.

action of the Harrisbur largest and most en

went to Cincinnati I

must know that it has a store it, so far as lows is the Register. is is concerned also. The w being salted down for the

voice of the Washburne land. It will be louder and Indiana have taken up

SONALS.

candidate I cannot be."nore is in New York. He, ther and done worse, I the sea with a gun and family affairs."—Ministr

ould dramatize his own owing about the want o ong enough.

Igara "a dateless roar." opping up the English lamition, Joe takes the biscuitabout its being leap year al young mea there have a suit of an interesting young lady.

young lady.

Iden's condition is one athy, he should remember paralyzed a little just now lay after election.

'--Yes, the New York sh basis; at least we never my credit for the numerous ros from other papers and

nal says that an ordinary y inches around. Perhaps il us the style of boot wern n's indignant and sleeples

ites a card, wanting to on bonnet costs \$68 in New New York should write to by it costs \$3 in New York on singer.

orne is afflicted with income upon him within the upon him within the upst all along there must in store for the author of bytes.

tion, referring to a recent orhood, says: "The couple her, though three children union, mainly owing to nighborhood of one George

een Victoria cannot find point of money, for Prince of an Ambassador to this long the daughters of mil-sort hackmen the difficulty

vra Bolognetti Cenci, by pencer, of New York, has of the Palace to the Queen the Lady of the Palace is declared to the Palace is and counts in the evening the work of one of the second from Cambridge, and sees that the kitches a race of the school of Journal and the work of one of the sof the School of Journal of supon us, and Dase lovely garments of flowers. The very air is vocal with of song, and the zephyre, the ambrosial breathing cheeks of the aged size is as the young men and recorded with some and sade redolent with smiles, and a inspirution, but echo and plaration that The hasswan

the glory of God, and the firmament

prederica, Princess of Hanover, so long-devoted companion of her old and infirm ther, is about to make a marriage which must said to be one of romance, since her future about's rank is not quite equal to hers. He is a Baron de Pawel Rammingen, for many years's friend, secretary, and aid-de-camp of the king, Frederica's father. Queen Victoria if formally give her consent in Council to this arriage, the Princess being a Princess of Great train, as well as of Hanover, and intending to the England.

POLITICAL POINTS

he bright lexicon of John Sherman joes not seem to be any such word as philadelphia Times (Ind.).

If we could believe that in the great pivo-ial State of New York Gen. Grant would carry more votes than Blaine we could sink our pref-erences for the Maine statesmen and advocate the selection of the ex-President.—Syracuse (Ill.) True Republican (Rep.)

It is pretty certain now that the Grant morement in Kentucky is a failure. If the herman and Blaine men could work together in that State, and pass the anti-third-term resoluon of Pennsylvania in 1876, that would be an

We are glad to hear that Gen. Grant was be to see the jettles. They are beautiful obes, and so useful! The mouths of the Missippi have advanced into the Gulf fourteen des since the first French surveys, and the flow walls will not stop the flow of mud, the mation of bars, and the movement seaward. Sincinnati Commercial. olved, That, while expressing our undi-

ad respect and regard for Gen. Grant, and it testifying to the worthiness of Secre-herman, and Mr. Washburne, and other tarf Sherman, and Mf. Washburne, and other distinguished grentlemen named as Republican andidates for the Presidency, we still turn with increased admiration and devotion to the matchiesa leader of leaders [applause] who was the choice of the Republican party in 1876 [applause], and who since that time has done nothing to forfeit, but much to increase, the confidence reposed in him then, and we hereby deduce reposed in him then, and we hereby deduce reposed in him then, and we hereby deduce our hearty and unvarying preference to be for James G. Biaine. [Applause.]—Polk County (In.) Concention.

The Grant men, in their address, gave no reasons why Grant should be chosen over tre any other candidate, while among its were men whose political morality is not we reproach. The anti-Grant men, on the trary, present a number of objections so n and practical that he who runs may read them, while their document is signed by a number of those who have been conspicuous in the past in their efforts to lift their party out of the rate of politics, and place it on a higher and surer level. We should not suppose that sensible Republicans would deliberate long in desiding under which leadership they would serve.

Bostos Bereid (Ind.)

SPORTING NEWS.

PEDESTRIANISM. NEW YORK, April 8.-Hart and Dobler remed their extraordinary tramp about 2 clock this morning. At 8 a. m. the score cod: Dobler, 341 miles; Hart, 336; Pegram, Howard, 810; Allen, 305; Merritt, 294; me, 201; Williams, 282; Hanawaker, 236;

ve o'clock: Dobler, 356; Hart, 356;

Pegram, 839; Howard, 826; Allen, 339; Merritt, 234; Williams, 290; Kronne, 308; Hanawaker, 275; Jaybee, 133.

Hart returned to the track at precisely 1:38:45 this morning, Howard at 2:15, Pegram at 2:18, and Dobler at 2:43. A sharp spurt of an hour took place then between rt and Dobler, which sent Hart to tent for airs for over three hours, and forced Dobrepairs for over three hours, and forced Dob-ler to retire as long with the nose-bleed. They returned at 7, neither showing the strain perceptibly. Merritt retired for good at \$98, with a score of 294½ miles. Pegram is being backed even for the first place. NEW YORK, April 8.—Dobler and Hart con-tinue the struggle for the lead, with Pegram atxeen miles behind them at 2 o'clock, when the score was: Dobler, 365%; Hart, 365; Pe-gram, 349; Howard, 336; Allen, 329; Krohne, 516; Williams, 308; Hanawaker, 282; Jaybee, 146.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

Four Boys under Sentence of Death in the State of Ohio.

Tremendous Efforts Being Put Forth to Secure Executive Clemency.

Defaulting Indianapolis Bank President's Bondsmen Being Sued.

Three Convicts at Pittsburg, Pa., Make a Bold Break for Liberty.

Swift Retribution Overtakes a Thievish Tramp in Southern Illinois.

He Is Pursued to the Railroad Track and

a Train Runs Over Him.

BOYS UNDER SENTENCE OF DEATH -THE CASE OF GEORGE MANN. Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune. COLUMBOS, O., April 7.-There are at pres ent in the State of Ohio four boys resting under the sentence of death. As this is, a very anomalous condition of affairs, and the public sympathy is much aroused over it, it nay not be out of place to inquire somewhat

nto causes and point a moral.

In the first place, it may be said that no more terrible argument can possibly be adduced to show the damning influence of the dime and nickel novel literature which is being constantly peddled to the children of our public schools, and creeus into the most respectable families. These con-demned boys were every one of them incited to do the deeds that are incited to do the deeds that are about to cause their ignominious execu-tion through reading this self-same literature. And how many others are ruined by the same means, insofar that all mental acuteness is blunted, and all moral responsibility lost!

1 did not start out, however, to preach a

sermon, but to relate facts, George Mann and Gustav Ohr, under 20 years of age, are confined in the County Jail at Canton, condemned to be hung on the 7th of next May, for the murder of George Whatmough, in June, 1879; and William Sammitt, also under 20, is confined in the same jail under like awful sentence for a like awful serine.

Less than two years ago Mann and Ohr became so thoroughly imbued with that spirit of brigandage and murder which is so flippantly taught in the coarse novel that they could endure the hard routine of farm-life no longer, and started out to make a fortune through adventure. They had never known each other until they met on the road, both impelled by the same purpose and from the same cause. They made their way along railroad-lines,—now stealing ride on a freight-train; now "sponging" it boldly from station to station; and still again walking for many miles. Ever and anon they would strike back into the country, and either beg or steal of the farming population. It was summer, and they beheld with pleasure from their lazy cover in the woods that the hard work of the farm was carried on by other hands than their own. At length they istruck the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago line,—and were making their way leisurely along, when they were joined by an aged beggar and tramp like themselves, named George Whatmough. The latter displayed a watch, and was thought by the boys to have some money. No better object could be selected for their first experiment of murder and pillage. They at length reached a small piece of woods in Stark County, and encamped for the night. Presently, Ohr, approaching Whatmough from the rear, struck Less than two years ago Mann and Ohr be small piece of woods in Stark County, and encamped for the night. Presently, Ohr, ap-proaching Whatmough from the rear, struck him a terrible blow with a car-coupling pin on the head, and felled him to the earth ap-parently dead. Soon, however, the victim

A count of the theelst his normal poloce of the children of the first twenty-four hours there were could be the control of the first twenty-four hours there were could be the control of the first twenty-four hours there were could be the control of the policy lates and popular were present in the weak, and the control of the policy lates and popular were present in the weak, and the control of the present control of the presen

praying you to commute the united of Canton Prison for murder in the first degree.

My daughter will visit friends in Columbus in a few days, and will present the petition to you. She will be glad to furnish any additional infor-

She will be good to the matter in her power.

The boy Mann resided in this city until about two years are, and a great interest is manifested here in his case. Very respectfully, Mrs. R. S. Andrews.

Mrs. R. A. Andrews. Should the attempt to commute Mann's sentence be successful, it is probable that strenuous attempts will be made in behalf of the others.

THEY DIDN'T MAKE IT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
PITTSBURG, Pa., April 8.—A desperate but unsuccessful attempt to escape was made at noon to-day by three convicts in the Western Peniteritary. They were employed in the laundry, which is separated from the main prison building, being situated in the extreme southwestern corner of the grounds. Keeper Hayes was in charge of the men, the other prisoners and keepers being at dinner. One of the convicts suddenly stepped behind Hayes and dealt him a severe blow on the head with a stick of wood. The keeper fell to the ground in an unconscions condition. The other two prisoners then came forward with ropes, with which they bound the arms and legs of the prostrate man, at the same time forcing a gag into his mouth and taking possession of his revolver. They then constructed a rope ladder of sufficient length to enable them to reach the top of the wall, which is about twenty feet high. Quickly crossing the in-tervening space, one of them threw one end of the ladder, to which a heavy weight had tervening space, one of them threw one end of the ladder, to which a heavy weight had been attached, over the wall, and began to ascend hand over hand, the other two men meanwhile holding the bottom of the ladder in position. Just before the man reached the top of the wall one of the ropes broke, the ladder tilted, and he fell to the ground, being considerably jarred but not badly hurt. At this juncture one of the guard signaled for Hayes. Receiving no answer, he started for the laundry. The convicts, seeing that something desperate must be done, turned on the advancing guard, revolver in hand, and called on him to throw up his hands or they would shoot him. He paid no attention to their demand, but signaled for assistance. The convict who had the revolver then opened fire on the guard, but happliy without effect, though some of the balls penetrated his clothing. By this time assistance came up, and the three men were secured and marched back to the main prison, where they were confined in a dungeon to await an investigation of their desperate attempt to escape. Very few of the 400 deperadoes confined in the Penitentiary knew of the affair until it was over. Keeper Hayes was found to be badly hurt about the head, but he will recover. Henry Gray is the name of the guard whose coolness and bravery frustrated the attempts of the three convicts to scale the wall. How they obtained the rope to bind the keeper and construct the ladder is a mystery which the proposed investigation will probably unravel.

A CROOKED PRESIDENT. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 8.-Marty L. Bundy, Receiver of the First National Bank of Monticello, White County, brought suit here to-day in the United States Circuit Court against Joseph C. Wilson, A. W. Reynolds, S. M. Ward, and Isaac Reynolds, to recover the penalty of Wilson's bond as President of the bank,—\$25,000,—who found it very convenient about two years ago to eave for parts unknown. It appears from Dec. 10, \$10,000 of the complaint that on Dec. 1878, Wilson appropriated \$10,000 the bank's money to his use, which it has never recovered. The basis for this it has never recovered. The basis for this transaction was a collateral deposit of \$10,000 of Kansas Township, Edgar County, Illinois, bonds, which Wison is alleged to have claimed as his own, but which have since been recovered from the bank by Burnham, Parry, Williams & Co. April 29, 1878, Wilson issued to O. C. McIntyre a certificate of deposit for \$1,000, taking his note for the amount. The note was discounted, and the proceeds placed to Mr. McIntyre's credit. When the note became due he took it up with his certificate of deposit. That he loaned \$3,130 to P. A. Hull without security, and \$440 to A. F. Howard without security, and \$440 to A. F. Howard without security, both of which sums the bank lost; that on July 1, 1878, being insolvent, he exchanged his note for \$500 for a like amount of funds of the bank, and afterwards left the United States for parts unknown; that on the 3d of January, 1879, he drew \$2,500 of the bank's money from the Central Bank of Indianapolis, for which he never accounted.

SUSPECTED OF MURDER. Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuns.
DETROIT, Mich., April 8.—On the 19th of August, 1875, Joshua Kendall, of Osceola, Mississippi County, Ark., was shot by three assasins. A mannamed John Summers was one of those charged with the murder, and was arrested and confined in the Mississippi County Jail to await trial. A true bill of indictions was a considerable with the Grand or and or and the state of indictions and continued by the Grand or and or and the state of indictions and or and or and the state of indictions and or and or and the state of indictions and or and or and or and the state of indictions and in the state of indictions and indictions are stated and indictions and indictions are stated and indictions and indictions are stated and indictions and indictions are stated and indictions are st dictment was found against him by the Grand Jury. Before the time for his trial arrived, a mob visited and demolished the jail and al-lowed Summers and other persons to escape. lowed Summers and other persons to escape. Summers left the county, and all efforts to track him proved fruitless until within the last three months, when Sheriff Haskins, of Mississippi County, traced Summers into the Indian Territory, and followed him. He learned that a man answering Summers' description had been sentenced for selling liquor to Indians to twelve months in the Little Rock (Ark.) House of Correction. Inquiry disclosed the fact that, after being sentenced, the man asked the Judge to change his sentence to Detroit, whereupon he was given fifteen months in the House of Correction in this city. Sheriff Haskins opened correspondence with Superintendent Rogers, and the latter detailed detectives to work up Summers' identity, and they established the fact that their man's sentence would expire this afternoon at 5 o'clock. They accordingly telegraphed the Sheriff to be on hand, with his warrant and requisition. An officer arrived to-day and took the alleged murderer into custody.

SWIFT RETRIBUTION. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
Sr. Louis, Mo., April 8.—A singular tragedy is reported here to-night from the illinois side of the river. Late in the afternoon a tramp was given food at the house of a farmer named Fullerton, on the Cairo Short-Line Road, not far from East St. Louis. Short-Line Road, not far from East St. Louis. The family left, and the tramp returning burglarized the house and was escaping with his booty when Fullerton came back. There was a pursuit, and Fullerton caught up with the tramp on the railroad track, when a desperate struggle ensued. The two men grappled and fell, and were on the ground together when a train came dashing around a curve at full speed. Fullerton, hearing the noise of the train, tore bimself from the tramp's grasp and leaped from the track, being struck slightly by the engine as he did so. The tramp-burglar also leaped up, but too late. He was struck by the engine and instantly killed, his body, with the plunder beside it, being found erushed upon the track after the train had passed. The body of the victim of swift retribution could not be identified.

MURDER TRIALS.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
St. Paul., Minn., April 8.—A term of the Eleventh Judicial District will open at Crookston to-morrow, at which Alexander Gillen will be tried on a charge of murder, the circumstances being that about the 5th of Jahuary Gillen and a man named Bill Snyder got into a fight about a prostitute, in which it is claimed that Snyder was the aggressor, and Gillen, in self-defense, struck his antagonist, who was armed, on the head with a beer-faucet, inflicting injuries from which he died a few days afterwards.

At a term of the Dakota Territorial Court, to be held at Pembina next week, a man named Frank La Rose will be tried on a charge of having poisoned his wife. La Rose was suspected of the crime. The remains of the wife were disinterred, and arsenie having been found in the stomach he was arrested and held for trial.

PARDONED.

Special Directed to The Chicago Tribuna.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 8.—Samuel Jones, a grand larcenist, who was committed to the Northern Prison from this county in 1876 for a term of five years, was pardoned to the Country of the Prison from the county in 1876 for a term of five years, was pardoned to Country this morning on condition

very hard to sustain his temperance society of pardoned convicts, but thus far he has met with little encouragement. Twelve is the maximum, but if his Excellency happens to visit his Knox County farm for a week the number declines rapidly. The estimate recently by State officials shows that about two pardons a month are necessary to keep the society in a flourishing condition.

SUSPECTED MURDER. April Dirach to The Cassage Tribune.

April N. Mich., April 8.—Lake Shore section hands have discovered evidences of a probable murder at River Raisin, a flag station near Manchester, yesterday morning, and to-day Railroad-Detective Whitmore and a reporter from this city went there to inves tigate. The lonely little station-building bore evidences of a desperate struggle. A blood-stained club was found, also a bloody trail leading to the river near by. The mystery is not yet elucidated.

CELEBRATED CASE. MARSHALL, Tex., April 8.—The spring term of the Harrison District Court will open on the 26th, Rothschild and Currie being in the lead on the criminal calendar. It is

thought no steps for the retrial of Rothschild at the approaching term will be taken by either party. Currie's case will doubtless be tried if Barrymore and Miss Cummens are here to testify.

YANKTON, D. T., April 8.—Acting-Gov. Hand has granted a reprieve in the case of L Couk, of Deadwood, postponing his execu-tion till July 2. Couk was convicted of mur-der and sentenced to be hanged April 16. MURDER AND SUICIDE

New ORLEANS, April 8.—The Times' Dallas, Tex., special says David Barton, a prominent colored politician, shot and fatally ded his wife, and then shot and killed REFUSES TO APPEAR.

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 8.—Kemble posi-tively refuses to appear either to enter a new ball or to receive sentence. This, he informs his counsel, is his method of taking the "bull by the horns." BODIES STOLEN.

NEW YORK, April 8.—The Telegram's dis-patch says eight bodies have been stolen during the past week from the cemetery as Papineauville, near Ottawa, Ont.

CANADA.

Discussion in the House of Common Over the Distribution of the Fisher-ies Award-Importation of American Cattle-Canada Pacific Bailway-The Cool Burgess Case.

Special Dispotch to The Chicago Tribuna.

TOBONTO, Ont., April 8.—The House of

Commons was in session all night debating the resolution, proposed by a Nova Scotia member, that the Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island each have claims and rights to distributive shares of the amount of the fishery award handed over to the Government of Canada, on the same principles on which the claims of and rights of Newfoundland were recognized. Sir John A. Macdonald, in a long speech, combated the claims of the maritime provinces, and said that in this matter he a due amount of reticence in the interests of the Dominion. They must not enter without restriction and without limitation into the discussion of this subject. They must remember that the Washington trenty was of limited duration, and that it was the express intention of the American Government to abrogate that treaty at the earliest possible moment, and in future years to place us in the same position we were years to place us in the same position we had in before 1877. They should remember that every word which was used by members of the Government and leading members of the opposition who might fairly be expected to enter into any future Government that might be formed,—their every expression would be carefully watched and treasured up as evidence against the interests of Canada and dence against the interests of Canada and carefully watched and treasured up as evidence against the interests of Canada and the maritime provinces in any new arrangement which might be entered into three, four, or five years hence. At 5 o'clock this morning Sir John A. Macdonald moved an amendment to the effect that as the responsible duty of regulating and protecting the fisheries were undertaken by the Federal Government and Legislature at the time of confederation, that portion of the fisher ward paid over to Canada constitutionally and of right belongs to the Dominion of Canada. This was carried by a vote of 126 to 30.

HALIFAX, April 8.—Three fishermen of Tancook Island were drowned yesterday by the capsizing of a boat. Their names are George Mason, who leaves a wife and seven children; David Langlile, wife and five children.

OTTAWA, April 8.—The Quebec Government has granted \$750 for the purchase of seed-grain to the suffering people in the County of Rimouski.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Patterson, Member for Essex, asked whether it was the intention of the Government to remove the restrictions on the importation of American cattle, and more especially of cattle for stock-breeding purposes. Mr. Pope, Minister of Agriculture, replied that the question was engaging the attention of the Government.

In a debate on the Canada Pacific Railway, Sir John A. Macdonald said that the Government's land policy was more favorable to settlers than that of the United States. He believed the land system proposed by the Government would build the Canada Pacific Railway, and finally pay off every cent expended in its construction. He claimed that the linflux of population in the Northwest would increase from 25,000 persons in the present year to 75,000 in 1800.—an annual proportionate increase of 5,000. From railway lands and preemption the Government expected in the decade to have \$28,000.000 [paid, and \$28,713,000 unpaid but due, on account of preemption and railway lands sold,—making a total of \$71,000,000. From this sum about \$23,000,000 must be deducted for cost of surveys, leaving \$60,000,000, roomenalty in the present of the Pacific Railway from Lake Superior to the Pacific Cocan to be \$75,000.—000. This estimate was greeted by the Opposition with ironical cheers. The object of Sir John in making these statements appeared to be an attempt to anticipate the coming debate on the Pacific Railway, and give his followers a few reasons for continuing their adherence to the scheme for the immediate construction of the road.

The Government press collectively deny indignantly that there has been any landgree his followers a few reasons for continuing their adherence to the scheme for the immediate construction of the road.

The Government press collectively deny indignantly that there has been any landgree his followers a few reasons for continuing

FIGHT WITH INDIANS. SAN ANTONIO, April 8.—Intelligence from Chinuahua, Mexico, reports a seven hours' fight between the herders and Indians. Two on each side were killed, including an Indian Chief.

THE DIXON HORROR.

A Disastrous Conflagration Occurred at Dixon, Ill., Yesterday,

Whereat a Flouring-Mill on Fire Explodes with Fatal Results. Two Men Instantly Killed and

Eight Others Severely Wounded. Losses and Insurance upon the Manufacturing Property De-

Other Fires of Minor Importance in Various Parts of the Country.

stroyed.

AT DIXON, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna. DIXON, Ill., April 8.—One of the most terrible fires that ever visited our city broke out this morning, about 1:30 o'clock, in Thompson & Co.'s flouring-mill, and before our firemen could get to work the flames had progressed so far that it was impossible to check the fire, and in an hour the accumulations of a life of toil were swept away. But that is nothing to the loss of life and the suffering of the poor, brave firemen. Ezra Becker, William Schum, and Cyrus Lint went into the toolhouse, east of Becker & Underwood's mill, to procure implements to work with, and while there a terrific explosion took place which threw the east wall of the building upon them, and they were all carried into the mill-race. Mr. Lint in some manner, he knows not how, got out, but the other two were killed. The bodies of Becker and Schum were recovered about 9 o'clock this morning. Both were mangled, and one of Mr. Becker's legs was broken. Mr. Schum was a young man, a clerk in Hegert's drugstore. His parents live in Dubuque. There was a terrific explosion when the fire reached Becker & Underwood's mills. The roof was blown off, and a large portion explosion took place there were a number of remen at work on the front addition to the mill, which is one-story, and several at other places near, and all were wounded, some

Cyrus Lint has two gashes in the head, and s injured in the spine.
Orvil Anderson, severely burned. His eyes are swollen shut, and it is feared he may not recover his sight. He was blown from a second-story window. It is a wonder that he escaped with his life. William Rink, Jr., head severely bruised both arms broken, and, it is feared, injured

Patrick Duffy, dealer in butter and produce, is severely burnt, and suffers very much from that and other injuries. He is severely Joe Rueland, hands severely burnt and other slight bruises and cuts.

Peter Ramsey suffers from burns and injules about the head and face. Lee Stevens, badly burnt on face and hands. langerous burns.

Dwight Heaton fell and broke a leg.

Augustus Lenhart and John Cahill, not eriously injured. The Dixon Fire Department, by reason of the proximity of the hydraulic pumps to the fire, the same being dependent on the water-power, and also from the fact of so many of their number being disabled by the explosion early in the progress of the fire, became demoralized, and were it not for the timely ar-rival of the steam-engine from Amboy all of the manufacturing interests on Rock River in this city would have been swept away, in-cluding Col. Dement's flax factory, foundry, and plow shops, now leased by C. H. Curtis,

of Chicago.

The funeral of Ezra Becker will take place Sunday. William Schum's remains will be sent to-night to Dubuque, where his parents reside. The thanks of this community are especially due to Thomas Young & Co., of the Waverly House, for the unbounded hospitalties shown by them to the firemen of our city. The Amboy Fire Company, with their steamer, arrived at about 3 o'clock, and rendered excellent service until daylight.

The loss of property is nearly \$150,000; insurance, about \$68,000. The losses, as near way are a estimated were.

Becker & Underwood's mill. \$85,000 \$35,000
Thompson & Co. 25,000 \$2,000
Clapp's Mills. 20,000 \$0,000
J. Dement. 20,000 \$0,000
Thomas Baldwin, loss in stock. 3,500
Brown & Edwards. 3,000
The following is a list of the insurance on Becker & Underwood's flouring-mills: New York Underwriters' Agency.
Franklin, Philadelphia.
Manhattan, New York.
Laverpool & London & Globe.
North British & Mercantile.
Hartford, Connecticut.
Actna, Connecticut.
Royal, England.
Traders', Illinois.
German-American, New York.
Springfield Fire & Marine. BUILDING.

Total..... New York Underwriters' Agency.
Franklin, Philadelphia
Mauhattan, New York.
Liverpool & London & Globe.
North British & Mercantile
Hartford, Connecticut.
Etna, Connecticut.
Royal, England.
Phomix, New York
North American, Philadelphia.
Traders', Illimois.
German-American, New York.
Springfield Fire & Marine.
London & Lancashire

Total.

S MACHINERY.

AT WHITEWATER, WIS. AT WHITEWATER, WIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

WHITEWATER, WIS., April 8.—The Cold
Spring cheese factory, belonging to Wm.
Marshall, two miles north of Whitewater,
burned this afternoon. It was the best
equipped factory in this section, and has been
running all winter. Mr. Marshall estimates
his loss at \$6,000. The fire caught from the
engine chimney, which was burning out.
No insurance.

AT OBERLIN, O. CLEVELAND, O., April 8.—A special to the Leader says that the ladies' gymnasium at Oberlin College was destroyed by fire to-day, caused by defective flue. All the costumes and plano were burned, but nobody was injured.

AT LOCKPORT, IND. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Terre Haute, Ind., April 8.—Last night the flouring-mill of Cook & Abbott, at Lockport, was set on fire and entirely destroyed.

Loss, \$30,000; insurance, \$8,000.

THE TRIBUNE WEATHER-MAP

From Observations Made by the Signal Service, U.S. A., at 11 P. M Washington Mean Time, April 8, 1880. EXPLANATION OBar 30,29 Kag

INDICATIONS. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9-1 a. m .- For the Low

see and Ohio Valleys, warmer, clear or partly cloudy weat nostly westerly, lower barometer.

For the Upper Lake region, the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, warmer cleartly cloudy weather, winds mostly from southwest to northwest, generally lower barometer.

oury Watch Works were damaged by fire this morning to the amount of \$75,000; insur-ance, \$45,000.

STOCKS AND EXCHANGES. Interesting Review and Comparisons as to Transactions in New York and

as to Transactions in New York and Other Cities.

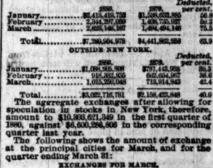
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

New York, April 8.—The Public says: "During the first quarter of 1880 the volume of legitimate business has been about as large, either in New York or throughout the country, as during the marvelous fourth quarter of 1879, when all prices bounded upward as if by magic, and the whole face of the commercial world seemed changed; yet transactions during the last quarter of the year are naturally larger than in any other, because of the movement of crops in quantities. The transferred business of the first quarter of 1880 has been a considerable increase in average prices

transferred business of the first quarter of 1880 has been a considerable increase in average prices and yet the aggregate of exchanges outside of New York has been only \$3,022,716,571 during last quarter, against \$3,117,639,123 during the quarter ending Dec. 81, and exchanges at New York, after deducting double the value of stocks sold, have been \$7,280,904,978 for the first quarter of 1880, against \$7,146,864,460 for the last quarter of 1879, an increase not as great as quarter of 1870, an increase not as great as the advance in prices. In comparison with the first quarter of last year, however, a remarkable increase in exchanges is seen. The gain in the aggregate outside of New York is 40 per cent, in spite of the decrease at San Francisco, the only city which does not share in the improvement. The gain in the aggregate at all cities is 55 per cent, and no part of this is due to the activity of speculation here. Deducting double the market value of stocks sold, the remaining exchanges at New York show an increase of 63.9 per cent, as follows:

STOCKS, NEW YORK.

Deducted.





New York

Boston

Philadelphia

Chicago

St. Louis

Baltimore

Cincinnati

New Orleans

San Francisco

Louisville

Pittsburg

Miwaukee

Kaness Cray

Indianapolis

SpringBeid

Total Total

THEODORE THOMAS. CINCINNATI, April 8.—Theodore Thomas closed his services in connection with the College of Music to-night by conducting the last of the series of Orchestra Concerts given by the College. The last number on the program was appropriately chosen. It was Liszt's symphonic poem, "Tasso Lamento, e Trionfo." Mr. Thomas goes to New Fork to-morrow, where he will gather together about 100 members of the orchestra for the coming May Festival, and rehearse some of the music for that occasion. He returns here in three weeks to complete the pre-liminary work for the May festival.

THE PRICE OF BEER. Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna.

NEW YORK, April 8.—The brewers have raised the price of beer from \$8 to \$9 per barrel, and say the brewers of other cities will at once follow suit.

BUSINESS NOTICES. Victor Baby Food

ENGRAVED

IF NOT AHEAD

Among the Great

Discoveries. The Announcement of the Discovery of pure native Si

Is Followed Almost Immediately by the Discovery of the Same Identical Thing in

Pennsylvania.

phur of Great Medical

From which Source Glenn's Sulphur Sony Has Been Supplied for Several Years
With Its Real Curative Property---Sulphur.

There is no country in the world where so many persons are sufferers from Skin Diseases as in the United States. And the reason is that there is so little sulphur found in nature here. In Italy where Skin Diseases are almost unknowd, sulphur is so abundant in the soil that it enters largely into, first, vegetable, and then, in its turn, into animal matter, thereby keeping the blood pure, and preventing those troublesome, ugly, and sometimes loathsome diseases. It becomes a matter of great importance here to supply this sulphur to the human system. And after many experiments by the ablest men, it is admitted its local use, as found in GLEEN'S SULPHUR SOAP, is the best. See that "C. N. CRITTENTON, Proprietor," is printed on each mattet, without which none is genuine. Soid by druggists at \$5c; \$ Caken, 60c. Sent by mail on receipt of price, and 5c extra for each Cake, by C. N. CRITTENTON, 7 Sixth-ss., New York.

UNFERMENTED MALT BITTERS TRADE MARK Hall Biller Company MALT AND HOPS

BLOOD POVERTY.—The came of the debility to be met with in every walk of life may be traced to Poverty of the Blood. Too close application to business or study, late hours, dissipation, want of exercise or sleep, have enfeebled the digestive organs and rendered the blood thin, watery, and powerless to fulfill the great purposes for which it was created. What shell be done? Make an entire change for the better in your habits. Live a regular and wholesome life, and take MALT RITTERS. This matchiless kenowator of feeble and exhausted conditiutions earith in the elements that go to nourish swittengthen the blood. It perfects digestion stimulates the liver, kidneys, and bowels, quiers the brain and nervous forces, and induces regressing sleep.

FOREIGN.

Additional Returns from the Parliamentary Elections in Great Britain.

The Liberals Have Thus Far Gained Eighty-five Members.

A Strong Popular Demand for Gladstone as Beaconsfield's Successor.

Emperor William's Formal Declination to Receive Bismarck's Resignation.

Protests from French Bishops Against the Recent Religious

Decrees. GREAT BRITAIN. THE PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS. London, April 8.—The Liberal successes in English and Scotch counties increase the surprise occasioned by the borough elections. A Liberal majority independently of Home-

tulers is assured.

Specific charges of pressure, intimidation, nd undue influence by sub-agents among ord Derby's tenantry in favor of the Libral candidates are published.

It is stated that Parnell will retain his seat

for Cork City, for which he has been recurned in conjunction with John Daly. Maj.
D'Gorlan (Home-Ruler), defeated for Waterord City, will stand as a candidate for Meath
county, for which constituency Parnell had
seen nominated. Bitter contests are waging
in the Counties of Mayo and Cork, where
Parnell's candidates, brought forward at the
ast moment, are opposing the Moderate
fon. Rulers. The Parnellites already
elected for other constituencies are stumping
hese counties, and inflammatory placards
and broadsides are being distributed bitterly
ttacking the Moderates.

has been rusticated for a year for havor has been rusticated for a year for hav-age of up amongst the students an address of Parnell on his return from America. The Tories intend to attempt to unseat or. Lyons (Liberal), elected for Dublin lity, on the ground that he is disqualified by holding the office of Visiting Physician to the louse of Industry Hospital, the salary for which is included in the estimates of the

ase of Commons.

either Davitt, Daly, Killen, nor Brennan,
Irish agitators indicted for sedition, is
iy to be returned to Parliament. Neither
hem has ever been seriously proposed as
adidate. ction returns thus far show that the have elected 306 members; Tories, Home-Ruiers, 37. The net Liberal

alins are 84.

Henry J. Selwin, Ibbetson, Financial Sectory of the Treasury, is reflected for Essex; West Kennear and Thomas Lea (Liberals), or Donegal, a Liberal gain of one.

Thursday noon—Up to this time there have seen elected 300 liberals, 191 Conservatives, and 89 Home-Rulers. Home-Rulers, J. Francis O'Belrne, Home-Ruler, and as Tottinham, Conservative, for Leitrim, lected, a Conservative gain.

Eighteen hundred pitmen of the South Hetton and Murton collieries, Durham have struck in consequence of the managers re-fusing to put out the usual average board

PARNELL, ssing the electors of Meath, said he resign his seat for Cork City and never forsake Meath. He denied that I offered the representation for Meath

LONDON, April 2.—The Dany News, in a sading article this morning, says there can be no doubt that the country has declared, not only in favor of the Liberals, but for diadstone as chief of the Government. If he Queen does not send for Gladstone, the irrst thing Lord Granville or the Marquis of dartington, or whoever receives the Royal omnission, must do, is to wait on Gladtone.

GERMANY. THE EMPEROR TO BISMARCE.

BERLIN, April 8.—The Emperor has replied by the following Cabinet order to Bismarck's request for permission to retire from

office:

"I certainly do not ignore the difficulties in which you may be placed by the conflict between duties imposed upon you by the Constitution and your responsibility. I do not feel induced to relieve you of your office because you believe yourself unable in a particular case to carry out the task allotted to you by the Constitution. I must, on the contrary, leave it to you to submit to me, and subsequently to the Bundesrath, proposals calculated to bring about a constitutional solution of the conflict of duties of this description."

The North German Gazette says: "We elieve arrangements will be proposed for ealing with the more important matters efore the Bundesrath within a limited time, has enabling the principal Ministers of the arious States to be present, avoiding proxy OPP.

London, April S.—A Berlin dispatch says the contemplated meeting between the Em-peror William and Queen Victoria will not take place in consequence of events in En-gland having tended to hasten the Queen's

FRANCE.

A SIGNIFICANT ARTICLE.

Cable Special to The Tribune.

PARIS, April 8.—The Journal des Debats, of which M. John Lemoine is editor, published this morning a leading article, believed to be not wholly without inspiration from the Government, in which the keynote of the immediate policy of the administration comms to be struck. It congressibates the of the immediate policy of the administration seems to be struck. It congratulates the French people upon the present highly satisfactory condition of the country. It alludes to the wonderful power of recuperation possessed by France, almost alone among the nations of Europe. France had passed through unpleasant and come hamiltand. experiences, but had now completely recovered her strength. She would be able, should

than ever before. Her finances had been thoroughly reorganized, and her internal affairs were sufficiently prosperous and harmonious to enable her to look ahead again and participate actively in the work of civilization pursued by the other European Powers. The article advocates the extension of the colonial enterprises of France in Africa, Asia, and Oceanica. It recalls the fact that France, like England, has little or nothing more to hope for in respect to the development of her domestic territory, and the same was largely true of her domestic industries. Future increments of

ecasion unhappily arise, to throw into the

was disposed and prepared to take a leading part.

The Bonapartist organ, Le Gaulots, of this morning, in an editorial signed by J. J. Welss, its ablest writer, and himself a man of considerable weight, declares itself a convert to Republicanism. "We believe," says M. Welss, "that Chambord will never have another opportunity. As to De Aumale we know that when opportunities present themselves his followers make it; clear to him that the time has not arrived, that he must wait till next week.' It is not our desire that the Empire should become possible, because it would be fatally condemned to a Dictatorship."

Le Nord to-day says: "With the Republic we possess liberty, and we hold to it. In our opinion the Republic is found. The general elections of 1876 and 1877 have established it on a solid basis."

WILL CONFORM TO LAW.

PARIS, April 8.—The Bishops at the head of the Paris Catholic University have decided to conform to the law as embodied in Jules Ferry's Educational bill by altering the name of the institution to that of the "Catholic Institute."

PROTESTS. LONDON, April 8.—A dispatch from Paris says the Bishop of Angers has induced his Diocesan Archbishop of Tours and Suffragan Bishops of the Archdiocese to send a joint episcopal letter to President Grevy protesting against the decrees relative to unauthorized religious congregations.

A dispatch to Premier de Freycinet from the French Consul at Singapore reports that a Frenchman on a mission to Sumatra has been assasinated, with two companions.

ARCTIC VOYAGERS. THE NORDENSKJÖLD RELIEF VESSELS.

LONDON, April 7.—The Calcutta Englishnan reports that the Danish steamer A. E. Nordensjöld, which was sent out in June last in search of Nordenskjöld's expedition, and went ashore two months later on the Japanese Island Jerso, has been got off safely. M. Sibiriakoff, who commanded her, will attempt to return home westward round the orth coast of Asia, from Behring Strait to Spitzbergen, on the route which Nordenskjöld took when going eastward in the Vega.

The rescued craft, though small, being of
340 tons burden and 60-horse power, is admirably calculated to resist the rigors of Arctic navigation—a resistance that has been proved by her successful weathering of a se-vere winter in the inhospitable region of

esso. Her small size will be rather an ad vantage than otherwise in the difficult route M. Sibiriakoff has proposed to follow. The Nordenskjöld was built at Molmo, Sweden, M. Sibiriakoff has proposed to follow. The Nordenskjöld was built at Molmo, Sweden, for the express purpose of going to the assistance of the explorer whose whereabouts were then unknown. She was launched April 23, 1879; and left Malta June 3 for Behring Straits, by way of the Suez Canal. She was to pass through Behring Straits and thence direct her course to the mouth of the Lena. On Aug. 4 the vessel left Yokohama, and proceeded on her way north. At the time the Nordenskjöld started it was considered that the Vega was beset in the ice some forty miles northwestward of East Cape at Behring Strait, and at a considerable distance from any settlement. The Nordenskjöld was to seek the missing vessel there.

When the fate of Prof. Nordenskjöld and his expedition was still undecided, and grave fears were entertained for his safety, M. Sibirlakoff, a warm friend and supporter of the explorer, was the first to take practical measures for his relief, and his steamer was the first fitted out for the purpose, he bearing all the expense of the expedition. Not content with fitting out a steamer of his own, he made earnest appeals for assistance in all quarters where it was likely to be given. He expressed his joy that the Arctic steamer Jeannette would be sent through Behring Strait, and stated that in addition to sending his own vessel, he would try and rescue his friend, the Professor, by land.

RUSSIA. ORLOFF-THE GOVERNMENT'S SUSPICIONS. St. Petersburg, April 8.—It is learned from the best authority that Prince Orioff will return to his post in Paris perhaps in four or five days, certainly in a fortnight. The Government are very rigorous about telegrams which they do not understand. They arrested your correspondent's domestic yesterday for presenting a dispatch of this character. He was imprisoned for three hours and then conducted before Gen, Melikoff. He was only liberated on mentioning his master's name. This shows the zeal of the officials, who have received fresh instructions of the severest character concerning telegraphic communication with Paris, which is now said to be the principal centre of Nihillism.

WAR VESSELS FOR CHINESE WATERS, To the Western Associated Press. To the Western Associated Press.

St. Petersburg, April 8.—Russia is about to dispatch five large war-vessels to the Chinese waters for the protection of Russian interests.

PARIS, April 8.—According to advices from St. Petersburg, Prince Orloff will soon return to Paris.

VARIOUS.

CAIRO, April 8.—A commission has been appointed to administer the registration and ssment of land in place of Stone Pasha,

an American.
THE CUBAN DEHT. MADRID, April 8.—Congress to-day adopted Article 14 of the Cuban budget, providing for the liquidation of all debts owing by the Cuban Treasury. The liquidation accounts will be submitted to the Cortes.

THE ANTONELLI WILL CASE.

ROME, April 8.—The Italic says the Lambertini-Antonelli case will come up again on the 30th inst. The Counters Lambertini will bring witnesses to prove that the baptismai register, on the strength of which the Court of Cassation rejected her appeal, is false.

AFGHANISTAN.

London, April 8.—A dispatch from Cabul reports that Abdur Rahman Khan reached Ghazi on the road to Charikar. He has written to the Kohistanis to join him, and already 3,000 irregulars have left in obedience to this order.

LOCAL CRIME.

THE PACIFIC ROBBERIES. The developments in the Pacific Hotel rob-beries were few and far between yesterday, beries were few and far between yesterday, owing, perhaps, to a desire on the part of the police to have kept secret all points in their possession until the case is entirely worked up, as there is now a probability that Harry Pease is but the chief of a gang of hotel thieves numbering four or five. Mrs. Mattie Pease is becoming quite confidential with the detectives, and is frequently brought from the Armory during the day to be interviewed by them at Central Station. In all probability she will furnish them with enough information to warrant them in letting her out at the large end of the horn. Another parcel of the goods found in the room at No. 161 Madison street occupied by the Peases was identified yesterday by Mr. Frank Gaskill, formerly of the Grand Pacific Hotel, but now manager of an Indianapolis hostelry. His room was one of the many robbed. The jewelry which he identifies aggregates in value \$300. He also recognizes some other articles as having been stolen from guests of the hotel. To-day it is likely that the management of some other first-class hotels will be able to identify some of the goods.

Detectives Ryan and Haines yesterday arrested Thomas Ellison, a known crook, who has trained with several bands of thieves frequently, and who was also arrested for illegal voting last Tuesday. It was said he was simply taken in on general principles, which means vagrancy; but this was only a blind. He had upon him a gold watch set with diamonds, a valuable opera-glass, and a lot of good jewelry, which shows clearly that he was trying to secrete some of the plunder which the officers had got trace of. He is known to have been implicated with Pease, and may easily be convicted with him from the evidence now in hand. It is said the prisoners will be taken into court to-day, but a continuance will certainly be taken, for the detectives are not yet through with the case. owing, perhaps, to a desire on the part of

burg, Pa., and is shortly to be brought oace from there upon a requisition. Havis was formerly a puddler in the North Chicago Rolling-Mills, and deserted Caroline Williams, whom he married in 1872, to marry, in 1877, Gertrude Leahfoss, an Indianapolis girl. He is also wanted upon a charge of perjury in falsely swearing to a suit for debt in the County Court last October.

MOBBED A POLICEMAN.

Somebody has been saying harsh things about Officer John Barry, of the Webster Avenue Station, but his Lieutenant says it is not so. At 12:30 on the morning of the 7th some roughs were ejected from a saloon at No. 517 Larrabee street. The officer was attracted to the place by the noise they were making, and when he attempted to arrest them he was knocked down and kicked in the face. Warrants have been sworn out for the arrest of Henry Wahl and the remainder of the party, and they will all be duly arrested. MOBBED A POLICEMAN.

THE JUSTICES. Health, swore out a warrant yesterday before Justice Summerfield for the arrest of "Dr." Franklin Brooks, of West Madis street, charging him with practicing medi-cine without a license.

Hattie Schatz went before Justice Hammer yesterday and swore out a warrant for the arrest of Solomon Schatz, her husband, charging him with kidnaping her son, Milton Schatz. She claims that she has not lived with Schatz for some time past, and says that Milton is not his child.

Gustav Elton, of No. 298 West Chicago avenue, who, a few nights ago, beat his wife, put her out of doors, broke up the dishes and furniture, and wound up by putting a bullet into Officer McCabe's coat because he demanded admittance to the house, was yesterday held by Justice Walsh in \$1,000 bonds to the Criminal Court.

John McCauley, the juror, and one of the men who attempted to hold up James H. Coburn, the Tremont House boarder, from Orange, Conn., some nights ago on Wabash avenue, was before Justice Summerfield yesterday on a charge of attempted robbery. Mr. Coburn identified the man, and he was held over to the Criminal Court in bonds of \$1,000.

John Kelley, alias Thomas Walsh, sneaked into the office of Dr. E. P. Murdock Wednesday evening, and, while the Doctor was talking to a patient, he departed with the Doctor's overcoat, containing two pairs of gloves, a case of medicine, some lung-testers, and a small amount of cash. He was captured while airing the coat on his own back in a Madison street saloon, and was yesterday held by Justice Walsh in \$500 to the Criminal Court.

held by Justice Walshin \$500 to the Criminal Court.

The case of Edward Kehoe, the State street bridgetender, who was arrested last Saturday for assaulting George T. Brown, an expressman, with a club, came up before Justice Wallace in the South Side Police Court yesterday morning. The evidence in the case was very one-sided and was greatly strengthened by the production in Court of the stick—a blood-stained bludgeon of about a yard in length—with which the assault was committed. After hearing the testimony in the case, the Court held Kehoe over to the Criminal Court in a bond of \$300. Inasmuch as Mr. Kehoe is one of Mayor Harrison's appointees, it would be well if his Honor would investigate his peculiarities. Judging by his conduct of last Saturday, Mr. Kehoe does not seem to possess those qualifications which the bridgetender, to be a successful and satisfactory one, should possess. There is no position in the gift of the Mayor which calls for the display by its occupant of more patience and coolness under trying circumstances than that of the bridgetender, and when a man is selected for the position who apparently turns out to be so thoroughly a slave to his temper that he clubs persons with whom he has a wordy disagreement, the remedy is so simple that it hardly needs to be suggested.

W. S. Simpson, the Michigan avenue.

w. B. Simpson, the Michigan avenue horse-dealer who is said to be addicted to crooked transactions, is at his tricks again. He sold a horse to Henry Swigert, of the Mercantile Agency, the other day, representing the animal to be "sound and kind," and saying that he would return the money if the buyer was not satisfied with his bargain. It proved to be an inferior animal, and Mr. Swigert went for his money. Simpson gave him part of it, and his note for the rest. He refused to pay the note, and Mr. Swigert sued him in assumpsit, getting judgment for the face of the note. Yesterday, by a clever piece of strategy, Constable Eckert succeeded in seizing a horse from Simpson's stable. He turned the animal over to a man named McNerny, his custodian, who started to take it downthe animal over to a man named McNerny, his custodian, who started to take it downtown. When at the corner of Fourth avenue and Harrison street he was set upon by a gang of roughs, who took the horse away from him, one of them assaulting him with a knife. From the description he gave of the man it was thought that possibly Simpson had made the attack in person, and a warrant was sworn out before Justice Brayton for the arrest of a "person to be pointed out," charging him with assault with a deadly weapon.

out," charging him with assault with a deadly weapon.

Henry Smith, the Swedish sallor boarding at the house of Ole Burkeson, corner of Market and Kinzle streets, who was so fearfully cut up in a drunken row in the barroom early Wednesday evening, was yesterday doing as well as could be expected, and in all probability will recover. It is pretty certain that Herman Johnson did the cutting. He will not deny that he did it, nor will he acknowledge it; he simply says he was drunk, and that the knife found upon him is the only knife he owns or was in the habit of carrying. The knife is a large double-bladed one of the common pocket pattern, and is, of course, spotless and bloodless. It is very evident the cutting was not done with it. Johnson's hiding himself in the unoccupied garret of a house at No. 59 West Indiana street, a house with a smallpox card at the side of the door, disproves his statement that he was too drunk to know what he was doing. He is, moreover, able to tell that the fight was caused by his teasing Smith, and bullyragging about the Seamen's Union, and repeatedly pulling his hat down over his head. The fight was participated in by a half-dozen of the boarders. Herman Johnson and Charles Johnson, who, by the way, is no relative of the former, were held by Justice Kaufmann in \$2,000 bonds each to the 17th to await the result of Smith's injuries.

The West Madison Street police last even-ing made a descent upon a basement lodgingouse at the northeast corner of Clinton and Washington streets, and there arrested the keeper, J. W. Lloyd, and 108 inmates. The filth and degradation in this place, as in all others of its class, surpasses all belief. Edward P. Duffield and D. Kennedy, rail-Edward P. Duffield and D. Kennedy, railroad emploéys, boarding at the Gault House,
were out upon a little "hurrah" together
the morning after election, and upon going to
the hotel found their way into Duffield's
room. Mr. Kennedy, upon awaking in the
morning, missed his gold watch and chain,
valued at \$50, and having a suspicion that
Duffield was the thief, he caused his arrest
last evening. The prisoner stubbornly maintains his innocence.

John Lyons was locked up at the Twenty.

last evening. The prisoner stubbornly maintains his innocence.

John Lyons was locked up at the Twenty-second Street Station last evening upon a charge of highway robbery preferred by Alexander Cook, of No. 202 Lake avenue. Last Tuesday night Mr. Cook was in M. Cremmens' saloon, at No. 1404 State street, and on going out the back way was followed by Lyons. The bartender, Edward Patten, wondered what was keeping Mr. Cook, and upon going to the door found him and Lyons scuffling. When Lyons succeeded in getting his victim's watch and chain, and cash, he escaped through the gate. Along in last January Lyons was arrested for a murderous assault with intent to rob, on complaint of James Perry, of No. 1416 Arnold avenue. Undoubtedly he committed the crime, but there was not sufficient evidence to convict. Thomas, alias "Daddy" Lyons, a brother not to the above, but to Paddy Lyons, who was recently sent to Joliet, was also arrested last evening and was locked up at the Armory charged with being the pal of Joseph McAuley, who held up and strempted to rob J. H. Coburn, one week ago last night at the corner of Wabash avenue and Eldridge court. The evidence against him is said to be quite positive.

BURGLARIES. known to have been implicated with Pease, and may easily be convicted with him from the evidence now in hand. It is said the prisoners will be taken into court to-day, but a continuance will certainly be taken, for the detectives are not yet through with the case.

BADLY WANTED.

Thomas Davis, who some time ago jumped \$2,000 ball furnished for his appearance in Justice Hudson's Court for trial upon a light of the converse of Wallace A. Krause, music-teacher, at No. 604 West Indiana street, and stole a revolver, a suit of ciothes, and jewelry valued in all at \$100. This is the third time burglars have robbed him within a year.

Yesterday noon burglars went through several rooms in the building No. 57 Washington street. There are several manufactured. doubtedly expected to find the jewelers reping at the noon hour. A doctor's of on the third floor was entered ransacked of clothing, and an successful attempt was made to ethe offices of Drs. Edson and Saurders or second floor. The door was too power however, and the jimmy used by the burst broke in the door. The plunder secured very small in comparison with the daring tempts made to enter different rooms.

AMUSEMENTS. M'VICKER'S.

To-morrow night will be the last of Miss To-morrow night will be the last of Miss Cavendish's engagement, which has again furnished proof that the public care very little for Shakspeare unless, his works are interpreted by some actor or actress who has become the fashion. Miss Cavendish has not yet become the fashion, but she is going the right way to win the recognition which gives the signal to the crowd to follow its leaders. During her three weeks at McVicker's she During her three weeks at McVicker's she has appeared in five characters, and these five personations have shown in her the possession of acting ability exhibited by no actress the English stage has given us since the advent of Adelaide Neilson. She possesses beauty, refinement, sympathy; she is a woman who has been trained thoroughly in her business and she is actioned with a rine. woman who has been trained thoroughly in her business, and she is endowed with a ripe intelligence, such as we seldom find linked with beauty on the stage to-day. When we discover such a union we should appreciate it, with beauty on the stage to-day. When we discover such a union we should appreciate it, owing to its rarity. In spite of this, however, the audiences have been most discouraging. Yet Miss Cavendish, in the face of such discouragement, displays a heroism which wins our admiration, and which we are confident will eventually win her a popularity among the foremost of them. No matter how many empty seats are before her, the actress plays with as much care, exhibits as close an attention to detail, as if thousands were in the auditorium instead of a few hundred. On Wednesday night, for the last time, "Much Ado About Nothing" was presented, Miss Cavendish having achieved a distinct artistic success as Beatrice. In that compromise between Beatrice and Juliet—we mean Rosalind—she last night appeared and again gave evidence of her really fine dramatic ability, and furnished fruits of a long and a wide experience. She showed something besides an acquaintance with stage manners and methods—brain and cultivation. She gave an admirable performance, the result of study, not alone of the routine of the part, but of the character, a character graceful, delicate, subtle, as no, woman outside of Shakspeare is. As the maiden she was arch, coy, simple, and keenly susceptible, and in her rambles through the Forest of Arden, where she meets her lover and her friends, she played with suitable impulse, flippancy, and vivacity, and yet beneath the disguise the heart of the woman was ever visible. She was effective in the famous wooing scene, and her banter with Orlando throughout was finely carried on. The conspicuous defect in the personation, and indeed the same fault may be found with all Miss Cavendish's work, is a lack of variety in her reading. Her elocution lacks color. Her sentences are sometimes run together, and terminate with a drawl which becomes monotonous. Mr. Piercy has rendered most efficient support during the entire engagement. He was the Orlando of last night's performance, and he gave a finished piece of acting. It owing to its rarity. In spite of this, however

THE WILLIAMS COLLEGE CLUB

The Williams College Glee Club has improved the occasion of its visit here to give a encert which was quite well attended at the Central Music-Hall last evening by the Alumni of the College and their friends who have not yet outgrown or outlived the zest of the characteristic university lyrics. The program was composed partly of college songs and partly of miscellaneous senti-mental numbers of the modern composers for chorus and quartets, many of which have been often given by our home societies in their younger days. These were very creditably given, but the charm and real interest of the entertainment of course attached to the college songs, of which there was a liberal supply,—among them, "Bull-Dog," "Red Herring," "Meerschaum Pipe," "Maid of Athens," "Where, O Where," "Three Little Kittens," "The Mermaid," and other brief but characteristic effusions of the college muse. These were applauded to the echo and many of them encored. The quaint and funny arrangement of the "Maid of Athens" made the hit of the evening, and was twice encored, the Club replying with "Mary Had a Little Lamb" and "Balm of Glead." The singing of the Club, so far as volces, and especially quality of voices, is concerned, is excellent, and in blending of tone and expression they show good training, even better than that of the Yale Club, but they lack its snap and rollicking abandon. The concert, however, was a very agreeable one of its kind, and was received with constant and hearty expressions of enthusiasm by the audience. been often given by our home societies in

HAMLIN'S. Augustin Daly, when he was busy some years ago disputing the authorship of his own and only dramatic creations with distinguished foreign playwrights, put together that domestic, melodramatic, contemporaneous work known as "Under the Gaslight," and it achieved a New York popularity which has kept it running ever since. Gus Philips has been traveling with it for some time, and has evidently made money by it. He is known as "Oofty-Gooft," and performs the part of Snorkey, the good Samaritan of the play, with one arm. He is supposed to have lost the other in the service of his country. Gus isn't much of an actor, but he catches the house with his Dutch dialect. The actress who plays Judas turns out a rather clever piece of character acting, and we note in the young lady who plays Pearl (Miss Grace Roth) a marked improvement over her acting when last here. She is young, pretty, has a fine voice which she is learning to manage, and above all is painstaking in the matter of detail. Now she is a clever actress, but she has the making of a really good actress, which she will become if she continues as she has begun. Mr. Spackman is a careful actor. The heroine of the play, a super-sentimental figure from dime-novel literature, is assumed by Miss Thornton. evidently made money by it. He is known

DRAMATIC NOTES. Robson and Crane are doing an enormo ousiness. "Standing room only" is the rule Manager Hooley, after, an absence in the East of eight months, returned to town yesterday.

Miss Minnie Palmer has leased the San Francisco Minstrel Hall, in New York, and will open there in about five weeks with a new version of "The Boarding School." John McCullough closes his season May 1, at Lexington, Ky. Fred B. Warde then takes the company to St. Louis, to appear May 3 in a new play written expressly for him.

D. S. Wambold, who has been South for some time on account of ill-health, is at pres-ent at New Orleans, not much improved, but is expected to return home about the middle of April. Miss Ellie Wilton of the Union Square Company has recovered from her recent illness, and played Julie de Mortimer to Booth's Richeleu at Booth's Theatre, New York, last week.

York, last week.

"Les Etran eleurs de Paris" at the Port St.
Martin, Paris, is proving even more popular
than was expected, and already the right for
its production in England and the United
States has been sold.

Mrs. Bowers is eminently dissatisfied with
her engagement to support Booth. She
complains that for the first time in many
years she has not been starred, and that the
whole thing is unsatisfactory to her.

asking for flower seeds, vegetable seeds, slips cuttings, and roots,—for everything, in fact, that can be planted or grown. It seems to be their intention to set the desert of their districts to blooming like the rose, by grace of the Agricultural Department and its distribution of seeds. Formerly the Department sont the allowance of seeds to each member, and he was obliged to divide and distribute them, entailing a vast amount of work. By Gen. Le Duc's dispensation the requests are sent to the Department, and there attended to. I have heard of a Western Representative who was called out in the midst of a debate by the card of a lady living in his district. She wanted a few flower seeds; would he send them to hor—mignonette, phlox, and chrysanthenums? The Representative bowed, smiled, would be most happy to oblige her, but would she be kind enough to write down the names, together with her address; he might forget. Sweetly she smiled upon him, and promised to write out her list and send it up that very evening. By the morning mail he received a long strip of paper, written closely on both sides,—a list of 103 different specimens that she wanted for her deoryard and kitchen garden, a matter of \$50 or more if filled out at a florist's. The modest request was forwarded to the Department, and it will probably be some time after the spring plowing before her order is filled.

HARRIET DEUTSCH'S DEATH. Fragments That Have Come to Light of

the History of a Well-Born New York Girl. New York World, April 7.

Mrs. George F. Deutsch, whose death at No. 284 West Eleventh street on Monday night from an overdose of opium was reported in yesterday's World, was the young-est daughter of the late Dr. Peter Van Buren, of this city, and a sister of Thomas B. Van Buren, now American Min-ister to Japan. Dr. Peter Van Buren was a native of the Town of Ghent, in Col County, and when admitted to practice after a short novitiate there removed to Albany, where he was a successful obysician. Reverses in some speculations induced him to remove to this city, where, by the joint political influence of his son, Thomas B. Van Buren, who was a member of the Assembly from this city in 1865, MacGregor, who was for many years an Assistant Corporation Attorney, Dr. Van Buren was made a police surgeon and died while holding that position. Dr. Van Buren had married into the Broadhead family. His brother, Evert Van Buren, was for several years Recorder of Chicago, and eminent there as an advocate. The family is not re-lated to that of President Van Buren. Mrs. Deutsch, whose Christian name was Harriet, was born some thirty-five years ago, when her father lived at No. 214 West Twenty-sec-

was born some thirty-five years ago, when her father lived at No. 214 West Twenty-second street. He died in 1875 and his wife six months later, leaving to her the house in Twenty-second street. Harriet had become acquainted with Mr. Deutsch before her father's death, and papers found in her room go to show that the acquaintance was not made in the ordinary fashion. Deutsch, who was many years her senior, lived in a house in Twenty-first street, directly opposit hers, and first saw her at a window, pursuing the acquaintance by means of a newspaper advertisement. They met without the knowledge of Miss Van Buren's parents for a time, but Dr. Van Buren learned of the acquaintance and called his daughter to account. She defended her saitor, but during Dr. Van Buren's lifetime Mr. Deutsch was not received at the house. When Mrs. Van Buren died her daughter went to Sharon Springs, accompanied by Mr. Deutsch, and afterwards removed with him to Philadelphia, where they were married, Mrs. Deutsch left her husband very soon, returned to this city, and lived here until 1878, when she rented a house on Belleville avenue, Newark, removed her furniture thither, and made Mr. F. Crane manager of her estate. She next removed to Orange, then to Passaic, afterwards to Paterson, and subsequently to Taylor's Hotel in Jersey City. A year ago she went to live with relatives of Mr. Deutsch at Bethlehem, Pa. She had some disagreement with them, and went to a hotel in the town, where she was taken sick. Her cousin, Mrs. Broadhead, of No. 286 West Eleventh street, and another cousin, B. Livingston, a Williamsburg druggist, went to Bethlehem to see her, and brought her to this city. When she recovered she went to a boarding-house at No. 215 East Twenty-third street. Her former husband visited her there, but, it is said, under another name.

Mrs. Deutsch began to use optum soon flor severation from her husband.

former husband visited her there, but, it is said, under another name.

Mrs. Deutsch began to use opium soon after separating from her husband. About two months ago a man, who said his name was Newhall, called on Dr. B. C. Miller, of the Metropolitan Hotel, and asked him if he would undertake to cure a confirmed opium-eater of the habit. Heexplained that he was

Newhall, called on Dr. B. C. Miller, of the Metropolitan Hotel, and asked him if he would undertake to cure a confirmed opiumeater of the habit. He explained that he was in business at No. 90 Broadway, and that the patient was a friend in whom he took some interest. Dr. Miller called on the lady, who proved to be Mrs. Deutsch, and who put herself under his treatment. When she was on the way towards recovery she had a dispute with her landlady over the visits of Mr. Deutsch, who represented himself as her agent, and she decided to leave the house. Mr. Deutsch got rooms for her at No. 234 West Eleventh street, and she removed thither on March 29. Last Friday Dr. Miller was summoned to attend her there, and found her in a highly nervous state and hysterical. On Sunday she was able to go out. Monday afternoon Mr. Deutsch brought her some lee-cream, and as he went away she called after him, "George, you had better get some more." About 5 o'clock Dr. Miller was sent for again and found Mrs. Deutsch lying on a lounge with her eyes closed. She refused to admit that she had taken any drug and refused to take any medicine. An hour afterwards a servant went to her room and asked what Mrs. Deutsch would have for supper. She said toast and tea. When the household had done supper another lodger went into Mrs. Deutsch's room to tell her that the toast and tea would be ready in a few minutes. Mrs. Deutsch's room to tell her that the toast and tea would be ready in a few minutes. Mrs. Deutsch's room to tell her that the toast and tea would be ready in a few minutes. Mrs. Deutsch's room to tell her that the toast and tea would be ready in a few minutes. Mrs. Deutsch's room to tell her that the toast and tea would be ready in a few minutes. Mrs. Deutsch's was lying on her face in the bed motionless, and died as the visitor raised her head. Mr. Deutsch called at 9 o'clock, went up-stairs to look at the body, left the house without saying anything, came back with Mrs. Broadhead, took her up to the room, and then hurried from the ho anhappily.
"That's so," said Deutsch, who was her

"That's so," said Deutsch, who was her companion.

"Who are you?" Mrs. Broadhead asked.

"Only a friend," he replied.
Coroner Knox will make an autopsy to-day. As he was concluding his investigation, Mr. B. Livingston and Mrs. Broadhead entered the house. Mr. Livingstonsaid Mrs. Deutsch could have no motive to kill herself.

Deutsch is a native of Bethlehem, Pa., and is about 55 years old, with snow-white hair and dark beard.

A lawyer named Rosenthal called at the house yesterday and said he had been sent by Mr. Deutsch to see if he could do anything, and that Mr. Deutsch was very ill. Mrs. Morgan asked where he lived, and was told at No. 46, where no one of that name is living.

The Coroner's investigation ought to be

Morgan asked where he lived, and was told at No. 46, where no one of that name is living.

The Coroner's investigation ought to be very interesting if Deutsch is called as a witness. It is said that he must admit marrying Miss Van Buren in November, 1876, and obtaining in the following month in Beaver County, Utah, a pretended divorce-paper which is said to be entitled before the Hon. James Cox, Judge of the Probate Court there, with William Fotheringham as Clerk. This divorce-paper purported to be upon the petition of Harriette Dutch against George F? Dutch, and recited as follows: "The plaintiff appearing by her counsel, and said defendant being duly served with the process of this Court, filed an answer and crosspetition waiving service of summons and jurisdiction of Court, and consented to a default. . . . The Court having heard the testimony in said cause do find that the parties were married at Philadelphia Nov. 2, 1876, and that they cannot live together in peace and union; that a good cause for separation exists, and that their welfare requires that their marriage contract be annulled, wherefore it is decreed that they are freed and absolutely released from the bonds of matrimony and be at liberty to marry again, and that the handwriting—purporting to be of four people—in this document appears to have been written by one person, and altogether to possess such ear-marks as belonged to the fraudulent document in Bowes years bowes.

which the World exposed a year ago as coming from the well-known fraudulent divorce manufactory of one Munro Adams, whom the Bar Association seems to permit to prac-

This document Mr. Deutsch always claimed to be valid. His explanations of a marriage in November, 1876, of this divorce in the following month, and of his subsequent relations and final connection with his wife's last illness are the explanations which Coroner Knox will to-day endeavor to have made, as much in full justice to Mr. Deutsch as to the memory of Mrs. Deutsch.

COON AND COMMODORE.

Surprising Adventure of a New York

Jupiter Inlet (Fla.) Letter in New York Sun.
Commodore Thomas Jefferson Falls, of
New York, ran up to the lighthouse here in his tiny yacht, the Louise, a week ago, and anchored. The Louise is twenty-one feet long and nine feet wide. At hight the boom is hoisted and a tent is thrown over it and buttoned down at the scuppers. A sand-fly bar is dropped from the top of the tent, the Commodore tucks the ends under his cork mattress, and seeks his rest. One morning, while anchored near the light, he awoke and was surprised to see a coon sitting astrad-dle the center-board and regarding him with steadfast eyes. The coon had a nose like snipe, and luminous eyes set close together. He had been fishing at night. Being sur-prised by dogs, he had taken to the water and boarded the Commodore's craft for protec-tion. Edwin Snow, the Commodore's pilot, and threw him overboard. The dogs lined the shore awaiting his arrival. The coon the side of the yacht, and silently appealed to the Commodore for succor. Moved by his pitying glances, Mr. Falls put out an oar.

The coon seized it and was drawn on board. The Commodore fed him, and the two beings became quite friendly. were made in its side and it was set apart for the use of the coon. Bluefish and other delicacies were set before him, and he thankfully devoured them. In the afternoon the little yacht was drawn up to the wharf and tied. The Commodore climbed the winding stairs of the lighthouse and gazed over the stretch of country bordering the Everglades. Hearing a great racket below, he glanced at his yacht a great racket below, he glanced at his yacht and saw a singular sight. One of the dogs had leaped on the Louise and was smelling at the holes in the barrel. The coon resented the intrusion, and fastened his teeth in the dog's nose. In an instant the barrel, coon and all were yanked on deck. The dog tried to back himself on the wharf, missed his footing, and barrel, coon, and dog went overboard. The coon released his hold, and the dog swam ashore. His indignant antagonist remained in the barrel and floated toward the inleft. The Commodore ran down from the lighthouse and rese and floated toward the inlet. The Commodore ran down from the lighthouse and rescued him in a small boat. He brought the coon to the beach in the barrel, and five dogs attacked him. It was a hot fight. The coon would not break cover, and was whipping the dogs one after the other, when Mr. Armour, the keeper of the light, dumped him out on the sand. The hair on the coon's back stood up like the quills of a porcupine, and his teeth showed like the guns of a water battery.

back stood up like the quills or a porcupine, and his teeth showed like the guns of a water battery.

Seeing the Commodore on the wharf, and apparently mindful of his former kindness, he ran toward him for protection. The Commodore, however, misunderstood his intentions. The little yacht was swinging from the wharf. He got on the bobstay, pironetted along the bowsprit, caught the jib halliards, and reached the deck. The coon followed suit, and the five dogs essayed to follow the coon. Terror-stricken, the Commodore ran around the centre-board half a dozen times, with the coon and dogs at his heels. Finally he jumped overboard, scattering an immense school of mullet that were coming in with the tide. The coon and the dogs plunged after him. The Commodore reached the shore utterly exhausted. The coon, apparently disgusted at the man's heartlesness, struck out for himself, and sought shelter in a cluster of mangroves a hundred yards south of the light. The dogs followed the Commodore, and shook their wet hides in his face.

The Commodore put on dry clothes, and anathematized the coon in the strongest terms. While he was venting his rage the coon came out of the cover of the mangroves, sat down on the sand, and began to make faces at him." Seek him," shouted the Commodore, and

faces at him. "shouted the Co "Seek him," shouted the Commodore, and the dogs went for him like volunteers on a bayonet charge. The quadruped stood his ground like an Irish soldier. The leading dog threw him six feet in the air, and while the others were looking for him he fell on their backs and took them in the flank. He made some ugly wounds, but the pack closed in on him and he was finally killed, "Talk about Davy Crocket at the Alamo," said the Commodore, while standing over the mangled body; "he wasn't a marker to this coon. He ought to have a monument."

LAFAYETTE, Ind., April 8.-Miss Hattie Chase, daughter of Hiram W. Chase, Esq., was last evening united in marriage to Mr. Arthur P. Milford, a young gentleman from Attica, Fountain County.

The Queen's Levee.

London World, March II.

The following is the order of procedure at a levée: At 1:30 o'clock the various Court officials begin to arrive and take their places. The Yeomen of the Guard, commonly known as the Beefeaters, assemble in the entrance-hall of the Palace, and are posted along the staircase and at the several approaches. At one of these, adjoining the entree-room, two men of this corps stood, who would have rejoiced the heart of Parterick he Great, for each of them measures at the Great, for each of them measures at the Great, the Great of them measures and a stood, who would have rejoiced the heart of Parterick he Great, for each of them measures at the Great of the Great, for each of them measures as the Great of Gre

DR. CLARK JOHNSON'8

BLOOD PURIFIER.

The Best REMEDY KNOWN to Man 9.000.000 Bottler This Syrup possesses Varied Pri This Syrup possesses Varied Property
It Stimulates the Ptyaline in the same which converts the Starch and Sugar of food into glucose. A deficiency in Ptyalica was wind and Souring of the food stomach. If the medicine is taken impactly after eating the formentation of in prevented.

It acts upon the Liver,
It acts upon the Liver,
It acts upon the Kidneys.
It Furthes the Blood.
It Purifies the Blood.
It Quiets the Kervous Syspen.
It Promotes Digestion.
It Nourishes, Strengthens and Invigoration of the Old Blood and makes are it spens the porce of the okin and incommendation.
It nourishes the bereditary taint or point to

It neutralizes the hereitary taint, or point to blood, which generates Scrofula, Erraipelas, and manner of skin diseases and internal humors.

There are no spirits employed in its manufacturity it can be taken by the most delicate back, or by the aged and foeble, core only being required in any the directions.

TESTIMONIALS

ILLINOIS. DEAR SIE: Suffering for some time with Header and Disease of the Stomach and Liver, I was into use your reliable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, was restored me to perfect health and strength.

No. 20 Eighth-st. CHAS. SHELLEY. An Excellent Remedy.

DEAR SIR: I have been using your in Nolan Blo NYRUP for some time, and am perfectly satisface at the results. It Purifies the Blood, Restores Lan-petite. Strengthens the Nerves, Regulates the such and Bowels, and Melleves Rreumatism. In not be without it.

BEAR STR. This is to certify that your lib BLOOD SYRUP has done me more good for ke Complaint and Heart Disease than any others cline! ever used. It also cured one of my children Chills and Sgrofula. Third-Day Chills. DEAR SIR: This is to certify that your living BLOOD SYNUP has cured me of the Third-Day Caster all other medicines had failed.

Chille Cured. DEAR SIR. I find your INDIAN BLOOD STR. speedily cures Chilis, and can recommended has best medicine in the country for Rheumatian Neuralgia.

All that It is Recommended to Be. DEAR SIR: I have found, by giving your lift BLOOD SYRUP a fair trial, that it is all it is mended to be, and advise anyone who may be in beauth to vive it a trial. Chills Cured.

DEAR SIR: My daughter had Chilis for four months, and I tried almost everything, but will effect until I commenced the use of your INI BLAOD SYRUP. a short trial of which effects cured her. The Syrup has also greatly benefits reat of my family, and I have had no use for a cosince I have had your medicine in my house. I mot be without it, and recommend its use to each humanity.

Pain in the Back. DEAR SIR: This is to certify that your Dyspepsia and Indige

DEAR SIR: This is to certify that your BLOOD SYRUP, which I procured from your base completely cured me of Dyspepsis. It is modicine I ever used. Cure for Heart Placass.

DEAR SIR: Your great INDIAN BLOOD SYMP the best medicine I ever used for Beart Descrip-recommend it to all similarly afflicted. BEN STALLINGS. DEAR SIR. I have used your excellent indian BLOOD SYRUP in my family for the past five Indian and have always found it just as recommended. In the best family medicine ever used in my family MRS. M. A. BUREL Diseases of the Lungs.

Benton, Franklin Co. B.

DEAR SIR: This is to certify that your INDA
BLOOD NYRUP has cyred me of Lung Discher
Which had been troubling me for a long time,
theerfully recommend at to all suffering humanity.

INSIA WITTINUTAL For Neuralgia,

DEAR SIR: I was troubled with Neuralsia for was time. I bought some of your INDIAN BLUE SYMLP, and am happy to say it has entirely cured MRS. GRU. MYLL. Dyspepsia Cared.
Plymouth Hanced Co. B.
DEAR SIR: I have been troubled with Billions and Dyspepsia and Indigestion, and have used for INDIAN BILOOD SYRUP, and found it to be have valuable medicine.

THOMAS TRIME.

Never Fails to Care. PEAR SIR: I have used your INDIAN RICE
SYRUP for Cramps in my Stomach and also for
children who were troubled with spasms, and in
cases it effected a complete cure.
ELIZABETH METAL

An Agent's Testimony.

DEAR SIR: I can say that your inblan Blo

SYRUP has no equal for Constination, Sick-Hasdar

Pain in the Bowels, and Chills, and I can safely recomend its use to suffering humanity.

MHODA A. REEL Recommends It to All.

DEAR SIR: I have used some of your ISDN
BLOOD SYRUP with beneficial results, and I that
is a good medicine to build up the system cross
Would recommend it to all suffering from Debility. Brokingham, Kankakee Co., Ill., May 2, 1
DRAR Sin: I cheerfully testify that your justify
ebrated INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP gives universal
isfaction, and is highly esteemed by all who have
isfaction, and is highly esteemed by all who have
it. I have used your medicine with the most said
tory results, and can therefore recommend its
all troubled with Liver Complaint and Sick Head
SAKAH FEM

Brekingham, Kankakes (a. 118. May R. Dran Shit: I was a great sufferer from Bhomain and found no relief until I commenced using most valuable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP; now much relieved and benefited. I recommend your leine to all.

A Good Blood Purifier.

Wangonda Late Co. 15.

Suppression of Menstruction.

Sheridan, La Saile Co., in Pression of Menstruction are superer from the sufficient of two physicians—one Allopathic and one Hospathic—without relief, also a fair trial of many smedicines, among which was in. James Allopathic Household and, running over your paniphet, my eye cast your remarks on the disease with which are troubled. I immediately prevailed on her to try for needicine, and, to the joy of all sympathizing medicine, and, to the joy of all sympathizing medicine, and, to the joy of all sympathizing to the gas soon restored to regularity and health.

JOHN L. WHITZON

DEAR SIR: This is to certify that I have greatly benefited by using your great in Did BLOOD SYRUP. I am over To years of age, as been greatly troubled with Weakness. For the makes me feel like a young tirl. Jean mend it as a valuable remody.

LISTOF WHOLESALE DEALERS Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Symp

CHICAGO, ILL. VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & CO. . MORRISON, PLUMMER & CO., 25 and 54 Laboration of the Laboration of

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Appeal to the

NEW POINT IN Judge Dyer yeste nost important ether a party w. owned by the defend time lien for store The Court held that was not connected ship, but simply an JURISDICTION C

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MORTGAG Quite a nice point Aziae Cavanna va. atter part of 1877, property, and then e decree for \$1.200 ag Her claim originally but against both the They subsequently set up the bankru commosition and sake set up the bankru composition, and aske from issuing an executation issued by the mortgaged properove that she relied. The bankrupts knew that the security wouness, and they should have pulsory proceeding valued. The cominot operate to prevential in against the however, only reconsistency only reconsistency and the security of the security of the security is a security of the sec

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The case of the Lacon against Ben sion men of this cil contract, couched it we will pay J. But bill of lading attache and one of hogs.

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HINCKLEY I

CLARK SON'S

PURIFIER.

Duspepsia, Live Y KNOWN to Man 00 Bottles

Cairo, Alexander Co., III.
or some time with Headach
ich and Liver, I was induce
IAN BLOOD SYRUP, whise
alth and attempts CHAS. SHELLEY Boone Co., Ill., Feb. 6, Bra. using your INDIAN BLOOM dam perfectly satisfied with be Blood. Restores Lout Ap-Nerves. Regulates the Store

IONIALS.

INOIS.

Pisher, Champaign Co. III. certify that your INDIAN he me more good for Kidney sease than any other medi-cared one of my childres of MARUARET CHIM. y Chills.

MISS BROWN

Mattoon, Coles Co., III.
INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP
CER recommended it as the
puntry for Rheumatism and
ELI MITCHELL.

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lift AM P. ALLEM.

topolis, Effingham Co., II. INDIAN BLOOD SYRUPS and for Bears Disease. Arly afficted. MEN STALLINGS.

COMMERCIAL STALLINGS.

KANASA. Edgar Ch., III.,

of your excellent INDIAN
mily for the past five year,
just as recommended. It is

ever used in my family.

MRS. M. A. BUKKS.

The Lungs.

Benton, Franklin Co., III.,
certify that your VNDIAN
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ng me for a long time. It

to all suffering humanity.

ISSIA WITTINGTUN.

Uralgia.

Bilgren, Hamilton Co., III.
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say it has entirely cured me.

MRS. GEU. HVIN.

MRS. GEO. INVIN.

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THOMAS TRIMBLE. Milford, Iroquet Co., Ill. ed your Indian BLOOD Stomach and she for my d with spasms, and in both cure. ELIZABETH METZE

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RHODA A REED

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ARAM PENMA matism, kakee Co., IP., May 28, 1878, sufferer from Rheumatism I commenced using your LOOD SYRUP; now I as ad I recommend your med-

d. I recommend your me ANNA VIESSENBERG Wanconda Lake Co. III.
Our great INDIAN BLOOD
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C. L. PRATE.

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Weaknessac, Livingston County. III.
certify that I have been
sing your great INDIAN
ver ill years of age, and have
th Weakness. Your media young girl. I san recomedy. RHODA BABBITT.

SALE DEALERS

Indian Blood Syrup.

CO. ILL. ENSON & CO., IS and M

& CO., St and & Lake-di S CO., S Wabish-SR

Storage of Sails Not a Maritime Service Within the Navigation Laws.

THE COURTS.

Appeal to the Federal Courts Cannot Be Abridged by State Statute. The Bubber Window-Cleaner Declared

to Be a Non-Patentable

P. E. Hinckley Brought Up with a Round Turn in the United States Court.

Judge Dyer yesterday delivered lengthy witten opinions in eight cases heard by him during the past two weeks. Probably the most important was that of Hubbard vs. Roach and others, involving a question as to ther a party who had made and furnishwhether a party who had made and itemsh-ed asail to the schooner Perry Hannah, owned by the defendants, could have a mari-time lien for storage of the vessel's sails. The Court held that the service of storage was not connected with the navigation of a hip, but simply an on-shore service, which could not be regarded as a maritime service.

JURISDICTION OF COUNTY COURTS. Another interesting question raised in one the cases was as to the jurisdiction of the deral Courts inforeclosure suits where the applainant is seeking to enforce his claim against the estate of a deceased person. In the case of S. C. Davis vs. William James, guardian, etc., and others, James as guardian of the minor heirs of Robert D. McFarland, deceased, under authority of the County Court of Cook County, borrowed \$50,000, securing it by trust-deeds on his wards' estate. The loan not being repaid at maturity, two bills were filed to foreclose the trust-deeds, and the question was raised on demurrer to the pleas whether the Federal Courts had jurisdiction. The defendants claimed that the trust-deeds were executed solely under the authority of the State statute and the order of the County Court, and the trustthe estate of a deceased person. In under the authority of the State statute and the order of the County Court, and the trust-deeds could therefore only be foreclosed in the County Court. Judge Dyer said that, at the time the two trust-deeds were executed, the Judiciary act of the United States declared that the Federal Courts should have jurisdiction where parties were residents of different States, etc., as was the undisputed fact in the present instance; that statute must be regarded as part of the contract between the moritageor and mortgagee. The Supreme Court had repeatedly held that, even in a case where the right of action was originally derivable wholly from the State statute, which also designated the Court in which such remedy was to be enforced, yet State legislation could not limit a party's right to enforce his remedy in the Court designated by the Federal law, providing his citizenship was such as to give him a standing in the Federal Court. No State statute could withdraw a case from the cognizance ing in the Federal Court. No State statute could withdraw a case from the cognizance of a Federal Court. Parties entitled to sue in the Federal Courts were, in general, entitled to pursue in such Courts all remedies for the vindication of their rights which the local laws of the State authorized to be parsued in its own Courts. Those remedies could not be abridged or contracted by State legislation. The pleas setting up such a defense were, therefore, held to be bad.

MORTGAGEE'S RIGHT'S. Quite a nice point was raised in the case of Ariae Cavanna vs. J. S. Bassett and others, also decided by Judge Dyer, as to the right of a secured creditor of a bankrupt firm. In the a secured creditor of a bankrupt firm. In the latter part of 1877, Bassett and his partner Beaver went into bankruptcy. Among their secured creditors was complainant, but she took no steps to relinquish the security and to prove up her claim, or to realize on the former and then prove up for any deficiency. The debtors immediately made a composition with their creditors, and shortly after Mrs. Cavanna filed a bill to forcelose her mortgage. She took a decree by default, sold the property and then entered up a deficiency. cavanna field a bill to foreclose her mortgage. She took a decree by default, sold the property, and then entered up a deficiency, decree for \$1.200 against Bassett & Beaver. Her claim originally was not against the firm but against both the members individually. They subsequently got leave to answer, set up the bankruptcy proceedings and composition, and asked that sile be prevented from issuing an execution. The Judge held that she was not bound to come into the bankruptcy proceedings, because she was a secured creditor, nor was she bound to have the mortgaged property valued, nor did it prove that she relied on it wholly for her debt. The bankrupts knew there was a liability that the securify would not pay the funcebedness, and they knew such a contingency might arise. If they desired to have her cut of, they should have applied for some compusory proceedings to have the security valued. The composition proceedings did not operate to prevent her from asserting her claim against the bankrupts. She could, however, only recover on her execution the tame percentage on her claim as had been given by the bankrupts in composition.

CHEAP WINDOW-CLEANERS.
A question of some interest was raised in the case of the Perfection Window-Cleaner Company against D. W. Bosley. This was a suit to prevent the defendant from infringsuit to prevent the defendant from infringing the patent for rubber window-cleaners, which are very popular just now. The patent was issued April 9, 1878, to W. C. Gayton, and assigned to complainant. The Judge held that the device of attaching a strip of rubber to a piece of wood and attaching a handle to the whole, so as to make the well-known rubber window-cleaner, did not involve any patentable ingenuity, but only mechanical skill. It was only a new use of an old and well-known article, as years ago a similar article had been used for cleaning decks of vessels and in scouring palis, etc. The patent would not, therefore, be sustained, and the bill would have to be dismissed.

MINOR CASES.
The case of Harvey vs. Hastings turned on a question of fact, as to whether a note taken by plaintiff as part payment for a piece of land was taken absolutely or only for collection. Judge Dyer held it was only for collection, overruled the objections to the Master's report, and ordered a decree for the complainant.

omplainant.

The case of the Lyman Manufacturing Company vs. N. G. Ross was to restrain Ross from infringing a certain patent for barbed fance-wire. Ross had invented what was called the "Lamb barb," and sold certain patents because the complainants. called the "Lamb barb," and sold certain rights therein to the complainants, promising to get it patented. The Patent-Office refused to give him a patent, and he then invented the "Linon barb," and had it patented, but refused to give complainants any rights thereto. The Judge held the difference between the two was not patentable, and indeed hardly distinguishable, and that Ross was bound to give the complainants has ame rights in the "Union barb" he had bromised in the "Lamb barb," but had been nable to give by reason of his failure to get the latter patented.

The case of the First National Bank of Lacon against Bensieys & Wagner, commission men of this city, was a suit on a special contract, couched in the following words: "Ve will pay J. Buckingham & Brother's draft, bill of lading attached, for three cars of cattle had one of hogs.

BENSLEY, WAGNER & BENSLEY.

This was a telegram by defendants to Daintiff and on the servereth of it the bank.

Bensley, Wagner & Bensley.

This was a telegram by defendants to plaintiff, and on the strength of it the bank advanced \$4.23.35 to J. Buckingham & Brother. A draft was drawn by them on the defendants, signed "A. D. Buckingham & Bro.," and accompanied by two drafts, one runing to Samuel McCulley and the other to A. D. Buckingham & Bro. Suit was brought on the draft, and it was held by Judge Dyer that the special contract set up must be literally performed; that, the draft not being drawn by J. Buckingham & Brother, nor accompanied by bills of lading running to them, as the telegram demanded, the terms of the contract had not been sufficiently complied with, and the defendants were not liable.

Mr. F. E. Hinckley, the well-known rail-road President, figured in another contempt case yesterday, before Judge Drummond, for not paying over certain earnings. It seems that in 1873 he was Receiver of the Gilman, Ginton & Springfield Railroad Company,

and subsequently turned over the property to the trustees of the road. He had retained a certain sum for his services, which was not a certain sum for his services, which was not consented to by the Federal Court after the foreclosure suft was begun against the road, and an order was made on him to pay over. He appealed to the Supreme Court, but was beaten, and, finally, was ordered to pay the original amount, \$18,777.25, into court, with interest. For not doing this he was arrested yesterday morning. Prior to this, however, Hinckley went before the McLean Circuit Court, where he had been originally appointed Receiver, and obtained an order appointing Capt. Martin Beem special master to examine his accounts. The latter did so, and awarded him not only the \$18,777, but \$1,000 in addition, and this report is now pending for approval in the McLean Circuit Court.

Court.

The facts were stated to the Judge, and he held that the order of the Federal Court requiring payment of the money into court was paramount and must be obeyed. Then he would hear the question as to who was entitled to

would hear the question as to who was entitled to it.

Mr. Hinckley asked for thirty days in which to raise the \$23,000, that being about the amount now due, including interest and costs, saying he would have to dispose of some real estate.

The Judge said he did not think that would be necessary. He was also averse to allowing so long a time as thirty days, and finally gave Mr. Hinckley until May I to raise the funds. Hinckley funished a bond with Philip D. Shunway, J. K. Barry, and Judge G. W. Cothran as sureties, and was then released.

NEW ADMIRALTY RULE. Judge Blodgett yesterday made the follow-ing new and important rule in admiralty

practice:
In all admiralty cases hereafter commenced, if the libelant desires a trial by jury he shall demand the same in his libel; if such trial is desired by the respondent, he shall demand the same in his answer. Unless so demanded, a trial by jury shall be deemed to have been waived; provided, however, that the Court may, in its discretion, upon special application, order 'a jury for reasons not known to the pleader at the time his libel or answer was filed.

CHICAGO & WESTERN INDIANA The final decree dismissing the bill in the case of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern and Chicago & Rock Island Railroad Compa-nies vs. The Chicago & Western Indiana Rail-road was entered yesterday by Judge Jameson. The injunction was denied and bill dismissed on the ground that the defendant had shown a partial agreement with complainants for allowing it the right of way, and also because the complainants had not shown they would suffer any irreparable damage by the pro-posed new road. An appeal was at once ta-ken to the Appellate Court.

SOLD AT LAST. The agony over the forty-acre tract of land at South Chicago belonging to the Fidelity Savings Bank was ended yesterday before Judge Jameson. The land was valued by the bank appraisers two years ago at \$29,000. A month ago \$40,000 was offered for it, then \$42,000, and finally it was sold for \$43,000 cash to R. P. Blanchard.

DIVORCES.

Elizabeth C. Weitz filed her bill yesterday against her husband, Carl A. Weitz, asking for a divorce on the ground of drunkenne

and cruelty.

Minna Schweitzer also claims her husband

Minna Schweitzer also claims her husband, Martin Schweitzer, has transcended all bounds of right and reason in whipping and beating her, and finally driving her out of the house, and she asks to be rid of him by the usual means.

Laura E. Morgan has also waked up to an appreciation of the fact that she is a much-abused woman. Her husband, Harry P., in less than a month after their marriage began to get drunk, and soon commenced beating her, and has kept this up to within a short time ago, when she was compelled to leave him for fear of her life.

Elizabeth G, Merriam asked for a divorce from Henry H. Merriam on the ground of desertion.

And Anna Blomburg asked for the same.

desertion.

And Anna Blomburg asked for the same degree against Victor Blomburg on the same ground.

A bill for divorce was filed Wednesday, but suppressed, by Ellen T. Allen against Frederick B. Allen, on the ground of drunkenness.
Judge Barnum yesterday granted a decree
to Mary C. Morris from Thomas W. Morris
on the ground of desertion.

ITEMS. To-day will be the last day of service to the April term of the Circuit Court. In the old whisky case of G. G. Russell, whose distillery was seized in 1875, Judge Blodgett yesterday ordered the judgment of seizure to be vacated and the sureties dis-

setzure to be vacated and the sureties discharged, Russell showing a clean bill of pardon from the President. Russell was one of the original first batch.

Assignees in bankruptcy will be chosen in the cases of Aaron T. and William L. Bates and Jacob Singer.

The sixth dividend meeting in the case of the Republic Fire-Insurance Company is set for 2 p. m. FEDERAL COURTS.

The Connecticut Mutual Life-Insurance Company filed a bill yesterday against Sam-uel M. and Louisa Fleishman, Aaron Shubart, and others, to forcelose a mortgage for \$18,000 on the east half of the west half of Lots 1 and 4, Block 122, in School-Section Addition, and Lot 8 in the same block.

Matthew Gottfried and J. F. T. Holbeck filed a bill against Louis Ellel, Jeremiah Eliel, and Henry Wertheim to restrain them from using a patent for pitching beer-barrels granted to complainants May 3, 1864.

STATE COURTS. Sibley, Dudley & Co. commenced a suit yesterday against the Cincinnati, Effingham & Quincy Railroad Company, claiming \$4,000. Mary Miller, administrator of the estate of John Miller, filed a bill against Charles W. and Jay A. Rigdon, Emily J. Eddy, Godfrey and Moses Snydacker, and Thomas and Kate Brasili, and others, to foreclose a trust-deed for \$10,888.44 on C. W. Rigdon's resubdivision of the S. 5 53-100 acres of part of the S. E. fractional ¼ of Sec. 27, 39, 14, also Sublot 4, Lot 7, in Block 41, of the Original Town of Chicago.

PROBATE COURT. In the estate of Matthias Smith the will was proven and admitted to probate. Letters testamentary were issued to Magdalena Smith. The estate is valued at about \$4,250. In the estate of Francis Webb the will was In the estate of Francis Webb the will was proven and admitted to probate. Letters testamentary were issued to Amelia Webb. The estate is valued at about \$3,000.

In the estate of Arthur F. Kingman letters of administration were issued to Charles H. Kingman. The estate is valued at about \$15,000.

In the estate of William H. Woodyatt letters of administration were issued to Arba N. Waterman. The estate is valued at about \$1,600.

THE CALL.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Passed cases in their order

n his calendar.
APPELLATE COURT—Motions. APPELLATE COURT—Motions.

JUDGE GARY—S71, 884, 897, 917, 920, 921, 923, 924, 925, 927, 928, 929, 930, 932, 933, und 936. No. 886, Garland vs Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—3, 4, 5, 6. No case on hearing.

JUDGE BOGERS—143 to 157, inclusive, except 147, 136, and 156. No case on trial.

JUDGE MORAN—96, 142, 152, 161, 163, 164, 167 to 190, inclusive. No. 151, Widmer vs. Haeber, on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—No call. Keeley Brewing Company vs. Prickett on hearing.

JUDGE BARNUM—9. No. 1,611 on hearing.

JUDGE SMITH—Passed cases, and no additional call.

JUDGE LOOMIS—The same as Thursday.

JUDGMENTS. JUDGMENTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE BLODGETT—Remington Sewing Machine Company vs. D. M. Vall and John D. Vall, 44,486.58.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE BLODGETT—William Day et al. vs. Schooner Orkney Lass; decree \$257.28.—Milwaukee Ship-Yard Company vs. Same, \$126.57.—John Canfield vs. Same, \$106.—Theodore K. Ebert vs. Same, \$400.—John Savetand et al. vs. Same, \$27.43.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONVESSIONS—J. C. Haines for the use of V. A. Turpin, Receiver, vs. George A. Shufeldt, Issae P. Coates, and John H. Rea: \$8,935.

JUDGE GARY—Finkel Pinkelson vs. Charles Anderson, \$66.70.

CHROUTT COURT—JUDGE ROGERS—Thomas Brennan vs. John McDaniel; verdict \$150, and mo tion for new trial.

JUGGS MCHAN—Rosa Boland vs. Wade Abbott, — Swindburne, and J. E. De Wolf; verdict \$2.00 THE BREWERS.

Iowa Beer Men Lay Down Their Plat-CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., April 8.—During the session of the Brewers' Convention yester-day, a challenge from D. L. Duncan, of Mt. Pleasant, to any of the gentlemen composing the Convention to discuss the proposed pro-hibition amendment with him was laid on

table.

The Committee on Organization reported a complaint against the State Independent for not encouraging the circulation of petitions from brewers and saloonkeepers to the Legislature. The editor, Col. Elbock, being present, made a satisfactory explanation, and this part of the report was stricken out.

The Committee on Legislation strongly condemned the Iowa Legislature for passing the prohibitory amendment, and thanked those Liberals who worked and voted against the measure.

Liberals who worked and voted against the measure.

The Secretary reported 149 breweries in the State, twelve of which were paying members of the Convention.

The first business of the Convention this morning was the report of the Committee on Resolutions. Col. Elbock presented a minority report strongly and bitterly denouncing the Republican party for its action on temperance, which, after an animated discussion, was voted down. The majority report, which was adopted, declares that personal liberty, limited to a recognition of the rights and liberties of others, is the greatest afft to man, and that a Republic without a full recognition of personal liberty is a nonentity; that the recent action of the Iowa Legislature in passing the prohibitory amendment compels every citizen who loves freedom and who has any self-respect to enter his protest and to give his most determined resistance. In view of this action they declare:

First—Te add to our organic law of the State

In view of this action they declare:

Pirst.—To add to our organic law of the State a police law which abolishes the personal rights of the citizen; and declares him a minor and incapable to lead a moral life, is to brand the Republic of Iowa with a mark of disgrace and to expose it to the obloquy and laughter of the world.

Second.—That temperance and morality can never be secured by such means. Prohibitory laws have always promoted intemperance and disrespect of law.

Third.—Prohibitory laws are a serious detriment to the interest of the people. A repeal of the wine and beer clause would destroy millions of property and ruin a large class of businessmen, throw thousands of laborers out of employment and expose their families to suffering and want; would check agriculture and seriously affect the home markets; would throw back upon the people the taxes which brewers pay, and would increase the importation of foreign liquors.

Fourth—That science has recognized beer as

and would increase the importation in the control of the control o

especially represented by the immigrants com-ing here.

Fifth—That a State with a Prohibitory law cannot scoure European immigration, and we cannot eucourage such immigration until lows has freed herself from the Prohibitory

lows has freed berseif from the Prohibitory law.

Sixth—That the Prohibitionists having united in a strong organization, must be formed to oppose it. We regard the question of personal liberty no National political question, but social, affecting only the individual rights of citizens, and, therefore, we appeal to all liberal citizens, and, therefore, we appeal to all liberal citizens, irrespective of party. We will not vote at the State, county, and local elections for any candidate who does not declare himself an opponent of all prohibitory laws and measures, and we will labor to elect only such mor to office who so declare themselves. To this end we will form local organizations, to be governed by a Central Committee consisting of five members, including the President and Secretary of the Association.

Henry Kochler, of Davennort, was resident.

Heury Kochler, of Davenport, was reëlected President; John North, of Davenport, Secretary; M. Frahen, of Davenport, Treasurer.
The Association adjourned to meet at Du-buque on the first Wednesday in April, 1881. SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 8.—When Kearney's case was called this afternoon before Judge Freelon, Clitus Barbonr, Kearney's attorney, read an affidavit that the transcript from the Police Court was not a copy of the proceedings. After argument the Judge said the affidavit was sufficient, and continued the case until Saturday to enable a correct transcript to be obtained.

At a meeting of the Board of Trade Committee recently appointed to examine into the Interoceanic Canal, a report was presented indorsing and recommending the Nicaragua route surveyed by the navy in 1873.

ADVANCE IN THE PRICE OF GAS. New York, April 8.—The gas companies of this city have made an agreement to advance the price of gas after the 15th of the present month, the new rates to be \$2.25 to small and \$2 and \$1.75 to large consumers.

A Gift from Heaven.
St. Jacobs Oil is the success of the age; it cures everybody, and is considered a gift from Heaven by our people.
A. V. Burk, Whitewater, Wis.
THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN OHDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMER—
ons patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices to the discretal Divisions, as
designated below, where advertisements will be
taken for the sense for a charged at the Main
Office, and until 9 p. m. on Standays:
the week, and until 9 p. m. on Standays:
J. & B. SIMMS, Booksellors and Stationers, ES
Twenty-second-st.
W. F. BUGABT Drugsist, 648 Cottage Grove-av,
northwestcorner Thirty-fifth-st.
H. W. BUCHMAN, Drugsist, corner Thirty-first and
Statio-sia.

WEST DIVISION.

State-sta.

WEST DIVISION.
CHAS. BENNETT. Newsdealer. Stationer, etc., 939
West Madison-st., new www. TH. SONNICHSEN. Druggist, 25; Blue Island-st., eorner of Tweifth-st.
H. C. HERBICK, Jeweier, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods. 73 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.
H. F. KRAFT, Druggist, 64; West Madison-st., corner Paulina.

Paulina.

NORTH DIVISION.

LOUIS W. H. NEEBE, Printing and Advertising agent, News and Stationery Depot, 45 Hast Divisionst, between LaSalie and Wells.

L. RURLINGHAM, & CO., Druggists, 45 North Clark-st, corner Division.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—AN EDUCATED AND REFINED
French gentleman desires a home in a good family on the South or North Side, where conversation in his language and instruction to those of the family who are somewhat advanced in French will be considered an equivalent for his board. City references of the highest character given. Address G. V., French Consulate, American Express Building. DERSONAL-A: THIS AFTERNOON. B. DERSONAL—M.: I WAS VERY SICK THAT SUN-day, Please write. About 500 Milwaukee-av.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—THE ENTIRE CONTENTS OF A large boarding house, at 16% North State-st, constitue of furniture, stoves, bedsteads, and bedding, commodes, wasti-bowis and pitchers, carpets, etc.; goods will all be sold within ten days.

THE UNION FURNITURE CO., 66 AND 566 WEST Madison-st., sell all kinds of household goods on monthly payments. Low prices. Easy terms.

THE EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD COMPANY, No. 558 West Madison-st., sell furniture, carpets, stoves, crockery, and everything for a house, at lowest prices for cash er on installments. HOUSEHOLD GOODS. BUSINESS CARDS.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARrioned. Business quietly and legally transacted.

D. HARRY HAMMER, JUSTICE OF THE
R. Chattel-mortanges, etc., acknowledged. CAST-OFF CLOTHING. A GOOD PRICE WILL BE PAID FOR CAST-OFF clothing at GELDER'S, 1710 State-at, Orders by mail promptly attended to, Essablished ISC.

ALL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING, carpets, etc. Ladice amended by Mrs. J. Gelder, Address J. GELDER, 38 Scale-at.

STORAGE IN DRY LOFTS BY ELEVATOR FOR STORAGE IN DRY LOFTS BY ELEVATOR FOR STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, ETC.; Cheapest and Best in city. Advances at low rates J. C. & G. PARRY, By West Mouroe-st.

BOOKS. CASH PAID FOR BOOKS, MAGAZINES, AND music in any quantity. Call as or address CHAPIN'S, corner Madison and Descriptions.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

100.000 BRICK, LARGE SIZE, YERY sheep. M. FORTUNE & CO., SE EAST PATENTS.

L. B. COUPLAND & CO. PATENT ATTORNEYS.

TO LA SAILS-SA, Chicago, IL. TO EXCHANGE.

CITY REAL ESTATE. SALE-TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT wo-story and basement stone-front on Elizabeth-near Madison, 53.50.
we-story and basement stone-front on Ada-st, ir Madison, 53.50.
If west Washington-st, with 20-foot lot, 54.50.
If west Washington-st, with 20-foot lot, 54.50.
If west Washington-st, with 20-foot lot, 54.50. 5.20. South Hoyne-st., sear Van Buren, good 2-story rame, only 55.50. The above are bargains and good, cheap houses; ook at them, and call.

The above are bargains and good, cheap houses; look at them, and call.

GRIFFIN & DWIGHT.

Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

TOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS 2-STORY FRAME
I house, brick basement, large brick barn, lot 25
feet, on Waland-rw. near Fourteenth-st, rented at 10 per cent of price asked; easy terms. A large modern residence, barn and large lot, south front, on Fallerton-av., near the University; house is built in most substantial manner, elegantly finished, with all modern insprovements; furnace, cas. bath-rooms, otc.; 83.50; easy terms. E. S. HAWLEY, 24 Howland Block. FOR SALE-125 FEET ON WEST MADISON-ST., east of Ann. GEO. M. HIGGINSON, 114 Dear-DOTN-65.

FOR SALE-ELEGANT 14-ROOM STONE-FRONT residence, La Salk-61., on corner, lb minutes walk from Court-House; price E.001. HAUGAN & LINDGREN, 50 La Salk-61. LINDGREN, & La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—TWO BEAUTIPUL CORNER LOTS
On Ellis-av, near horse cars and ostiand station
on easy terms. CHAS. CLEAVER, Room 21, 124
Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—\$4,500—NEAR HEAD DREXEL BOULevard, two-story house; dining-room and kitchen
on first floor; furnace; gas-fixtures; large lot, with
barn; easy terms. D. W. FOTTER, 110 Dearborn-st.,
Room 3.

ROM SALE—NEAR UNION PARK (AT A SACRIFOR SALE—NEAR UNION PARK (AT A SACRIfoe), a complete residence, with 50-foot lot and
barh. House two stories, on large dry cellar. A bedroom, slao ditting-roomal Hitchen on parior floor.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN—AV., NEAR THIRTYFOR SALE—MICHIGAN—AV., NEAR THIRTYFOR SALE—MICHIGAN—AV., NEAR THIRTYFOR SALE—TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE AND
barn, and lot 25:255, on Medjregor-st, near Wentworsh-sv, at a sacrince. J. H. KEELLER, 165
TOR SALE—NEAT COTTAGE HOUSE & ROOMS POR SALE—NEAT COTTAGE HOUSE, S ROOMS And bath-room, and lot 25 feet, on Twenty-fourth st., near Wabash-sv. J. H. KEELER, 163 Clark-st. s. near wasans and the state of Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE-VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE North Division—Lots fronting on North Haisted-st, between Division and North-sv.; also on North-sv., botween Hawthorne and Ciphourn-ava, wooden block payement, sewer, water, and sma; also lots fronting Weed, Blackhawk, and Rees-sta. JOHN A. YALE, ISS La Salle-st., Igoom 6.

FOR SALE-DOUK PROPERTY ON THE NORTH Branch and North Branch Canal, between Chicago-av, and North-sv. Chicago Land Company, Room 3, 34 Clark-st.

FOR SALE-RIVER PROPERTY FOR DOCK OR manufacturing purposes—40 feet on North Branch, near Division-st., in two purcels, a bargsin.

on No Branch, near Division-st., in two parcels, a bargs JOHN A. YALE, 188 La Salle-st., Room 6. POR SALE-TWO FRAME STORE AND RESI-dence buildings, with wide lots, renting for over good location; West 51de; will pay over 10 per cent. HENRY WALLER, Mr., W Dearborn-st. FOR SALE-NO. ST WEST CONGRESS-ST., NEAR Hoyne, 2-story and basement, lot 20x126; terms to suit. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salie-st. FOR SALE - THOSE ELEGANT STONE FRONTS
On Thirty-Siftir-st., at head of Grand boulevard;
will be rented if not sold this week. MEAD & COE,
189 La Salle-st. JOR SALE-OCTAGON STONE-FRONT ON LAKE-L nv., corner Pier-st. (Thirty-eighth-st.), with ex-ension. Call and you will be surprised to learn how thesp is can be bought. MATSON HILL, Y Wash-

POR SALE-24 WAHREN-AV, 2-STORY FRAME house, with lot 30x125. Price, 8,400. H. POTWIN 25 Washington-st., Room 44. FOR SALE -STORY OCTAGON BRICK, WITE 2-story brick burn, lot 25x25; South Side; 57,000 burgain, PIERCE & WARE, 142 La Sale-st. TOR SALE—62 MONROE-ST., CORNER HONORE, 1-story and basement brick, with all modern conveniences; lot \$\frac{3}{2}\text{LS} \text{A}\$ hargain. H. POTWIN, 128 Washington-st., Room 4.

TOR SALE—92 MONROE-ST., STONE-FRONT; I'dining-room and kitchen on parior floor; complete in every detail. H. POTWIN, 128 Washington-st., Room 64. Room 41

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT-\$13,000—MARBLE—front house southeast corner South Park-av. and Twenty-fifth-st.; dirung-room and kitchen on parlor floor; billing-droom, exira sifechen with dumi-waiter, storage and coal-rooms in basement; 8 bed-rooms; all improvements; fine brick barn and laundry. JAS. B. GALLOWAY, 56 Clark-st., Room 28. COB SALE-168 WESTERN-AV, STONE-FROM three rooms deep: very desirable as the price.

OTWIN, 126 Washington-st., Room 44. POTWIN, 22 Washington-St., Room 44.

POR SALE—DEARBORN-AV.—LOT SIXIS FEET in choleses portion of avenue. POMEROY, Room 4, 70 La Salie-st.

POR SALE—PRAIRIB-AV., SOUTHWEST CORPORT OF Eighteenth-st., 40x170 feet. Inquire of H. SHIERWOOD, 70 State-st.

POR SALE—I HAVE SOME GOOD HOUSES ON casy terms. Call at 100 Dearborn-st. JOHN COVERT.

COVERT.

FOR SALE—TO CAPITALISTS—THRME BRICK Forms, each 25 feetwide, 5 stories and basement, brick barrie, on elegant strend on North Side, 27,000, POMELON, Room 6, 70 La Sale-sa. SUBURBAN BEAL ESTATE. COR SALE - DESIRABLE SUBURBAN RESI-I dence—Good house and barn, with one acre-ground, three minutes' waik from station in neighboring rural city; commutation reasonable; bufft and ways owned by a gentleman, in business daily in Cleano; with be sold on distress at a great sacrines. I quire of H. L. HAMMOND, 177 La Saile-st. POR SALE-RENT-OR EXCHANGE—HOUSES, lots, and acres at Hinsdale; the highest land and lowest price of any soburb. O.J.STOUGH, 122 Dearborn.

FOR SALE-80 ACRES CLOSE TO DEPOT, within few miles of city limits, at a great bargain. HENRY WALLER, JR., 97 Dearborn-st. HENRY WALLER, JR., 97 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TWO HOUSES IN HYDE PARK, I fronting east on Jeffgreon-av., near Fifty-fourth-st, each with lot Strike feet. MATSON HILL, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR HYDE PARK STATION—9- story and basement brick house with modern improvements, for R.SU, a larger one on a 3-foot corner lot, for \$8.500. Other houses for \$8.500 a 5.300. Some choice building lots sear Kenwood and Hyde Park Station; also several sere tracts. N. BARNES, 80 Washington-st., Room 1.

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BOARDING AND LODGING. West Side.

O SOUTH SANGARON-ST.—NICELY-FURNISHed room with board; also, single room.

CHOICE ACCOMMODATIONS FOR THREE OR
tour persons in a private family; also, good rooms
with board in an excellent, boarding-house; good locations. Particulars at 15 Centre-av.

ontions. Particulars at 15 Contre-av.

North Side.

North Side.

North CLARE-ST., POUNTH DOOR FROM the bridge—Front rooms, with board, 54 to 55 per week; without board, 55 to 54.

South Side.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT—ROOMS FOR FAMILIES or young men, with board.

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CLARENCE HOUSE, CONNER STATE AND HARDOR'S and room, per day, 54.57 to 52; per week, from 5 to 50; also furnished frooms rented without board.

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LOSIO: also furnished fooms rented without board.

HASTINGS HOUSE, 16, 18, 20, AND 22 EAST
Adams-st.—Newly-furnished rooms, with board,
from 8 to 25 per week. Transient rates, 21.55 to 31.50
per day. Day-board, 24 per week.

WINDSOR HOUSE, IS STATE-ST., RIGHT OFFOsite Palmer, House—Room and board, 25 to 37
per week; 21.50 per day.

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DOARD-FIRST-CLASS BOARD BY A GENTLEman, on North Side, pleasant locality, nicely-furnished single room, and 6 o'clock dinners. References, Address B.S. Tribune office.

DOARD-FOR WIFE AND CHILD (5 YEARS), AND
D self when in the city. Must be a large, pleasant
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Terms must be reasonable. Also, a single room for
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Tribune office.

DOARD-FIRST-CLASS ROOM WITH PARTIAL
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Hubbard-s. preferred; state terms. Address B 4.
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DOARD-BY GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND ADULT
daughter, in a strictly first-class private family
where there are no other boarders. Best of references and ample renunieration for unexceptionable
accommodations and trible. Would furnish rooms if
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DOARD-BOARD AND BOOM WANTED, FURnished or unfurnished, in private family; will
pay good price; want to move at once; for self and
wife. Address B 5. Tribune office.

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pay good price; want to move at once; for self and
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PIANO-NEW 7:4 OCTAVE CABINET GRAND Upright (largest size) warranted first-class. Will sell for less than hair store price. Call or address life west Jackson-st.

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W. W. KIMBALL'S, WE HAVE TWO SECOND-HAND HALETT, DAvis & Co.'s plands for sale.
Second-hand inscruments taxen in exchange.
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FOR SALE. FOR SALE. THE TABLES AND FIXTURES OF the Doty Billiard-Hall, consisting of nine first-case tables in thorough order, with balls, cooks, quirrents, gar-factures all complete. Also, clegant bar-recks, gar-factures all complete. Also, clegant bar-counter, bar bairor, icc-boxes, etc., etc. Inquire of CHAPIN A GORE, 78 and 78 Monroe-st., of Brest, RUSSELL & CO., K. Lake-st.

FUR SALE—TREES—NOW IS THE TIME TO get out trees. Every tree will improve your property 30 per cent above the cost. The trees are at forty-third-st and Michigan-ay., No. 637. Office, IES Dearborn-st. L. W. STONE.

To RENT-48 PER MONTH-FINE 2-STORY brick house, 19 Grenshaw-st.

11.—2-story brick, 75 Grenshaw-st.

11.—11. To Story brick, 11 Grenshaw-st.

11.—11. To Story brick, 12 Fillmore-st.

12.—11. To Story brick, 12 Fillmore-st.

13. West Monros-st., corner Seely-av., an elegand house, sery convenience; 14.

13. To West Adams-st., corner Seely-av., an elegand house, sery convenience; 14.

14. Apply to W. GRAT BROWN, Room 10, 17 Clark-st., between 12 and 2 p. m.

14. To RENT-HY GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, CORNER Washington and Haisted-sts.

20. West Mashington-st., an elegant brick house, 10 for the story brick, 12 for the story brick, 1

TO RENT-395 EN ALNUT-ST. NEAR ASHLAND-av. 2-story and basement marble front, 10 rooms, 10 rooms TO RENT—49 WEST FIFTEENTH-ST., COTTAGE containing & rooms with large closets, south front, asy window; barn for two horses; premises can be een. ROBERTH WALKER, ROOM 5, 12 Dearborn-

TO RENT-136 OAKLEY-AV. AND 98 MONROEst, stone-fronts, dining-room and kitchen on particle of the property of t

To RENT-19 SIXTEEN/H-ST. *STORY, 15-ROOM dwelling, with all modern improvements; 95 was sav, corner Twenty-ninh-st. 16-room frame dwelling with a story of the same dwelling with a same dwelling with the sam TO RENT—90 MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR FOUL teenth—Two-story and basement stone from ... with the following sas-fixtures, swings, etc. complete ... set finity-second—Two-stoy and basement ston from , near Michigan av., south front front, near Michigan-av., south front. aribaidi-st., southeast corner Thirtieth-Large is story frame store and dwelling. GIBBS & CALKINS, 147 La Salle-s GIBBS & CALKINS, Id La Salle-st.

TO RENT-NO. 988 (OLD NUMBER) MICHIGANav., 2-story and basement frame; will be put in
thorough repair and ready for early possession—
April 30, or earlier. ALFRED W. SANSOME, Boom
7, 110 ta Salle-st. TO RENT-68 MICHIGAN-AV., BETWEEN SIX-teenth and Eighteenth-sis. (new No. 1897), s frist-class 5-ettery and besement house, \$125 per month. No boarding-house. Apply to A. REED & SONS, 191 State-8.

TO RENT-TWO S-ROOM ONE-STORY AND A half cottages, Nos. 312 and 314 Twenty-ninth st. Also No. 1048 Michigan-av., 3-story and basement brick, with modern conveniences and large barn. Also 1057 and Rel Michigan-av., 2-story and basement with all modern conveniences. D. t. HAMIL-ton, Room i, 126 South Clark-st. TO RENT-FURNISHED HOUSE, REASONABLE to first-class party, corner Forty-first-st. and Drexel-bonlevard. H. BEINHARDT, 30s Clark-st. TO RENT-\$50 PER MONTH, ELEGANT THREE-story mathle-front house 185 Prairie-av.: parlor, dining-room, and hitchen all on first floor; fine stable, inquire of A. P. LUER, 135 Monroe-st. TO RENT-TO A SMALL FAMILY A TWO-STORY dwelling; modern improvements, nine rooms, 108 Wabash-av., near Twenty-fourth-st. Wabash-av., near Twenty-fourth-as.

TO RENT-I HAVE ONE SUPERIOR SYONE
front dwelling to rent on Indiana-av, north of
Twenty-ninth-as. It is "Ne plus uitra" in all respects:
also several others of more modest pretensions. Call
at 100 Dearborn-at. JOHN COVERY.

TO HENT-8-ROOM COTTAGE ON THIRTYninth-at, near Cottage Grove-av. 25 per month;
also two-story House on Prairie-av, near Thirtyninth-at, with beari, moders improvements; 20 per
month. GEO. A. SPRINGER, 57 Dearborn-st. TO RENT-HOUSE ON HARRISON-ST. NEAR Wabash-sv.; Brooms, hot and cold water, bath, and water-closets, furnace, and gas-fixures; just painted, grained, and calcimined throughout. Inquire of J. L. CLAPP, Room 2, 157 Clark-st.

TO RENT-NO. 22 NORTH LA SALLE-ST.

1-13 rooms, sil modern improvements, 3-story and basement briek. Apply to E. ANTHONY, 91 Washington-st.

TO RENT-FOR ONE YEAR FROM MAY 1-TWO-J.

TO RENT-FOR ONE YEAR FROM MAY 1-TWO-J.

Toroms; buth-rooms, not and cold water, furnace, bells, and speaking-tubes, and well-furnished; 50 to good tenams. DR. CLEVELAND, 126 State-st. TO RENT-FURNISHED HOUSE IN CHOICE LO-eation; rent \$1.30 per annum; can be had May L GEO. M. HIGH, 164 East Randolph-st., basement. TO BENT-A NICE THREE-STORY STONE front house on North La Saile-st., south of Division-st., with furnice, gas-fatures, window-screens, etc. BalkD & Bhadley, koom 16, 9 La Saile-st. TO RENT-ELEGANT STONE-FRONT HOUSE ON North La Salle-st., 14 rooms; corner house; price, 275 a month. HAUGAN & LINDGREN, 38 La Salle-st.

Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous.

To RENT-By E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., 134 LA
Salie-st., corner Madison.

We offer for rent a fine three-story and basement stone front dwelling on Michigen-nv., near Thirteenth-st., cast front. all modern improvements, and barn; thirteen rooms; dhing-room on parlor floor.

An elegant dwelling on Prairie-av, between Eighteenth and Twentieth-sts., cast front, all modern improvements; house will be rented furnished or unfarmished; good barn; possession given May I.

5 Calumet-av, three-story and basement brick dwelling, swell front, near Twentieth-st.; will be put in thorough repair.

Michigan-av, three-story and basement stone front, fourteen rooms, gas fixtures, furnace, all modern improvoments.

12 Twenty-first-st., two-story and basement brick dwelling, hot and cold water, gas fixtures, etc., ten. Bithres. etc.
20 West Jackson-st., elegant octagon front, hot and
21 West Jackson-st., elegant octagon front, hot and
23 South Leavittes, two-story brible dwelling,
pleasant surroundings, large lawn, modern improveients. 223 North La Salle-st., large stone front dwelling, en rooms, modern improvements, convenient to ten rooms, indoorn improvements, convenient to onrs.

41 Pine-st., corner Indiana, elegant residence, fourteen rooms, is in good repair, modern improvements.

At filverside, a large, elegant mansion, sixteen rooms, pleasantily located; will be rented cheap to responsible party.

Jefferson-sv., near Fifty-second-st., two-story frame dwelling, with ords onesment, gas fixtures, but and cold water, ten rooms, good stable, one block from Hyde Park depot.

TO RENT-FROM MAY 1-

TO RENT-FROM MAY 1—

249 Hermitage-av., 2-story brick, octagon-front, 9 rooms, \$57.50.

251 Hermitage-av., 2-story brick, octagon-front, 9 rooms, \$65.50.

454 Irving place, 3-story brick, octagon-front, 9 rooms, \$65.

454 Irving place, 3-story frame, \$45.

255 White-st., 2-story frame, \$45.

256 White-st., 2-story frame, \$45.

257 North Wells-st., 24 floor, 6 rooms, \$20.

258 North Wells-st., 24 floor, 6 rooms, \$20.

259 White-st., 6 rooms, \$61.

250 White-st., 6 rooms, \$61.

250 South State-st., 24 floor, 6 rooms, \$20.

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85. And several choice suburban residences very low.
STREET & CO., 161 Washington-st.

TO RENT-3-STORY BRICK, FURNISHED, 15
I rooms, South Park-av.
Good dwelling, and barn, 12 rooms, first-class, vernom-av.
Store and flats, brick, on State-st., near Thirty-first; complete. May I.
A. No. 1 tenant can rent splendid residence on Prairie-av., and board family of two.
Good house on west Adams-st. Ricoms.
Also, to rent, first-class residence for a No. 1 tenant, North Dearborn-st.

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W. East Washington-st., Room in.

TO RENT-THREE HOUSES IN MONTHORE, 5
I miles from the Court-House, convenient to depot, with five access of land each.
Three brick houses to rent on Fulton-st., No. 781, 783 and 763, between looper and Höyne-sts; all modern improvements: from 50 to 56.
Four cottages on North Wood-st. and Clybourn-pince, near Roiling Mill, cheap.
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12 miles from Chicago, on the N. W. H. k. keowa
as the "Alexander property." If rooms; bath, furnace, isundry, stable, etc.; one are of ground: 3ne
shade, shrubbery, etc.; everything complete. H.
POTWIN, 128 Washington-as.

TO RENT-AT SUMMENDALE, ADJOINING RAvenswood, fare s cents, 2-story brick, 3 rooms,
bath, bot and coid (inke) water, large [ot, 30; also I
house at 510, and one at 515. R. GREER, 28 Madison-ab.

TO RENT-AT SUTH EVANSTON. THE BRICK
dwelling west of the church. Furnace, hard and
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Hark.

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I'm Lake View, third house on Rokees at., one block
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and bedroom, for one or two single
buces required, inquire at 212 East

TO RENT-AT ME AND ME WABASH-AV., PLEAS TO HENT— AND & ROOMS, FLATS, MADISON-ist, corner Wood; also 7-room cottage. LEAHE, Fidelity Safe Depository, 10 to 11. TO RENT-STORES, OFFICES, &c.

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Madison st., 25773, in Thompson's Block, opposite
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Washington-st., Room 44.

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TO LOAN—\$20,600 AT 6 PER CENT ON INSIDITION OF THE CENT OF MISCELLANEOUS.

A DVERTISERS CAN LEARN THE EXACT COST of any proposed line of advertising in American papers by addressing Geo. P. Rowell & Co.'s Newspaper Advertising Bureau, in Spruce-st., N. Y. Send for circular.

PLECTRO-VAPOR BATHS, CURING NERVOUS, Formale diseases, rheumatism, ecroticals, etc. Consultations free. Mrs. Dr. THOMPSON, M South Ann. NEXT OF KIN HEIRS WANTED—OUR UNCLEASED From the Comment of the Consultation from 16%. Price, St. RICHARDSON & CO., 711 Sameom-st., Philadelphia.

NOTICE TO GRADERS—BIDS WILL BE REceived at once by S. BRYANT at the Gant House for doing the excavating for the Pittsburg, Fortware S. Chicago, April 1, 1880.

WANTED—TO BUY AT ONCE—COTTAGE OB Telory (rathe Bousest Moyeo of West Side. Apply at CAMPBELL BROS., Es Madison-st.

WANTED—GOATS MILK FOR A SICK LADY at 25% Wabbash-ay, Dear Twenty-signish-st. HORSES AND CABRIAGES.

POASES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, PHABTONS, JUMPBE AND CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, PHABTONS, JUMPBE AND ASSAULT. IN HILL.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, A SECOND-HAND
P coupe rockaway, strong and in good order. Apply at 46 North Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY RICE COUPE OR CARringe majo; young, sound, kind, tame, and handsome. Can be seen any time at 6 North Sheldon-st.

W. E. DOMLHY.

FOR SALE—TEN HORSES FIT FOR ALL USES.

TORS West's tring given. A large stock of distinguing
top and open buggies under by the best makery: 20 top
delivery vagoons. 20 open do. All kinds of harrose.

Will sell on montaly payments or ozchasse. Money
advanced. H. C. WALKER, 32 and 25 Istale-st.

IVANTED—A CARLOAD OF CHEAP MARKS

WANTED AN EXPERIENCED GROCEP

Measurem. Must be neive, intelligent, me

strictly honest. Applications in writing only, givin

references and lass place employed. S. L. FRAZE

100. Thirty-first and Michigan-av. WANTED-DRUG CLERK; A YOUNG MA competent and experienced, for city retail as rescription trade. Address B S, Tribune office.

WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS COATMAKES go to Colorado; must be steady and a go workman; steady work and good wages; a splender; a good talloress could also do wall. Ap to MULLIAN BLOS. & CVO., 185 Madison-st. WANTED-10 GOOD SNAP-FLASK MOLDER Wilsonsin Malleable from Co., Milwaykes, W WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS WATCHMAKER one that can do trade work; no other need apply. CHARFIER & WATHIER, di West Kinsie-WANTED-CARPENTERS-TWO FIRST-CLAS
men at M Rast Kinzle-st, Bring tools for wo WANTED—ENGINEER TO RUNA STATIONAR!
WANTED—ENGINEER TO RUNA STATIONAR!
engine. Good reference required as to character and qualifications. Apply to KRAMER & HAN
AUEK, ht and life whassh-av. WANTED—GOOD WHITEWASHERS—GIWASH
ington-at, at floor.

WANTED—TO MEN FIRST-CLASS HOUSE
painters at once; good wases and attachy work
APPLY to F. L. McGINNESS, 714 North Seventh-2t, at WANTED-A GOOD BARBER IMM WANTED-A HOME-MADE CANDY MAI only those who are first class more apply, BALL, 164 South Halsted-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.
WANTED-A GOOD BOY, 17 OR 18 YEA.
North Side; steady employment. Address B II
une office. Employment Agencies.

WANTED—S ROCK MEN FOR RA
work; also is house carpenters with to
fare to the work. Apply as Northwestern Employment of the control of t WANTED—500 LABORERS AND IRON-MINER free fare; 5 carpenters, 10 sawmill men. Al GELL & CO., 654 West Lake-st.

WANTED—SO MEN FOR STONEQUARRY: 20 for iron mines; wages from Si.40 to E.25 per da 20 carpenters; i foresman; tree fare, at J. H. SPES BECK'S, 21 West handoph-ste WANTED-CANVASSERS, AGENTS, ETC., To sell needle packages, mirror needle cases thromes, sela, is to 7s day nade easy by either sea. Particulars free. C. M. LININGTON, & and Jackson-st., Chicago. WANTED-EXPERIENCED CANVASSERS T call upon "The American News Company," Room WANTED-FIRST-CLASS WAITER, ISI SOUTS
Clark-st., northeast corner Monroe.

WANTED-A COMPETENT, RELIABLE TRAY.
eling salesman, One well acquainted with the
grocery trade. Apply lat 105 South Water-st., from: WANTED-MEN ON THE ROAD TO TAKE
new line of goods. Good commission paid.
justable Chair Company, corner Congress and Fra WANTED-BY AN EXPORTING thorough business man as butter buyer and assistant mahagar; must haddress, with references, B E, Tribune of Address, with references, B g, Tribune office.

WANTED—A COLLECTOR. ADDRESS I R
Tribune office.

WANTED—AGENTS FOR A LIVE, PAST-SHILL
ing book on Ireland. Room 8, 116 Handolph-et.

WANTED—MAN WHO WILL MAKE HIMSEL.
Generally useful around the house; German of
Scandinavian preferred. 2018 Calumet-sv., near
Twenty-second-st.

WANTED-FOUR GOOD TRAVELING AGE
to handle Prof. Rice's instant music jeac
method; commission or salary. Call at office, 25:
WANTED-A CIGAR SALESMAN THRO
Minnesota and Wisconsin; must have a to and no other but a first-class man established cigar factory. State v Address B 45, Tribune office. WANTED-A GERMAN OR SCAN girl to do general housework. Good be paid. 38 South Park-ay. be paid. Se South Park-av.

W ANTED—TWO GERMAN OR BOSERNIAL
Wights one for general housework and one to
second work and to take care of children; good
wayses paid. Inquire at 105 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL (WHO WILL BL.
Adams-st, Room 2.

W ANTED—FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, GRIDCALUMOT-AV.

WANTED-A CARRIAGE WASHER, AT CO

VI min, swees, or Norwegan; also nurse girl.
Calumet-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE
ply sté Lincoln-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE
work, small, private American family; a goo
house for a good girl. Apply corner Caden-av. an
Harrison-at, over drug-store.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO CHAMBER WORL

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO CHAMBER WORL

and help wait on table; good wages. It Eldrisgocourt.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MILLINER TO GO in the country. Apply at O. R. KEITH & CO. at U.A. M. to-day.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MILLINER FOR COUNTRY: will pay good wastes. Call for N. F. CHINAULY. Apply at O. R. KEITH & CO. 'S. WANTED-VIRST-CLASS HANDS TO WORK OF ladies' garments; also apprentices. Il Harmon

W indies garments,
court.

Nurses.

WANTED—A COMPETENT NURSE TO TAKE,
charge of baby 9 months old. Good references,
required. Call Thursday morting. 55 Descriptor, ev.
WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A NURSE-UIMI
for baby. Apply at 26 Michigan-av.
Lunga, A FRESH WET NURSE. INQUIR WANTED-19 BALLET GIRLS. APPLY IMSEBOOM 16.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE.

Blockkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ASSISTANT BOOKSeeper, or to do writing in office; age il. Good
reference. Address B 33, Tribune office.

GITUATION WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF
an Eastern school at office work or other employment. Best of references. Address A E A.

West Lake-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF Is,
fair accountant and plain penman, desired employment evenings. Best of references. Ed., Tribuna. Trades.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS UPboisterer in a small shop. Can give good references. Address J. L., 22 Vine-st.

CITUATION WANTED—AN OLD COAT MANUboistering foreman (B years' experience) desires a
similar position in city; and charge of 30 to 60 hands.
Al references. Cheugo has not what I will guarante
to offer in way of manufacturing coats—custom and
ready-made. Address B 55. Tribune office.

Conchinen, Teamsters, &c.
SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN
Ing to work hard; understands the care of wages not so much an object as a good piece.
address B st. Tribune onice. STUATION WANTED BY A MARKIED MAN as coachman or tesimeter. Strictly temperate and a good driver. No. i reference, Address B. 8, Tribure.

a good driver. No. 1 reference. Address B.G. Tribune.

Miscellameous.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED

of man as porter or to drive delivery wagon; understands the care of flores thoroughly; will loan employer 200 to 200. Can furnish good references. Please address B il. Tribune office.

CITUATION WANTED—LOOK, BUSIN 2008 MEN-A1, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO thoroughly understands the produce and fruit business. In office or store; a worker. B & Tribune.

Bonnestics.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CHAMBERMAID IN prysic family; is first-class laundress. Z II, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY DANISH GIRL AS cook of to do general housework. Please call at S ry-st. M to 440 per week.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A GOOD PAMILY BY an excellent cook, neat and reliable; with two years reference from one of the best families. 240 North Chark-st.

Miscellameous.

Miscellameous.

Miscellameous.

Situations warten by the charge of some one's bouse for one year or two while they are in blarque best of references given. Address B & Tribuse.

Cituation wanted—by a Laby of Rheine.

Lost and spliny either as companion or house resper. Unexceptionable reference given in regard to last position of the years' experience. A & Tribuse office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST AND POUND.

LOST ON TUBE DAY, BLACK AND TAN BOG I tail cut; answers to the name of Jos. A liberary regard will be paid for his return to be La Salleyst bacement.

50 AND NO QUESTIONS ASKED FOR THE March 7. Owners name on same. Address A Stribute office.

(Abintosos)

ANHADE OF RIPA

GENERAL NEWS.

John Furay, of Omaha, is at the Gardner. F. W. Buzzo, San José, Cal., is at the Tren SAAC STEPHENSON, Marinette, Wis., is at the

Andrews, President of the Standard Oil ny, Cleveland, O., is registered at the

AMOS REED, Maryland; E. H. Towne, Mont-blier, Vt.; and A. E. Stevens, Hartford, Conn., Philadelphia, and James W. Barr, New York, at the Sherman.

GES. JOHN POPE and eon, Gen. Brigham and ife, and Maj. W. M. Dane, Jr., U. S. A., Leaven-orth, Kas., are at the Palmer.

s annual exercises of the Philocalian So-of the Dearborn Seminary were held last t at the First Baptist Church.

AND MRS. JOHN B. DBAKE, of the Grand Hotel, who have been East for the past ceks, have returned to the city. Awson, C. M. Van Sielen, and James C. New York; Charles F. Craven, Dubuque, B. F. Bishop, Lockport, N. Y., are at the

ocial and business character.

CLARK, General Superintendent Union c Railroad, On the and Frank B. Ross, all Agent Houston & Texas Railroad, on, are registered at the Palmer.

Acoun-Mackin Democratic Club of the Ward held a brief meeting at the Palmer c last evening, but accomplished nothing in dresolving to meet again Wednesday.

Scottish Commercial Insurance Company, established a branch here not very long ith Mesars. Fairbank & Fisher as resident ors, and W. R. Kerr as General Agent, has red its risks in the Lancashire.

AND MIS. WALTER C. LARNED celebrated the anniverse of their weedling last avern-

GOODBERRY, living at No. 460 Halsted, last evening found in the front hallway residence a female infant about one week twas neatly wrapped in flannel, and was ted with a nursing-bottle. It was taken Youndlings' Home.

wner is wanted at the West Madison tation for some stable brushes and cur-s, which were found upon two young named Charles McMuilen and Alfred a, who are under \$300 ball to the 9th. operty, it is thought, was stolen in the ake Street district.

as have been given that the old Method-reh at the northwest corne)r of Harrison and Wabash avenue be torn down, the eing unsafe. Work has begun on the down of the Scammon School, opposit adison Street Police-Station. This old re, once considered an imposing and im-building, was put up in 1854.

filed yesterday in the United Court, the full pardon for Ghol-mention of the granting of which time ago. This document re-ent of \$16,000 which the Govern-cinst Russell's bondsmen, and ordered that the judgment in the distillery, which occurred in

ore of the West Town boxes was re-

NLY one more of the West Town boxes was remed to the Supervisor yesterday, leaving seven
i out,—the Fourth, Sixth, and Eighth Precincts
the Eighth Ward, the First of the Tenth, the
ond of the Eleventh, the Third of the Twelfth,
I the Ninth of the Fourteenth. The canvass
the returns will begin this mornhor, and conuse day and night until complexed. Two or
ee days will be required for the work.

OHN AND ELIZABETH BILEY and their two
idren, aged 2 and 4 years, dirty and destitute,
ee at the Armory last evening. They hail
m Brookfield, Mo., and want to go to a place
elve miles east of Buffalo. They had not a
my when they reached this city, and were beses in a partially famished condition. They
wed to find one David Williams a shoemaker,
whom they are related, but they had lost his
bress.

condition to notice, at 11 o'clock yesterday into Judge Otis, Receiver of the State Sav-Bank, offered the Calumet bonds and stock by bidder offering higher than the bid made in Weathersby, of Hoston, in February last, he was par and interest for the bonds and 10 cent per share for the stock. No higher or appearing, the Receiver decided that the bid, under which the order of sale was a stands, and he will so report to the Court by.

hem. Halle stock in minious seems to be desidedly on the rise.

Owners Bancal shot a mad dog at 10 o'clock resterday afternoon at the corner of Delaware place and State street. So far as could be ascertained no one had been bitten. Officer Shewett not another at No. 933 Wabash avenue, which had attempted to bite several persons passing along the street, but only succeeded in tearing the outer garments of a lady and peddler. The atter protected himself by using a whip. Less than a year ago a little boy living in the vicinity was bitten by a dog with which he was playing, and in consequence died of hydrophobia. It is thought that the dog shot yesterday was bitten by the same animal some months ago.

y the same animal some months ago.

The monthly meeting of the Nursery and taif-orphan Asylum was held Tuesday, Mrs. coudy in the chair. The miscellaneous business aving been transacted, the report of the Treasfert was read. The ladies expressed great satfaction at and gratitude for the liberal donatons of cash and household articles which had een given them during the month, and hoped at this worthy institution would continue to ebenefited by the kindness and generosity of cose interested in such charities. The Asylum, hile in good condition, has no endowment, and dependent upon the personal efforts of the embers of the Board and the liberality of its rionds.

at liberty.

oard of Inquiry which was appointed by ident to determine the exact location of rious commands at the battle of muga concluded its labors yesterday, pard is composed of Licut-Gen. Sheridan, Brig.-Gen. George Crook, pt. W. J. Volkmar. Gen. Jef-2. Davis, who died at the Palmer at winter, was a member of the Board, lace has never been filled. The concluded is technical in its nature, and the of the troops fixed with reasonable in. The report will not be made public reaches Washington, and even then of no interest. Gen. Grook leaves for its morning.

aha this morning.

TRIEGRAM to THE TRIBUNE from Boston, olished in yesterday's paper, amounced the ure of Jackson & Mors, they having \$80,000, it was said, by unlucky in speculations in Chiengo. The firm regrain exporters, and had dealt ought W. T. Baker & Co., Murry [Nelson & Co., the & Lightner, Gailup & Clark, and Baily, look & Co. They were long on the December January deals, and sank almost all their ital—\$50,000—in the drop of wheat from \$1.34 in. 16. They had settled up with their credit and do not owe over \$3,000 or \$3,000 here, due on account of recent transactions, airm has been strugyling since the settless, and the tightness of the money market at last 2 last forced it to give up. The fail-

n executive meeting of the Trade and Labor neil was held in Greenebaum's Hall last aling. A committee of three from the Cook atty Greenback Central Committee put in an earance during the evening with an invita-to all the labor organizations of the city to nd a Greenback Convention to be held in profield.

WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The second quarterly meeting of the Women's Christian Association was held yesterday morning in the pariors of the Women's Home, No. 753 Wabash avenue. The Treasurer's report for the month of March was, in substance, as follows: On hand March 1, \$253: receipts, \$420; expenditures, \$533; ön hand April 1, \$121. The report from the Dispensary showed that during the quarter 165 patients had been treated, and 691 visits had been made. Mrs. A. A. Sprague, Chairman of the Employment-Bureau Committee, reported that sixty-two applications by employers had been made during the quarter, ninety-one applications had been made by employers and twenty-cight places had been femarkably successful. Mrs. Chisholm, the Superintendent of the Boarding-House, reported that eight had left the Home. The Committee on Religious Work reported favorably, congratulating themselves on the success of the meetings in the Dispensary. The Treasurer's quarterly report showed the receipts to be \$1,803; expenditures, \$1,602; balance on hand, \$201. Several minor reports were submitted, and the Association adjourned for one month.

THE CITY-HALL.

THE street scavengers were paid Saturds bout \$8,000. THE City-Engineer went to Joliet yesterday of his own volition. He was looking after the cana and sewage question.

THE Committee on Railroads is called for to-morrow, and the Committee on Streets and Al-leys, West, for Monday.

THE receipts of the Treasurer yesterday wer \$2,301 from the Collector, \$1,239 from the Wate Department, and \$65 from the Controller. Among the building permits issued yesterda was one to R. Weber, to erect a two-stor dwelling at No. 183 Third avenue, to cost \$4,000, and one to H. Schwerdfager, to erect a three-story dwelling at No. 425 West Chicago avenue, to cost \$3,500.

to cost \$3,500.

THE Council was to have met last evening, but a quorum could not be drummed up. The regular business of the body is well advanced, and the prospect is that the incoming Council will find all of the old matters cleared up, which is something out of the usual order.

THE Controller says he will award the city printing to the lowest bidders. The News is the lowest for the English printing, and for the German he must determine between the Volkafraund and the Communist organ, if he does not take the question of circulation into account.

ANOTHER "clerk" has been added to the Health Department, and his duties consist of tending shop while the others step out. He has been heretofore employed as a Meat Inspector, and his transfer leaves a wacancy among the Inspectors. Applicants are pouring in for the place, but no appointment has yet-been made.

The City Treasurer announces his readiness to pay scrip of 1879 against the various funds up to and inclusive of the following numbers: Department of Public Works Fund, No. 27,788; Police Fund, No. 16,155; Fire Department Fund No. 18,365; Swergage-Tax Fund, No. 38,367; Street-Lamp Fund No. 42,125; City-Hall Fund, No. 43,086; Public Library Fund, No. 29,911; Judgment-Account Fund, all numbers; and General Fund, No. 33,708.

Library Fund, No. 29,011; Judgment-Account Fund, all numbers; and General Fund, No. 28,-703.

THE RAILROAD-TRACK EVIL.

Ald. Ballard has prepared a drawing showing how the inconvenience and objection to the railroad-tracks on the South Side and the incoming of the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad can be largely overcome. It contemplates the filling of the river from Twelfth street south to a point north of the Chicago & Burlington crossing, and the changing of the course of the stream about 200 feet west. This, he calculates, would give over 200 feet additional room for the railroad-tracks between Clark street and the river, and remove many of the objections to the incoming of the Indiana road, and admit of its going to Lake street, if desired. He claims that the damages by the change would be more than met by the benefits, and that it could, in no event, cost the city anything. The only improved property in the way of the proposed tourse of the river is the City Elevator.

WHOSE DOG ARE YOU?

The dog ordinance goes into effect to-morrow, and a slaughter of the innocents is promised. Quite a number of licenses were taken out yesterday, but to date only about 400 dogs out of the 50,000 in the city have been registered. The unlicensed poodles and black-and-tans will not all be killed in one day, of course, but after to-morrow their lives will constantly be in danger, and owners should make a note of it, and lose no time in coming around and getting a safety-label from the City Clerk and a muzzle and collar from the dealers in those articles. The only Alderman who has so far procured a license is Ald. Throop; the only prominent merchant is L. Z. Leiter, and the only politician is County Commissioner Clark. The names of those who have not procured a license, and who own dogs, would make a volume as large as a St. Louis directory, and it would include such names as C. H. Harrison, T. T. Gurney, C. S. Waller, O. C. De Wolf, P. J. Howard, W. C. Seipp, Simon O'Donnell, D. J. Swenie, W. J. Onahan, Hermann Lieb, Alex.

THE COUNTY-BUILDING.

THE County Commissioners were moving again yesterday. They will hereafter occupy Rooms 42 and 43, on the same floor. GREGG and Spaulding did not vacate the County Jail yesterday as they expected to. Their monetary affairs had not been settled up. GOLSEN came over to the jail yesterday to see his old associates, and to pack and take away his Saratoga. He was radiant all over with happi-

JAILER CURRIER, Chief Clerk Foerster, and Summons Clerk Swissier went to Joliet yester-day with fourteen prisoners. Four prisoners were taken to the Reform School at Pontiac.

day with fourteen prisoners. Four prisoners were taken to the Retorm School at Pontiac.

Pattern is still reticent as regards his case. He says he would be a fool to give his points away to the enemy now, but he hints that rich developments may be expected before he is through.

The trial of John Lynch was commenced in the Criminal Court yesterday afternoon after the Hackett case had been disposed of. His charge was that of forging a check to the damage of William Snyder last June.

In the County Court Frederick Bruckschen, Ludwig Alistrom, Johanna Johnson, John McGourdy, Charles Drake, and Ellen Wickers were adjudged insane and paupers. Bruckschen went cruzy on the subject of religion, and persisted in preaching the Gospel on the street. Johanna Johnson is an old Swedish lady, and imagined there was a conspiracy on foot to starve her to death. John McGourdy was once a wealthy resident of Wilkesbarre, Pa. His trouble dates back to the time the Molly Magnire gang held full sway in that country. He claims to have been an officer in the Order, and was under the delusion that they wished to put him to death for divulging secrets which led to the death of some of the gang. Charles Drake is the only son of wealthy people of New York City. He has been a tramp for a number of years.

TIPTEEN YEARS.

The case of John Hackett occupied the attention of Judge Smith in the Criminal Court nearly all day yesterday. His trial commenced Wednesday, and the charge was assaulting an officer in the discharge of his duty and maybem, He was accused of gouging out the eye of Officer McTighe last winter. The case was concluded at 3 o clock and went to the Jury, who returned in about lifteen minutes, and gave a verdict of guilty, skring the punishment at fifteen years in the Penitentiary. The circumstances of the case were as follows: On the 55th of last January Officer McTighe arrested a

GOVERNMENT NEWS.

THE Assistant Treasurer yesterday di 000 in silver and \$15,000 in gold.

THE Sub-Treasury yesterday received \$300,000 in gold from the mint at Philadelphia.

SUPERINTENDENT McDowell is improving rapidly, and will probably be at his office next GEORGE LYONS, who was arrested for a viola-tion of the revenue laws, yesterday gave bail before Judge Blodgett until the 30th.

THE internal-revenue receipts yesterday amounted to \$24,508, of which \$19,832 was for spirits, \$3,469 for tobacco and cigars, and \$1,020 for beer. There were no exports of alcohol. for beer. There were no exports of alcohol.

THE First National Bank yesterday deposited \$1,000,000 in yellow gold. This payment is made on behalf of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Pani Railroad for the redemption of the Chicago & Pacific Railroad, which was sold one year ago to John S. Blair, representing the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. Yesterday's action on the part of the St. Paul Railroad cuts off the Northwestern from the control of the Chicago & Pacific, and is believed to have been accelerated by the judgments obtained against the short line the day previous.

When the counterfeit \$100 note on the Pitts-

When the counterfeit \$100 note on the Pitts-burg National Bank of Commerce was discov-ered by Mr. Norton, at the Chicago Sub-freasury, there was some doubt as to the charered by Mr. Nortoff, at the Chicago Sub-Treasury, there was some doubt as to the char-acter of the bill, several experts declaring it to be genuine. The bill was sent on to Treasurer Giffillan, and yesterday a letter was received from James B. Brooks, Chief of the Secret Serv-ice, stating that the Chief of the Bureau of En-graving pronounced it counterfeit, and that it was the most dangerous counterfeit that has ap-peared for seven years back.

peared for seven years back.

The collections for customs yesterday amounted to \$4,840. Following is a list of the dutiable goods received: W. A. Olmstead, 2 cases maps; Carson, Pirle, Scott & Co., 5 cases dry goods; Callaghan & McNellis, 3 bales dry grods; C. R. Osborn & Co., 9 packages brandy; Grommes & Ulirich, 53 cases champagne; F. L. Schmidgall, 25 cases wine; Fowler Bros., 1,100 sacks salt; D. W. Irwin & Co., 1,150 bushel's barley; A. B. Meeker & Co., 70 tons pig-iron; John Morell & Co., 14 hogsheads saltpetre; Rothschild, Schroeder & Elici, 70 bales leaf tobacco.

PRINT-PAPER. THE MAKERS AND DEALERS
of news and print paper held a meeting yesterday foreneon in the Stationers' Board of Trade
rooms, in the Howland Block, corner of Dear born and Monroe streets. It was an "awfully" private meeting. The manufacturers wouldn't have the meeting held at the Grand Pacific, because the newspapers would find it out, For this reason they met at another and unknown place, where no reporter would discover them.

A TRIBUNE reporter, however, unearthed them and he started in search of information. There

and he started in search of information. There were present at the meeting the following gentlemen, manufacturers and dealers, several being there in a dual capacity Messrs. Butler. Taylor, and Clark, Priend, Fox & Co.; William Van Nortwick, Batavia Paper Company; J. C. Kimberly, Kimberly, Clark & Co., Neenah, Wis.; George Whiting, Winnebago Paper Mills, Neenah, Wis.; H. J. Rogers, Atlas Paper Company, Appleton, Wis.; J. L. Rubel, Louisville, Ky.; Messrs, Clark and Friend, of Clark, Friend, Fox & Co.; J. W. Butler, of the J. W. Butler Paper Company; F. P. Elliott and George H. Taylor, Cleveland Paper Company, of Chicago.

George H. Taylor, George H. Taylor did not succhicago.

A talk with Mr. George H. Taylor did not succeed in eliciting many facts from that gentieman. "Between you and me," he said, "I am especially pledged to secreey."

Mr. Taylor also said that Trie Tribung or any other newspaper would find hard work to get suited in case its contracts expired during the hard fight of the papers against the paper monopolists. He also took occasion, however, to say that his firm had an excellent mill at

saited in case its contracts expired during the hard fight of the papers against the paper monopolists. He also took occasion, however, to say that his firm had an excellent mill at South Bend, with two machines that were just the thing for making paper of the width The Thibune uses.

But as to the meeting, the reporter subsequently learned that it was one of conference. It was called by the dealers in Chicago mainly, and the manufacturers were invited to be present. The reasons for calling it lay in the fact that some large lots of Canada book print and flat newspaper had been imported to and sold in Chicago. This made the manufacturers, at least some of them, angry, and they wanted an explanation of it. It seems that Clark, Friend, Fox & Co. and the J. W. Butler Company were the dealers who sold it, and the Newspaper Union the "criminals" who used it. This paper was bought cheap in Canada, and, adding freight and duty of 20 per cent, it sold in Chicago at nine cents. This is above the price of ordinary print, and hence the Chicago dealers and manufacturers are once more happy. Furthermore, paper in Canada is now worth six and a half cents, and, adding 50 cents per hundred for freight and the 20 per cent duty, it is not any cheaper than American paper, As these facts were developed there was peace in the happy family of paper monopolists. There wasn't anything said about raising the price. There was to have been a meeting held in this city for that purpose last week, but the manufacturers got frightened off, and concluded, for the present at least, to let well enough alone. They all plead poverty,—those men with their millions of capital,—but they all pledge themselves to stand by one another. There is, however, a slight prospect for a break in the price of print-paper, especially if Congress passes the bill now before it, removing the duties on paper and the chemicals which enter into its manufacture. The paper-men seemed to feel that yesterday, though they had but very little to say about it.

HOME FOR INCURABLES.

TAKING THE PRELIMINARY STEPS.

A meeting was held yesterday afternoon in the First Methodist Church for the purpose of taking some steps toward the establishment of a home for incurables in this city. Those in attendance were mostly ladies. The number was small but the output was a converted to the converted to

small, but the enthusiasm and earnestness great.

Mrs. Blaine, of Hyde Park, was chosen to fill the chair. That lady explained the object of the meeting. It was the foundation of a home where those unfortunate men and women who have been prostrated by some incurable disease could find refuge. At present, when these people, many of whom have been reared in comfort, were turned out of the hospital upon "the King's highway," their career had to be ended in the poor-house. It was desired to save many deserving people from such a fate. Mrs. Blaine urged upon the ladies the humanity of the project, and sought the cooperation of all Christian people in the good work.

A few remarks were made by Prof. Bower upon the subject, and he suggested the appointment of a committee to put the project into shape.

Hegret was expressed by Dr. Thayer, of May-

ment or a committee to but the bright shape.

Regret was expressed by Dr. Thayer, of Maywood, that a city like Chicago should be without an institution for the reception of incurables. Such a home was sadly needed in this city, and in support of his assertion he cited one or two very painful cases which had come under his observation. He was sure that such a scheme would be looked upon favorably by the Christian community.

observation. He was sure that such a scheme would be looked upon favorably by the Christian community.

Mr. Atwater wanted to know whether the institution was to be for both sexes. It might be as well for them to decide to

TAKE WOMEN ONLY
at present. Men might endure the poor-house, but the women reared in refinement could not, and he thought that, as the ladies only had manifested strong interest in the project, it might be as well to throw out the sterner sex. He wanted to know where and how they were to discriminate in taking inmates.

Mrs. Blaine said her idea was the foundation of a broad and Christian charity, where the unfortunate of both sexes who have been pronounced incurable could be sheltered.

Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson thought that this was one of the most needed charities in this town. She could not at present make any suggestion as to a plan for such a home, but while they were getting money together—of course, the most important thing in the whole schemesome beds should be secured in some of the hospitals for the care of many distressing cases now known to the profession. Dr. Stevenson confidently assured the ladies that the profession would be with them in the matter, for every doctor in the city knew the imperative necessity of such a refuge.

It was suggested by a gentleman present that they and of the small house of eight or ten rooms, and go into business at once.

beginning.

The following ladies were named as the Committee: Mrs. Blaine, Mrs. Brawley, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Barry, and Mrs. Wilce.

After some general discussion Dr. Thayer moved that the meeting adjourn until next Thursday, when a larger representation could perhaps be got together, and then a permanent organization could be effected.

An amendment was offered and accepted calling for the appointment of a committee on organization to report at the next meeting.

The motion was carried, Mrs. Sayers, Mrs. Wilce, Mrs. Blaine, and Dr. S. H. Stevenson were appointed as the Committee.

Adjourned for one week.

SMALL-POX.

of small-pox were reported yesterday, and two
of them proved to be genuine, which goes to
show that there is really cause for the greatest precaution being taken to prevent the spread of the disease, and that the suspicions of the Health Department on the subject were not without foundation.

The first case reported was that of Michael McGinnis, living at No. 167 North Union street, and an examination showed that it was genuine.

The first case reported was that of Michael McGinnis, living at No. 87 North Union street, and an examination showed that it was genuine, but the source of infection could not be traced. It was evident, however, from the surroundings that the disease had been brought to him in one way or another, for the neighborhood abounds in cheap lodging and tenement houses. He was taken to the hospital for treatment.

The next case, or the only other one which proved genuine, was reported from No. 149 South Halsted street, and the patient's name was given as Samuel Simbolk. The building in which he was found contained a large number of families, and all of them had been more or less exposed. The source of infection could not be directly traced, but it was believed that be caught the disease from the Adams street patient in the vicinity who had been removed the day before. Dr. Hall, who examined the case, recommended the immediate vaccination of the neighborhood, and to-day the Health Commissioner will vaccinate such as are not able, or refuse, to pay for the same.

Dr. Garrett examined the scholars in the Washington School during the day, or at least those who had been associated with the five children from No. 32 Indiana street, where a case of small-pox had been discovered the day before, and found that all but three or four bore evidences of thorough vaccination. Those who had not been will be vaccinated to-day, and he hopes there will be no further trouble. No explanation of how the unvaccinated had gotten into the school could be had,—or, at least, none was furnished the reporters,—and this will be made a subject of special inquiry, for the rule is that a child must have a certificate of vaccination from a physician before admission.

cate of vaccination from a physician before admission.

Dr. De Wolf still continues in the belief that some cases of the disease are being, or have been, harbored in the city, and attributes the new cases to this fact, or to the fact of the disease prevailing in some of the adjacent towns, which might be communicated in ordinary business transactions. He has been unable to find any harbored cases, however, and is more inclined to the latter theory; but, whatever may be the source of infection, he advises the heads of families to consult their physicians at once on the question of vaccination, on the principle that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of curs.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

The State Board of Health met yes The State Board of Health met yesterday morning in Parlor 44 of the Grand Pacific Hotel for the purpose of examining applicants for certificates as practicing physicians. There were present Dr. Chambers, Dr. Clark, Dr. Ludiam, and the Secretary, Dr. Rauch. Dr. Chambers presided. The following were the applicants for certificates: James Rosser Bedford, Milton Forbes, Francis C. Caldwell, Frank L. Searies, V. E. La Barriere, John T. Brown, Cari Giegerich, Chicago; Nicholas Lentz, Goodenow, Ill.; Austin D. D. Kibbee, Putnam County; John A. Fitzpatrick, Lockport; Alfred Howard Gid-Ill.; Austin D. D. Kibbee, Putnam County; John A. Fitzpatrick, Lockport; Alfred Howard Gideon, Walnut Prairie, Clark County; Henry B. Hemenway, Evanston; Bbenezer L. McKinnie, Viols; Logan Cox, Murphysboro; and De Witt Clinton Tyler, Sycamore.

The Board refused to recognize the certificates of two physicians because the college from which the papers emanated graduates after only one course of lectures, while the State Board demands that no certificate shall be granted by a college until the matriculant has attended two courses. The matter is to be further considered.

courses. The matter is to be talked or cred.

Mr. Ludlow, the special agent of the Board, and Dr. Rauch reported that since the last meeting of the Board thirty-nine physicians and surgeons, so-called, have been compelled to desist from practicing, and they have left the State. Eleven doctors have been compelled to take in their signs, and nineteen mediums have been compelled to quit the business in this city.

THE PREVALENCE OF SMALL-POX

their signs, and nineteen mediums have been compelled to quits the business in this city.

THE PREVALENCE OF SMALL-POX in Monee and Matteson was referred to by Dr. Rauch, and how it originated. He had been down to these places twice and unade an investigation, and he had discovered a very serious and curious state of affairs. The people in those towns were very much excited about it. The cases that have been developed, according to Dr. Rauch, have their origin through the criminal stupidity of one Dr. Meyer, who went to Monee some two years ago. This Dr. Meyer claims to have secured his virus from Gale & Blocki, in this city, and vaccinated several persons with it. He then took the lymph from the arms of a girl 18 years of age who had the varioloid and used that matter to vaccinate several persons in Monee. These developed into mild cases, but he went to Matteson, where there was no other physician, and vaccinated several persons, each one of whom was soon after stricken with small-pox or severe eases of varioloid. To show Meyer's extreme stupidity, he vaccinated his own child, which afterwards died of small-pox. Dr. Rauch stated that he conferred with the town authorities about the matter, and the people of Monee were so incensed at Dr. Meyer that there were threats made of lynching him. It is believed that he has left the town. The whole matter is to come up for a full investigation before the State Board of Health to-day. Dr. Doepp, of Homewood, Dr. Shumway, of Poetone, and Dr. Holden have all found eases of small-pox where the disease had clearly originated from the vaccine virus is being procured from Fond. du Lac, Wis., for the use of the physicians. The developments to-day are expected to be interesting and startling, as showing what injury an incompetent and bullheaded practitioner may accomplish in a community in a short time if he is allowed to have his own way.

The Board consumed nearly the entire afternoon in the examination of applicants for certificates as practicing physicians. They had be force

BELOIT COLLEGE.

BELOIT COLLEGE.

ANNUAL ALUMNI MEETING.

One of the most pleasant collegiate gatherings of the season was that of the Beloit College alumni, which was held last evening at the Palmer House. A preliminary business meeting was held in the club-room, Mr. W. A. Montgomery, of the class of 1857, in the chair. The alumni have held no meetings for some years, and last night's gathering was the successful result of an attempt to revive the old meetings. A constitution and by-laws were adopted, and the following officers for the ensuing year unanimously elected: President, W. A. Montgomery, Vice-Presidents, Prof. T. C. Chamberlain and H. T. Rose; Scoretary, Afbert Durham; Treasurer, J. S. Kendall; Executive Committee, H. B. Hobart, E. G. Ballentine, and C. F. White.

The graduates then sat down to dinner. The characteristic university choruses, both boisterous and solemn, were sung, and the health of alma mater drank.

Profs. Joseph Emerson, T. C. Chamberlain, and H. M. Whitney were present as representatives of the Faculty, and in brief addresses gave a good account of the present state of affairs at Beloit. The College buildings are being substantially improved, and will be completed in time for Commencement.

Mr. W. A. Montgomery acted as toastmaster, white responses were made as follows: "Beloit College Twenty Years Ago." E. N. Lewis, 50; "The Bas," C. A. Weeks, 73; Dr. H. P. Merriam, 63,—a historical resume; "A ima Mater," W. A. Montgomery, '57; "Beloit College To-Day," Prof. Joseph Emerson. Several impromptu toasts were proposed and responded to, and the festivities were continued until early this morning.

Among those who sat down to the table were the following: James Parker, '54; George P. Jacobs, W. A. Montgomery, '57; "Beloit College To-Day," Prof. Joseph Emerson. Several impromptu toasts were proposed and responded to, and the festivities were continued until early this morning.

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SUBURBAN.

SUBURBAN.

EVANSON.

The annual union meeting of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society occurred yesterday in the Baptist Church.

About fifteen ladies from Evanston will go next week to Springfield to fittend the meeting of the Northwestern Branch of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.

The Eldredge Sewing-Machine.—It leads the world, and is the best for you to buy. Sold on monthly payments. 199 State street.

THE RAILROADS.

Reorganization of the Central Rate Association.

Consolidation of Atchison & Santa Fe Branches with the Main Line.

Mammoth Stock Operations of the New York Central Syndicate.

CENTRAL RATE ASSOCIATION. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 8.—The meeting of the Central Rate Association at the new Denison Hotel to-day was largely attended, and was very unanimous in its work. It is composed of the railroads uniting the East-ern trunk lines with the trans-Mississippi system, and its object is to maintain the same ate for freight from New York that is charged from the Western termini of the trunk lines. Notwithstanding several of the great corporations, notably the Illinois Cenwithdrawn from the combination, yet those present to-day were unanimous for continupresent to-day were unanimous for continuing the organization and maintaining the agreed tariff rates. J. M. Osborn, General Freight Agent of the Wabash, was made Chairman, and H. Walker, Chief Clerk of the Toledo, Peorla & Western, Secretary. An Executive Committee was appointed consisting of A. C. Bird, of the Wabash; James Smith, of the Chicago & Alton; H. C. Dehl, of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western; and W. Rhodes, of the Vandalia. Aside from those mentioned, the following representatives were present: John C. Gault, General Manager of the Wabash; J. B. Gifford, Havana, Rantoul & Eastern; H. J. Page and J. M. Johnson, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago; George A. Sandelson, Indianapolis, Decatur & Springfield; J. G. Rupert, Champaign, Havana & Western; B. F. Mathias, Danville & Southwestern; H. O. Camfield, Peorla. Pekin & Jacksonville; A. E. Schrader, Traffic Manager Illinois Midland; J. S. Lazarus, General Agent Indianapolis & St. Louis. The Association adjourned to meet in Chicago, at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Thursday, 15th inst.

The Central Rate Association held a meet ing at Indianapolis yesterday for the purpose of considering measures looking towards the further continuance of the organization. This Association was formed about six This Association was form interior points in Illinois and Indiana for the purpose of maintaining arbitrary rates from such local points on Eastern through business, instead of prorating with the trunk lines, as has been the custom. By the prorating arrangement the roads from interior points got but little of the profits of the business, most of it going of the profits of the business, most of it going into the Pockets of the trunk lines. The new scheme was not at all agreeable to the trunk lines, the profits of which were thereby greatly reduced, and they left nothing undone to break up the new organization by throwing all possible obstacles in its way. Thus they succeeded in Inducing the Illinois Central, Burlington, Wabash, and other roads, to go back on the agreement and restore the prorating system as far as they were concerned. The trunk lines were already chuckling over their success, believing that the Rate Association could not be longer kept up or maintained. They will, however, feel disappointed, for the Association means to stick together for a while longer and try to reorganize on a new plan that will be more satisfactory to all the roads interested. Those present at the meeting yesterday were unanimously of the opinion that they cannot afford to prorate with the trunk lines, and that they ought to continue to exact arbitrary rates on their share of the business. The following private dispatch received last evening tells the story of the action taken by the meeting:

"The Rate Association held a harmonious meeting at the new Denison Hotel to-day, agreeing to maintain the present tariff East and West. It is not going to be given up, will meet at Chicago on the 15th of this month, and will put it in much better shape than it has yet been in. Western roads cannot prorate and live. There is not 'boom' enough in the business for this yet."

BALTIMORE, OHIO & CHICAGO. branch of Baltimore & Ohio) was held at the Palmer House yesterday. Mr. Daniel A. Jones was elected Chairman and Mr. J. Hope Sutor acted as Secretary. A large majority of the stock was represented, mostly by proxy. The election of Directors for the ensuing year resulted as follows: John King, Jr., William Keyser, C. H. Hudson, J. R. suing year resulted as follows: John King, Jr., William Keyser, C. H. Hudson, J. R. Cowen, Col. George R. Dennis, Jam es Walsh, John Tyrrell, Nelson Ludington, and D. A. Jones. The Secretary read a report showing that the condition of the road has been well maintained and considerable improvements made. Two new elevators were erected on the line, one at Bremen, Ind., and another at Hicksville. There have also been laid during the year 505 tons of new steel rails between this city and Chicago Junction. The report of earnings and expenses were already published in the Baltimore & Ohio report.

Vice-President Keyser, of the Baltimore & Ohio, made the statement that the increased terminal facilities at Baltimore and the construction of a new elevator would have the effect of largely increasing the foreign business of the Baltimore & Ohio. Forty-nine million bushels of grain were exported from Baltimore last year. This year it is expected to increase the amount of foreign business to 55,000,000 bushels.

After adjournment the Directors met, organized, and elected the following officers: John King, Jr., President; J. Hope Sutor, Secretary and Treasurer; and J. L. Randolph, Chief Engineer.

NEW YORK CENTRAL STOCK. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. NEW YORK, April 8.—When the New York Central stock syndicate was formed, the Times characterized it as a mere device of the Gould clique to deceive the public, and the assertion was also made that it was not in-tended to sell single shares to any person outside the clique themselves. These statements are now amply verified on the authority of one of the persons interested. To-day the syndicate gave formal notice that it had "disposed of" all the stock in its possession. A reporter at once called on one of the prin-A reporter at once called on one of the principal members of the clique and found him unexpectedly communicative, although disposed to interject explanations, which, while not untrue, were ingeniously calculated to mislead. He acknowledged that the report published that Vanderbilt had given the syndicate an additional 100,000 shares at 120 and half the profit was true making altogether 350,000.

profit was true, making altogether 350,000 shares out of 900,000 outstanding. Previous to this, he said, the syndicate had disposed of 200,000 shares. Since then private sub-scriptions have poured in so rapidly that it was thought best to issue a private circular scriptions have poured in so rapidly that it was thought best to issue a private circular to "a number of bankers and capitalists of this city, Boston, and London," giving them the option of taking the entire balance remaining, which amounted this morning to 111,000 shares, at 130, with 1 per cent added for expenses. When the offers were opened, it was found there were twenty-one subscribers, who wanted, in the aggregate, 133, 200 shares. By a remarkable coincidence, it was discovered that this was 20 per cent more than the quantity to be distributed, and awards were accordingly made out, giving each one 80 per cent of the the quantity he had asked for. Checks for 10 per cent of the sum subscribed were deposited with the syndicate this afternoon, and the balance is to be paid on Monday next, when the final settlement is to be made with Vanderbilt, and the syndicate will dissolve. The total sum accruing to Vanderbilt from the entire transaction was stated at \$42,500,000, which is 120 per cent for 350,000 shares and 5 per cent excess of the profit on the last 100,000 shares. Vanderbilt has invested \$30,000,000 in 4 per cent Government bonds since the original agreement to sell his Central stock, all of which is believed to have been derived from that sale, because his purchases have followed closely upon and exactly equaled the several payments already made to him by the syndicate.

The gentleman who gave the above information showed a list of the twenty-one subscribers. He refused to allow it to be copied, but a glance afforded showed the first name was that of Jay Gould, and among the

fon, and J. S. Morgan & Co. of London. Mr. Gould's allotment was 50,000 shares, and Mr. Field's 5,000 shares. There can no longer be any doubt that the Gould chque held the entire 350,000 shares, or over one-third of the entire 350,000 shares, or over one-third of the entire capital stock, between them. The "street" had been filled with rumors for some time that Gould is figuring for the Presidency of the New York Central at the next election, and that Vanderbilt has decided to voluntarily retire from active railroad management at the same time, but the latter's friends positively deny this, and there is more probability in the statement that the two men are working together in harmony for the completion of Gould's idea of a grand railroad monopoly from the Atlantic to the Pacific, in which both shall have a mutual interest.

ATCHISON CONSOLIDATION. The following circular regarding the Atchison, Topeka, & Santa Fé and its New Mexico & Southern Pacific Branch has just been

& Southern Pacific Branch has just been issued:

In furtherance of the pisn which this Company has inaugurated of uniting the interests of its various extensions with the main line, as far as their several charters will permit, the Executive Committee have authorized its President to make the following proposal to the stockholders of the New Mexico & Southern Pacific, namely: This Company will issue eieven shares of ta capital stock in exchange for fourteen shares of capital stock in exchange for fourteen shares of capital stock in exchange for fourteen shares of varietic Company, and this proposal shall be open for acceptance until the lifth of April. All parties who shall signify their acceptance of this proposal on or before that date shall be entitled to participate on the same terms as stockholders in the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad Company in the subscription soon to be issued for the building of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad. This privilege is extended to subscribers under Circulars 42 and 48. Parties to whom stock is now due under Circular 42 will, on the acceptance of the proposal, be entitled to stock of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad Company in the proportion above stated, to be issued at once; and those holding subscriptions under Circular 45 will, on accepting the proposal, be entitled to stock of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad Company, to be issued in exchange when the New Mexico & Southern Pacific Railroad Company's stock is issued under said circular, but without any participation in dividends up to that time.

PACIFIC BRANCHES.

PACIFIC BRANCHES. COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., April &—By the completion of an extension of the Union Pacific Road to Lincoln, the eastern terminus of the Lincoln & Republican Valley Road, a branch of the Union Pacific, has been changed from Omaha to Council Bluffs, the change taking effect to-day. Passenger trains for Lincoln now leave this city every trains for Lincoln now leave this city every morning after the arrival of the Chicago, St. Louis & St. Paul trains, a train also arriving here each evening from Lincoln, connecting with trains east, south, and north. This arrangement is made for the purpose of a lively competition with the Burlington & Missouri Road in Nebraska, and affords new and complete connections at this railway centre for the interior of Nebraska.

ST. PAUL AND SIGUX CITY. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. SIOUX CITY, IOWA, April 8.—The St. Paul and Sloux City Company have given a mort-gage to the Central Trust Company of New York on the following lines built or now be-ing built: The Stillwater cut-off, five miles; Sioux Falls line, westward, thirty-eight miles from Sioux Falls; the Niobrara branch, westward, eighty-two miles from a oranch, westward, eighty-two lines from a point on the Missouri River opposit this city; the Omaha line, southward, 115 miles from a point on the Niobrara branch ten miles west of Sioux City to Omaha. This mortgage is supplemental to one of July last, and is at the rate of \$10,000 per mile of road built or to be built. It provides funds for building 170 miles of new road this season.

ITEMS. The comparative earnings of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad for March, 1880, were as follows:

Capt. Alexander Mackay's statement of overs and shorts of east-bound traffic from Chicago April 5, 1880, is as follows: Michigan Central, 4,300 tons short; Lake Sh tons short; Fort Wayne, 13,378 tons short; Pan-Handle, 10,872 tons over; Baltimore & Ohio, 17,974 tons over. The Denver & Rio Grande people have made arrangements with some 2,000 men from Canada to go to Colorado to work on the new extension to Leadville. Work on the extension is being pushed forward as rapidly as possible, and it is expected to have trains running into Leadville in about two months.

months.

The offices of the Southwestern Railway Association will be removed May 1 from the second floor of the Lakeside Building to the third floor. The new rooms are far more commodious and convenient than the present ones. An elevator is just now being put in this building, so it will be no hardship to reach the new quarters.

Mr. D. C. Dodge, General Manager of the

reach the new quarters.

Mr. D. C. Dodge, General Manager of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, has issued a circular announcing the appointment of S. R. Ainslie as Superintendent of the road. Mr. Ainslie will have charge of the road between Denver and Alamosa, Cucharas and El Morr Coal Mines, Puebla and Cañon City. Mr. S. W. Eccles has been appointed Acting General Freight and Passenger Agent. The headquarters of both officials will be at Denver, Colo.

Denver, Colo.

Commissioner Albert Fink has just issued the following circular regarding classification of coal-oil:

The Eastern trunk lines have agreed to the following changes in the classification of west-bound freight, to take effect Monday, April 5, viz.: Change the fifth section of special instructions of west-bound freight classification to read: Petroleum and its products, including camphene, burning fluid, kerosene, benzine, gasoline, astral oil. etc., less than car-loads, carriers' risk, double, first class; less than car-loads owners' risk, first class; car-loads of fifty barrels or over, carriers' risk, third class; car-loads of fifty barrels and over, owners' risk, fourth class.

MINNESOTA UNIVERSITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Sr. PAUL, Minn., April 8.—The Board of Regents of the Minnesota State University, in session here to-day, made some important changes in the Faculty. C. H. Folwell was reelected President by a unanimous vote. The following Professors were reelected: Jabez Brooks, Greek; Edwin J. Thompson, Mathematics and Astronomy: Newton H. Jabez Brooks, Greek; Edwin J. Thompson, Mathematics and Astronomy; Newton H. Winchell, Geology, Mineralogy, and in charge of the Geological Survey; Charles N. Hewitt, Public Health; John G. Moore, North European Languages; Moses Marston, English Language and Literature; C. W. Hall, Geology, Mineralogy, and Biology. J. C. Hutchinson and J. S. Clark were elected Assistant Professors of Greek and Latin. The two last-named are alumni of the University, and have served therein as instructors for three years. The resignation of Prof. G. Campbell, the oldest member of the Faculty, was accepted.

The foregoing action drops the following instructors: Mr. M. D. Rhane, Professor of Civil and Mechanical Engineering; Mr. S. F. Peckham, Professor of Chemistry and Physics; Mr. C. H. Lacy, Professor of Agriculture; and Mrs. A. N. Smith, Preceptress of English.

SEA ELEPHANTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

St. Louis, Mo., April 8.—The two sea elephants, lately reported captured on the Pacific Coast some 400 miles below San Francisco, have reached this city, and are kept in the company of the livery. cisco, have reached this city, and are kept in a large double stall at one of the livery stables. The man who owns them, a Capt. Mullett, expects to sell them to some showman or the managers of a zoōlogical garden. Sea elephants were alleged to have become extinct, but there appears no doubt that the animals are what is stated. They look very much like huge black seals, but have a trunk like a tapir. The two are young ones, weighing between 200 and 300 pounds each. The mother, killed when the young were captured, weighed about two tons. Her head is brought along by the man who has the young, with the trunk attached to it, about two feet in length. The two animals here feed on oatmeal. They are attracting not a little attention from those interested in zoōlogy.

TIRED OF LIFE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

JOLIET, Ill., April 8.—William E. Henry, a prominent citizen and real-estate agent, attempted suicide by hanging at his residence

in this city this afternoon. He was discreted and cut down before life was crum. Mr. Henry was defeated for the office of the control of the

IN LUCK.

Special Director to The Chicago Tribuna
FORT WAYNE, Ind., April 8.—Semuel to, a laboring man of Monroevill county, was notified several days ago was one of the heirs to an estate left has relative in Europe of whom he had heard, valued at \$200,000. He left at on Philadelphia, and a telegram was refrom him to-day, stating he had receive share, \$25,000 in cash.

WISCONSIN INSANE. MADISON, Wis., April 8.—Gov. Smith appointed Senators Sutherland, McGrew. as Smith a Committee to investigate the action of the Wisconsin State Hospital of the Isane under provision of a joint resolute passed at the last session of the Legislature

Times: Our highest artists in dentistry: named McChesneys beyond doubt, though but it are The moth will not attack a fabric that is par a Buck & Rayner's "Moth Powder."

Indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous promises and all forms of general debility relieved by a ling Mensman's Peptomized Beef Tonic, the opreparation of beef containing its entire auxitious properties. It is not a mere stimulant in the extracts of beef, but contains blood-main force-generating, and life-sustaining properties invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, which the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration overwork, or acute disease; particularly is sulting from pulmonary complaints. Care Hazard & Co., Proprietors, New York. For all the properties of the proper

DEATHS.

McPHERSON—April 8, David, son of Alexander Adelaide McPherson, aged 27 years.
Funeral Saturday, April 10, from his late residence the Harrison—S., by carriages to Calvary!
COFFEY—April 8, at the residence of L. Cart.
128 Paulina—st. John A. Coffey, aged 8 years.
Funeral service will be held at 2:20 to-day, Harmains will be taken to Thornton, ill., at 22 a. April 10. Friends are will to attend.
127 Orange and Ulster County pepers please coy,
NEIGHMAN—George Sudyam Neigham on the side of the property of the residence of his laister, Mrs. William C. Bassel.
Notice of funeral hereafter.
127 Lockport (N. 1/) and Buffalo (N. Y.)
Please copy.
NEWMAN—Mrs. Therese Augusta Newman

NEWMAN-Mrs. Therese Augusta Newman, Apr Bon in Norway, the 23d of August, 1851.

Born in Norway, the 23d of August, 1851.

DEGROFF—April 3, at 676 West IndianaJosephine E. DeGroff, aged 55 years.

Est Indianapolis and Lafayette papers please on
CARR—April 8, Katte Carr, daughter of Thomas
Mary Carr, aged 7 months and 10 days.

Funeral at 2 o clock, Saturday afternoon, from
Sedgwick-8t. to Graceland. VAN NOSTRAND—On the 8th inst., at the residence of her brother, 3522 Indiana-av., Emma C. Van L. of her brother, 332 Indiana-av., Emma C. Va-trand, aged 24 years. The remains will be taken to Washington, I

THE C. E. G. SOCIETY OF PARK INSTITUTE OF PARK I

FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

Rich Flavors

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR THE

ROYAL FLAVORING EXTR ROYAL VANILLA and LEM

ROYAL VANILLA and LEMON serve to the highest degree the try to of the fruit. For peculiar dellows, and ness, as well as great strength and purity, they have no equal.

As proprietors of the Royal Baking der, we assure cur patrons that the standard of excellence is adopted for Royal Flavoring Extracts as in the Paylowder.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO. NEW YORK SILVERWARE.

Rogers' Extra Fine Spoons, Carver, Hamilton,

Shourds & Co., State and Randolph-sts. AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st., General Auctionses AT RESIDENCE, NO.1048 MICH.-AV.

Friday Morning, April 9,
Peremptory Sale at AUCTION Entire Contents
bove number. PARLOR, CHAMBER. & DINING-ROOM FURNITURE CARPETS, ETC.

Crockery, Glass and Plated Ware, general out Housekeeping. Pirst-class Sale. ELISON, FLERISHEIN SOL OUR REGULAR FRIDAY S. April 9, at 9:30 a. m., A LARGE AND SELECT STOCK OF Furniture of all Kind

Must be sold to make room, as our stores are lowith goods. NOW IS YOUR TIME TO BUY. A full line of Parlor and Chamber Sets, No Second-hand Brussels and Wool Carpets, Office Plated Ware, Chromos, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Auctioneers, 78 and 80 Randolps

By H. FRIEDMAN & SONS, 36 ARCHER-AV. A first-class Stock and Fixtures of STORE, FRIDAY, APRIL 9, at 16 o't goods, Coffees, Teas, Strups, Sudar, Visnware, Starch, etc., etc. Fine Counter-Schow-Cases. Horse, wagon, and Harnes Velock. G. W. BECKFORD, S

SCALES. FAIRBANKS' SCALES PAIRBANKS, MORSEA 111 & 118 Lake St., Chicago

The Opinions of Upon Grant's Growing Belief in the Establis Emp

How Illinois Re

Extracts from L

And Giving the S

by the Blai

Every Loc

on the Matter

tial Pre

Over Which the

What Sundry Write

ILLINOIS the situation as it actu-every locality in the Sta-and understand: CHANPAIGN COUNTY.—

CAIRO, April 2.-1 elegates as would be ARLINGTON, March have been making incomajority largely.

Mr. STERLING, April 2
put down for Blaine MOUNT CARROLL, Ma.

Blaine resolution, and w VIRGINIA, April 2.—I r els' circular, and had a SALEM, April 2.—There of the Republicans of the posed to a third term.

CHARLESTON, April 1 county is overwhelmin, burne, and does not wan burne, and does not wan Republicans don't want i with a candidate who wil ive all the time.

PESOTUM, MARCH 29.—A'mary, held Saturday aft taken on President: W. Ingersoll, 1; Blaine, 12.

ELKHORN GROVE, Aprilinis township is for Blain Sr. JOSEPH TOWNSHIP, ency of public opinion in lican President is deck!

Blaine. I am of the opin would be a unit on Blaine in all probability be some MARTINSVILLE, March is gard to the third term of ubt but what this co

you in your place as Gene centive of these United wint." Give us J. G. B burne or any good men. I. Lanank, March 28.—Th Plumed Knight, J. G. Blamasses every day. If the ced in packing the Convily send Blaine delegates to STERLING, April 4.—Thi against a third term. Lanank, March 18.—Firemphatically the choice of they embrace all classes. Create great enthusiasm. Champaign, April 2.—Apublican Club last night, was made, the result beir of Blaine.

feeling for Blaine is grow VsuGINIA, March 24.—1] ple who have conversed wo for my county are two to of my county are two to a reason of my county are two to a reason of the man and here are for Washburne, for Blaine at the head of Branbertown, Ill., March here, the oldest and best will not only not vote for opponent, if he be other young men casting their for Grant.

Assumption, Ill., March arge majority of the intuities part of the State arthree old soldier Republiwill not vote for Grant under Canboll, Ill., Martherd places at its head.

Lanarr, March 25.—The low estimate of this coundaries will not vote for Grant under the cold glory, and don't want frends here who think he of glory, and don't want first choice of a majority the "gallant Jim Blain Maine."

Tatloryulle, March 2

the "gallant Jim Blais Maine."
TAYLORVILLE, March 2 and is, I find, the person who think Grant the strong for Blaine, and g day.

ARENEVILLE, March 20.—strong for Blaine, and g day.

ARENEVILLE, March 20 this precinct the Republic for Blaine. Blaine is o burne second.

BEARDSTOWN, March Grant: but the country jority of the country, is men here, the oldest and will not only not yote for opponent.

LANE, March 29.—There favor of Blaine for Pressundercurreut in his favor SANDWICH, March 22.—eent for Blaine.

DE KALE, March 23.—I the third term on princip is absur. Edgar Co., Mains in this country are abstraced the country in the favor of Blaine.

CHRISMAN, March 23.—Blaine or Washburne.

HOBACE, Edgar Co., Mains in this country are abstraced the second amajority of Republican mediate neighborhood, by the

majority of Republica lediate neighborhood, as follows: Blaine, 28;
Washburne, 4.
Washburne, 4.
ELERNYILLE, March 2
takable tendency toward
in this county. The Gra
very materially. It was
become as a welcome to out
WEBU'S HILL. March
Batne or Washburne
many soldiers fell out
vetted the Equalization
the Salary (grab) bill.

Republicans who say the if nominated. I think the would have a tendency to party together.

LEWISTON, March 28.—Blaine has the most advectoring.

BANNER, Fuiton Co.

BANNER, Fuiton Co.

Say that nine out of every
in my township are in for

Freedont; and that all

Freedont; and that all

Freedont; and that all

LOUISIANA. GRANT'S RECENT VISIT.

advent of Gen. Grant, the procession in his honor filing by, and Gen. Grant, it is of course needless to say, was the party referred to. The gentleman, from his standpoint, was looking

LUCK.

NSIN INSANE. The Chicago Tribuna, ril 8.—Gov. Smith has atherland, McGrew, and investigate the affair as Hospital of the In-the of a joint resolution

EATHS.

ETY OF PARK INSTITUTION diliterary entertainment ird Presbyterian Church.

And evening, April 2. The pro-NG EXTRACTS.

Flavors AND

DRING EXTRACTS.

LA and LEMON pre-t degree the try favors eculiar delicucy and rich-eat strength and perfect o equal. the Royal Baking Power patrons that the same ence is adopted for the attracts as in the Baking

NG POWDER CO.

rds & Co., Randolph-sts. ON SALES. ERSHEIM & CO., BIDENCE,

MICH.-AV. ning, April 9, COTION Entire Contents

SER, & ROOM FURNITURE CARPETS, ETC. sted Ware, general outfit for ass Sale. ASON, FLERSHEIM & CO. FRIDAY SALE

V. BECKFORD, Salesman.

OF ALL KINDS.

ANKS. MORSE 4 60.

113 Lake St., Chicago.

ul to buy only the Genuins.

R. S. S. or S. for a sample y express of the base in America, put up sis-and strictly pure. Refer-blesso, Address FHER, Confectioner, 70 Madison-st., Chicago.

PAMILY WASH BLUE for Saie by Grosers, WILTHERLORR, Prop's, Second-st., Philadelphia

BLUE.

LES. AIRBANKS' CALES

9:30 a. m., SELECT STOCK OF of all Kinds. nd Chamber Sets, New and Wool Carpets, Office Deads editeads, Mattresses, &c. POMEROY & CO., ers, 78 and 80 Randolph-se. TR. TS and 20 Randolps --
L. and 20 Randolps --
HER-AV.,

Fixtures of a GROCERY
II. 9, at 10 o'clock. Shelfups, Sugar, Vinegar, Woodrine Counter-Scales, Stores,

and Harness sold at 11

CRISMAN, March 22.—The sentiment is for Swine or Washburne.
Hozacz, Edgar Co., March 25.—I have to say that Mr. Blaine is beyond question the choice of a migrity of Republicans, not only in this immediate neighborhood, but in the north half of the county.

ETINGRAM, March 22.—The general feeling away the Republicans in this county is for Blaine, though Grant has many warm admirers.

CARRY, Ill., March 26.—We have by canvass a follows: Blaine, 28; Sherman, 24; Grant, 21; Washburne, 4.

ELIMINITIE, March 26.—There is an unmistable tendency towards Blaine as first choice in this county. The Grant boom has subsided toy materially. It was not so much a political born as a welcome to our benefactor.

Washis Hill. March 26.—We are inflavor of Blaine or Washburne thefore Grant. A great many soldiers fell out-with Grant when he vetoed the Equalization Bounty bill and signed as Salary (graph bill.

Republicans say they will not support Grant or a broad as third term. The first choice of this twenty, I think, would be for Blaine.

Grison, March 28.—In this section the majority of the rank and file of the party are in favor of Blaine.

Typone, March 30.—So far as I have and can

TYRONE, March 30.—So far as I have and can issim, Blaine is the choice of the Republicans of his township, and is the strongest man for the residence.

VANDALIA, March 28.—There are a good many hapublicans who say they will not support Grant it nominated. I think the nomination of Blaine would have a tendency to hold the Republican any together.

Lawiston, March 29.—So far as I am informed, Blaine has the most advocates in this part of the Blaine.

NATIONAL POLITICS. How Illinois Republicans Stand on the Matter of Presidential Preferences.

by the Blaine Club of This City, and Giving the Situation in Nearly Every Locality in the

Extracts from Letters Received

The Opinions of Southern People Upon Grant's Recent Visit There.

State.

Growing Belief in That Section of the Establishment of an Empire,

Over Which the Ex-President Is to Rale as a Monarch.

What Sundry Writers Have to Say on Presidential Topics.

ILLINOIS AS IT IS. The following extracts are taken from letters received by the Chicago Blaine Club regarding the situation as it actually exists from nearly every locality in the State. Let the people read

CHAMPAIGN COUNTY.—Delegation elected, nine sine, one for Grant.

March 23.—At this date Blaine would be he choice.

CAIRO, April 2.—I think we could elect such lelegates as would be favorable to James G.

TON. March 17.-For several days I rity largely.
STERLING, April 2.—It may be very safely

esolution, and we carried it four to one.

II.A. April 2.—I received a copy of Danular, and had a notion to send him a

verwhelmingly for Blaine or Wash-ces not want Grant. The thinking log't want to go into the campaign

prime. No third term for us. "General, I like you in your place as General, but as Chief Executive of these United States we have all we want." Give us J. G. Blaine and E. B. Wyshburne or any good men, but no third-term man. LANARK, March 28.—The enthusiasm for the Plumed Knight, J. G. Blaine, increases with the masses every day. If the politicians don't succeed in picking the Convention we will certainly send Blaine delegates to Springfield.

STEBLING, April 4.—This county will be solid against a third term.

LANARK, March 18.—First, James G. Blaine is suphatically the choice of the Republicans, and they embrace all classes. His nomination would create great enthusiasm.

CHAMPAIGN, April 2.—At a meeting of our Republican Club hast night, a tally of preferences was made, the result being two to one in favor of Blaine.

wa made, the result being two to one in favor of Blaine.
GRENUY, Ill., March 20.—The Republicans in this section are generally for Blaine. They seen to be very much afraid of the third term, and the "Boys in Blue" are against Frant, for his veto of the Equalization Bounty bill. The feeling for Blaine is growing daily.

VENGINIA, March 24.—I have heard from people who have conversed with me that the people of my county are two to one for Blaine is our instead of the third that the people of my county are two to one for Blaine is our instead of the tribute of the grant bere are for Washburne second. The Germans here are for Washburne, but would rather prefer Blaine at the head of the ticket.

BEANDSTOWN, Ill., March 25.—There are men here, the oldest and best men of the party, who will not only not vote for Grant, but vote for his opponent, if he be other than Tilden. A few young men casting their first vote will not vote for Grant.

ASCIMPTION, Ill., March 27.—I believe that a large majority of the intelligent Republicans of this part of the State are for Blaine. I know three old solder Republicans who swear they will not vote for Grant under any consideration.

Mr. CAHROLL, Ill., March 27.—The Mt. Carroll Herdid places at its head James G. Blaine.

LANARK, March 26.—Three to one for Blaine is a low estimate of this county.

MARTINSVILLE, March 30.—Grant has many friends here who think he has reached his climax of glory, and don't want him nominated, but the first choice of a majority of the Republicans is the "gallant Jim Blaine from the State of Maine."

Maine."

TATIONVILLE, March 23.—Mr. Blaine is strong, and is, I find, the personal preference of many who think Grant the strongest candidate.

GREENUP, March 20.—I think the feeling is strong for Blaine, and growing stronger every day.

RENEVILLE, March 24.—I would say that in precinct the Republicans stand two-thirds Blaine. Blaine is our first choice; Wash-ne second.

Bransfrows, March 25.—This city is for Grant; but the country, which forms the ma-jority of the country, is for Blaine. There are men here, the oldest and best of the party, who will not only not vote for Grant, but vote for his Opponent.

inty.

Annua, Fulton Co., April 3.—I can frankly
that aline out of every ten Republican voters
by township are in favor of Mr. Blaine for
dont; and that all, or nearly so, favor some
man to Gen. Grant. They think he has

of the county is for Haine. A partial canvass shows: Blaine, £: Grant, £9: Washburne, £; Sherman, 0. The ex-soldiers generally prefer Blaine to Grant, and in a few instances declare they will not support Grant if he be nominated. Cabrollow, April 3.—From present indications this county will send an instructed Blaine delegation to Springfield. The Grant boom is dying out here.

Cabrollow, April 5.—Blaine is the choice of a respectable majority of the Republicans of this county. Many Republicans suy they will not vote for Grant if nominated; and some of these are soldiers who served under him.

New Holland, March 29.—I am in favor of nominating either of the proposed candidates, except Grant, for the reason that if Grant is nominated the party will be beaten to an absolute certainty; and if he is nominated this fact will become more and more apparent as the day of election draws near. Either Blaine or Washburne will unite the party harmoniously. Grant will not.

will not.

HILLSBORO, April 2.—I know Blaine is the favorit here. The leaders or workers, so-called, are for Grant, but the rank and file are for Blaine strong.

WOODBULL, April 2.—Being a constant reader of the I.-O. since its inception, I think that paper Blaine strong.

Woodbrull. April 2.—Being a constant reader of the L-O. since its inception, I think that paper puts Grant's claims too strong.

ELIZABETHTOWN, March 29.—I know the prevailing sentiment among the Republicans to be hostility to a third term and partiality to Blaine.

CAMBRIDGE, March 29.—I think that Henry County is for Blaine.

ELIZABETHTOWN, March 24.—Mr. Blaine is the most prominent, and far ahead of any other man in this county.

GENESSO, March 30.—I am certain that a majority of the Republicans are for Blaine, and some good Republicans say they will not support Grant, even if nominated. None say that of Washburne or Blaine.

NAUVOO, March 23.—The feeling and sentiment of the voters in this township is: first choice, Blaine; second, Washburne. We, the Republicans, or at least the greatest majority of us. will not vote for Grant, and I think it would be a big mistake if he were nominated.

TRERE HAUTE, March 29.—As far as I can learn, Mr. Blaine is the preference by far.

WATSEKA, March 30.—If the will of the people asserts itself in this county, a Blaine delegation will be sent to the Convention.

DIX, April 1.—It is not safe to go into the campaign with a candidate we have to make excuses for, as will be the case if Grant be the man.

ELSAH, March 28.—The majority of the voters in this township are for Blaine. Individually, I am for Grant.

GRAND TOUR, Ill., March 29.—Blaine rather in

in this township am for Grant. GRAND TOUR, Ill., March 29.—Blaine rather in the lead among the most active and influential Republicans.

BUCKINGHAM, March 28.—The Republicans in this section are unanimous for James G. Blaine.

BUCHDONNAIS, March 28.—The unanimous choice of the Republicans of this locality is for a majority in this county. The next is Blaine, and the next Washburne. SUMMENVIELD, March 25.—The Republicans of this county (St. Clair) are unanimous for Wash-

linine.

Numerous letters from Knox report the feelag unanimous in favor of Biaine. It is needess to give extracts, as the county has instructed
or Blaine.

less to give extracts, as the county has instructed for Blaine.

MENDOTA, April 2.—I believe that if the choice were left to the voters it would be two-thirds, if not three-fourths, for James G. Biaine.

ATLANTA, March 29.—I occasionally find a Republican that objects to the third term. I think that Senator Blaine can get every Republican in the county.

ELKHART, March 28.—Blaine is the choice of most of the Republicans of this vicinity.

AMBOY, March 30.—I believe a majority of the Republicans here are in favor of James G. Blaine, with a strong following for Washburne.

LELAND, March 30.—I am satisfied that nine-tenths of the voters are strongly in favor of James G. Blaine, and with him as our standard-bearer we can "hoop it up" lively. With Gen. Grant it will be a cold campaign. He is the weakest man we can nominate:

LA SALLE, March 30.—I think Blaine will lead, then Grant, then Washburne, with Washburne as second choice for nearly all the triends of Blaine.

CHARSWORTE, March 31.—The feeling here-GRANT'S RECENT VISIT.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

New ORLEANS, April 5.—"There goes our future Emperor." The expression was that of a somewhat prominent Croole, a representative man in his way, one of that type peculiar to Louisiana, an ex-Sheriff of one of the country parishes, and a recognized power, politically, with his class. The occasion was that of the advent of Gen. Grant, the procession in his CHAISWORTH, March 31.—The feeling here-abouts is two to one for Blaine.

ODELL, March 30.—Mr. Washburne has the lead

Republicans doa's want to go into the campaign with a candidate who will put us on the defensive all the time.

Precture, March 29.—At our Republican primary, held Saturday afternoon last, a vote was taken on President: Washburne, 1; Grant, 1; Ingersoil, 1; Blaine, 12.

Exemple Grant 12.—The sentiment of this township is for Blaine.

St. Joseph Township, March 31.—The tendency of public opinion in the choice of a Republican would be a unit on Blaine, whereas there would in all probability be some split on Grant.

MERTINSYLLE, March 30.—The feeling in regard to the third term of U. S. Grant is not induced to the third term of U. S. Grant is not induced to the third term of U. S. Grant is not induced to the third term of U. S. Grant is not induced to the third term of U. S. Grant is not induced to any great extent. Yet he has many warm friends, and yet do not want to see him sominated on account of his having reached his dimax of glory.

Mr. CARROLL, March 37.—I think there is not doubt but what this county will send delegates to the State Convention favorable to Blaine.

OAK POINY, April 1.—We are nearly a unit for Blaine. OAK POINY, April 1.—We are nearly a unit for man can have a third term. "General, I like you in your place as General, but as Chief Extended for its dashourne is prospects are and Washburne is prospects are and Washburne has the lead bere.

DWIGHT, March 29.—Blaine has many warm friends have the washburne in this neighton. The feeling in this neightoned is decidedly in favor of Blaine, and Washburne is for Blaine, and then Washburne is for Blaine, and then Washburne is for Blaine, and an effort will be made to send a full prominent part in the Republican; played an active and prominent part in the Republican; played an active and washburne as second choice.

Faisure, March 31.—The feeling in this neightoned is decidedly in favor of Blaine, and then Washburne is for Blaine, and then Washburne in this neightoned to send a full prominent part in the Republican; played an active and prominent part

Mr. Blaine to be the first choice of eight out of ten, and Gen. Grant next. Mr. Washburne is second choice of most of the Blaine men. LUTLER, March 29.—The majority on the west side of Perry County is for Blaine; Washburne second.

LULLER, March 29.—The majority on the west side of Perry County is for Haine; Washburne second.

RUMA, Randolph Co., March 31.—I am tolerably well acquainted with the sentiments of the Republicans here, and will say to begin with that if they had their choice that that man would not be Grant.

JACKSONVILLE, March 29.—Though a soldler, with a soldler's preference, I still believe that Senator Blaine is the man that can and ought to be President.

MACOMS, March 29.—We do not want a candidate forced on us whom we have to defend and apologize for; we are in favor of a free fight and an open field with James G. Blaine as our standard-bearer.

RANDOLPH, March 30.—Vote taken in a caucus not instructed convention largest ever held: Blaine, 25; Grant, 13; Chase, 1; Ingersoll, 1; Washburne, 1; and nominee, 3.

LOVINGTON, March 25.—As between Gen. Grant and Blaine, I believe that more of the prominent Republicans who have said they would not support Grant if nominated. Some of them are ex-soldlers. In my own estimation Grant would be the weakest candidate that we could run.

MACOMB, March 31.—The vote of Republican members of the Board of Supervisors, first choice, Blaine, 9; Grant, 3; second choice, Blaine, 9; Grant, 3; second choice, Blaine, 2; Washburne, 5.

HILLSBOROUGH, March 25.—I am well satisfied that 75 per cent of the Republicans of the county are for Blaine. I don't know one active Republican for Blaine.

BUSHNELL, March 36.—I am satisfied that three-fifths of the Republicans of this county are for Blaine.

GREENVIEW, March 31.—From the general tenor of conversation among Republicans this

three-fifths of the Republicans of this county are for Blaine.

GREENVIEW, March 31.—From the general tenor of conversation among Republicans in this neighborhood, I have long since oecome satisfied that Blaine was the decided choice of a considerable majority of Republicans.

ELM TREE, March 31.—I feel quite sure that Blaine is the choice of a very large majority of the Republicans of my immediate neighborhood; many of whom are reluctant to admit the possibility of anybody else coming up to their standard of eligibilty, availability, or true statesmanship.

the Republicans of my immediate neighborhood; many of whom are reluctant to admit the possibility of anybody else coming up to their standard of eligibility, availability, or true statesmanship.

ALEDO, March 30.—At a meeting of the County Central Committee, and with them by invitation the Township Committees, a vote was taken as follows: Blaine, 50; Grant, 35; Washburne, 18. The speakers in all instances spoke of the overwhelming sentiment in their townships in favor of Blaine.

VIOLA, March 31.—James G. Blaine leads in the preferences in this locality at least two to one. I feel safe in saying that Blaine has two to one over all the other candidates combined.

MACONE, March 18.—The choice of two-thirds of the Republican voters in this town and county are for Blaine as first or second choice; one-third as first or second choice for Grant.

ITEKA, March 28.—Grant and Blaine about equally divided.

DANYERS, March 29.—Probably Blaine leads the list in this vieinity. Think Mr. Washburne would be a strong candidate.

LEAMINGTON, March 30.—So far as I have heard an expression, Mr. Blaine would be the choice of our people.

NIANTIC, March 29.—A majority of Republicans of our township are opposed to the third term. Blaine and Washburne seem to have the lead.

CRESTON, March 31.—I am assured that Grant has a majority, but Blaine has many friends,—pretty equally divided.

MONTICELLO, March 30.—As between Grant and Blaine, they are about equally supported here; few for Mr. Washburne.

WETAUG, March 30.—I am satisfied that Mr. Blaine is the choice of Wetaug at present, and believe that Blaine is the choice of this county. GLEMSTED, April 5.—Public opinion largely in favor of Blaine. For President and Washburne for President.

ULLIN, March 28.—There is a large colored vote here who favor Grant, but who will supported here; few for Mr. Washburne.

PINCKNEYVILLE, March 32.—Very favorable to Gen. Grant.

PINCKNEYVILLE, March 32.—Very favorable to Gen. Grant.

PINCKNEYVILLE, March 32.—Very favorable to the third term.

Ounsey,

that the change may be account that they can possibly have any opposition to offer is not considered. Much such an estimate, too, is given by very many of the Conservatives in treating of the subject. They believe or profess to believe that with the elevation of Grant the last will have been heard of elections for President. The we been heard of elections for President. They not fail to get in their sneer, as matter of course, at the Northern publicans. The latter are using the pretense the unsettled condition of affairs in the uth, forsooth, as the argument in favor of encourage of the course of the course of the unit, for a strong Government, the cotion of Grant. Why not throw aside their poorisy at once and say they are in favor of ant as Emperor? astically and very largely for Blaine over any one clee.

ROKNORD, March 30.—Divided between Blaine and Washburne. The general feeling is against a third term. Our County Committee is solid for Blaine.

HAWTHORNE, March 39.—The tendency of the majority of the Republicans in this neighborhood seems to be for Blaine.

HAWTHORNE, March 39.—The tendency of the majority of the Republicans in this neighborhood seems to be for Blaine.

METAMORA, March 39.—Blaine and Washburne are the most popular in this locality.

HOOPESTON, March 39.—In our section Grant has a large following. In the towns Blaine and Washburne are the favorits, with Blaine and Washburne are the favorits, with Blaine and First choice is Mr. Washburner; second, Mr. Sherman. If Mr. Blaine should be nominated I think Washburner; second, Mr. Sherman. If Mr. Blaine should be nominated I think Washburner; second, Mr. Sherman. If Mr. Blaine should be nominated Grant would be the greatest mistake, as much as this county is concerned.

NORMUS CTY, April 2.—I have canvassed and find the feeling among our Republican friends strongly in favor of Mr. Blaine. Blaine first and the nomine next.

GASSET, White Co., April 2.—Blaine is the right man in the right nece. As to Grant, I

election of Grant. Why not throw aside their hypocorisy at once and say they are in favor of Grant as Emperor?

SAID A CONSERVATIVE ACQUAINTANCE of some prominence, but a few days since: "There is much about Grant for us to admire. We are all old solidiers; we naturally can but admire a thorough and successful solidier, even though he has whipped us into subjection, for a leader. The people of the North have no right to expect otherwise than that our overthrow—the forcible subjection of the half of a Republic—should result, necessarily, in the overthrow of the Republic as a whole: that the soldier winning the fight, should hold on to the prize,—the soldier-President become the soldier-Emperor in turn. They want Grant,—see the necessity for his elevation. We are willing, if need be, to accept him as the man of destiny; if we are to have an Empire, we, too, as old soldiers, are for Grant."

Said another Conservative, joining in the conversation: "There is one thing, anyhow, under Grant we can be sure of: we won't have any more of either Republican or Democratic Returning Boards; nothing more of nigger or Irishrule; Grant will at least have the good sense to give us a white man, and an American; no more of either Tom Anderson, or "Tom Burke of Ours."

Some of the phases as given to Grant's

find the feeling among our Republican friends strongly in favor of Mr. Blaine. Blaine first and the nominee next.

Gassert, White Co., April 2.—Blaine is the right man in the right place. As to Grant, I don't think he would get a vote in this precinct, as the people don't believe in the "third term."

BARGLAY, March 3I.—They say that Mr. Blaine is the choice of two-thirds of the Republican voters of Sangamon County. Grant and Washburne will about equally divide the remainder. Gen. Grant's adherents are the most determined and reckless machine-workers we have. Mr. Blaine will, in case of his nomination, carry the entire vote [of the county].

TOULON, March 31.—Stark County is for Blaine solid. Washburne is our next choice; Sherman next: and Grant last. We want the "plumed knight" bad.

DELAVAN, March 3I.—I think the majority of the Republicans here are Washburne men.

FRENCH VILLAGE, St. Clair Co., March 25.—The choice in our locality is opposed to a third term. Washburne is the almost unanimous favorit, although they could be united on Blaine.

Shillo, March 27.—Washburne is the strongest candidate for us in our county. Many say they will not vote for Grant for a third term.

HARRISHURG, March 22.—The county is in favor of Grant.

TEXAS CITY, March 31.—Most every one I have alked to say they want Mr. Blaine. Grant will suit us, but we prefer Blaine.

RUSHYILLE, March 25.—Grant is the choice of a majority in this county. The next is Blaine, and the next Washburne. of either Tom Anderson, or 'Tom Burke of Ours.'

Some of the phases as given to Grant's Southern mission, withal, are amusing enough. Our colored cook, for instance, celongs to "de Church." The Church Society takes up a weekly collection for what may be termed an exodus fund. When a sufficient sum is thus collected, twelve of the "Exodusters," in a party, are sent on their way rejoicing to the promised fand,—chiefly, as it would seem, to Kansas. Our cook inquires the other morning, honestly enough, if Grant, "Father Grant," she calls him, "was cum to do um sum good?" She thought—innocent sout—Grant's mission to Louisiana was to aid in languration of a general colored pilgrimage. Quien sabe? RENO.

PUBLIC OPINION.

OMAS W. PERRY AS A PRESIDENTIAL CANDI-DATE. To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna.

THOMAS W. PERRY AS A PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE.

To the Editor of The Chicage Tribuna.

CHICAGO, April 7.—Prom present indications it is aimost safe to say that the anti-third-term precedent established by George Washington will be recognized, and that the third-term candidate will be withdrawn from the field, leaving the race to be won by some one of the many candidates now before the people. While Blaine, Washburne, and Edmunds are all able men and would make, no doubt, creditable Presidents, there are others, perhaps not quite so conspicuous, who would also honor the Presidential chair. Among this latter number may be mentioned Thomas W. Ferry, the distinguished United States Benator from Michigan. He has been identified with National politics for so long a time, and his history and character are so well known, that further comment seems almost unnecessary. For nearly twenty years he has stood at his post, bravely battling for the maintenance of those cherished principles for which our forefathers fought and bled, and by his noble deeds and charitable actions has won the esteem and friendship of all who have had the pleasure of his acquaintance. Perhaps no more fitting testimony to his character and efficiency could be found than the following extract from a private letter bearing on this sabject, written by a well-known United States official of Michigan to an eminent Scientific Professor of this State. It speaks for itself:

My Drar Professor: Your favor of the 36th ult. is received. It would hardly be proper for me, occupying an official position, to write a letter at this time, in advocacy of any one in particular, either as a candidate or as "a compromise candidate." But, as concerns Senator Ferry, I can say, without assuming the rôle of an advocate, that I have known him a number of years, and at times have been thrown into very intimate personal association with him. He is in all his ways and methods an upripht, conscientious man, with a mental bent tending to statesmanship rather than to the tricks of t needless to say, was the party referred to. The gentleman, from his standpoint, was looking to the welfare of his people. He is like the Creoles in general,—at once both an American and a foreigner; an American, in that he is native to the soil; a foreigner, in that, of foreign extraction and training, he sees and reasons only from a foreign point of view. He was in the earlier days of reconstruction. some, he is slways sate, and reliance upon his good sense and conscientious adherence to duty can be placed without any margin for probable failure. As to his executive ability, the country has had ample opportunity to found a fitting estimate from his long service as President and President pro tem. of the Senate. No Senator could have filled these responsible positions more acceptably than did he. Perhaps in these degenerate days nothing stronger or more befitting his character as a true, upright man, both in public and in private life, can be said than that during a residence in Washington of nearly two decades no hint of public or private scandal has been breathed against him. He has honored and adorned every position to which he has thus far been called, and he will honor and adorn any position to which he may be called.

The above letter, perhaps, expresses the sentiments of thousands who have watched Senator Ferry's career from the time he first entered the political arena. He has pursued such a straightforward course, never resorting to the tricks and cunning which are so characteristic of the average politician, that he is now looked upon as a man possessing the necessary qualifications to make a good President, and it is to be hoped there will be some attempt to bring forward his name in the Convention.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, April 8.—Will THE TRIBUNE give the public as accurate information as possible upon two matters that traffic interest all Republicmen, too, and plenty of them, at that; men of prominence, and moving as such in the higher walks of life, who are openly advocating the election of Grant upon this sole ground. They are professed opponents of universal suffrage, particularly as including the blacks, and even

particularly as including the blacks, and even the "poor whites"; are no admirers of a republican form of government according such right of franchise; do not believe there can be any stable order of things as based on such a foundation; can see no hopes of any change for the better, save as in the stronger form, and affect to believe such stronger form is sure to follow the elevation of Grant to the third term.

public as accurate information as possible upon two matters that greatly interest all Republic-ans who have not yet made up their minds re-specting their duty at the coming State Conven-tion? ion?
The Republicans of Illinois seem divided at

The Republicans of Illinois seem divided at the present time into three equal parts. These are the Grant men, the anti-Grant men, and the men who, like myself, will determine their course after procuring all possible information upon these two matters, and, as they are so much discussed, will THE TRIBUNE speak so far as it can by the record?

The Grant men say it would be an unheard-of outrage to deprive a candidate of a solid delegation from his own State.

as it can by the record?

The Grant men say it would be an unheard-of outrage to deprive a candidate of a solid delegation from his own State.

The anti-Grant men say that the reflection of Grant would be the indorsement and reinstatement of the Babcock dynasty, and consequent proscription of all kepublicans who opposed the rings who rioted upon the Treasury after the death of Gen. Rawlins, the Secretary of War. It is universally admitted that, whilst Gen. Rawlins lived, he had an influence over Gen. Grant superior to all other men, and that that influence was ever on the side of economy, justice, liberty, and honesty. After the death of Gen. Rawlins, whether true or false, it has never been contradicted that Gen. Babcock took the place of Gen. Rawlins in the affections of Gen. Grant, and to him are attributed all the blemishes in Gen. Grant's Administration.

Will THE THRUNK tiel its readers when Gen. Grant became an Illinois citizen? What is the date of his first deed to Illinois land, or of his first lease of any building in Illinois? Somewhere I have read that it was in 1859. He went to the War in 1861, making a residence, as I am told, of about eighteen months. It is asserted that he never voted in Illinois, and that he has not lived at Galena since the War. It is admitted that he voted in St. Louis for James Buchanan in 1864, and that he was not a Republican until the War of the Rebellion. Will THE TRIBUNE review this Illinois history, and thus show us the claims he has as a citizen of Illinois upon people who might otherwise prefer a non-resident? This point may be considered unimportant; but it is often pressed, and has its influence.

So much for the friends of Gen. Grant. Now give his opponents a chance! Will THE TRIBUNE give the personal and military history of Gen. Babocok? When and where was he born? If a graduate of West Point, what State did he pofrom and when did he graduate? What was his rank, if in the army, when the Rebellion commenced? If not in the army, when the Rebellion of Gen. Rawlins,

the elevation of Grant to the tinut serm.

THER ARE ARE MRUMENTS,

too, in this line, decidedly apropos in the South, which could not be brought forward in a more northern latitude. Such a thing as a republican form of government, to begin with,—that is, in the sense as understood in the North,—never did exist south of the Ohlo under the old regime. The Governments were rather representative than republican, in that they represented the few rather than the masses. Here in Louisiana, for instance, in the good old times of Whig rule, the masses—the proor whites—were rigidly exdication. He repose, the conferring of universal suffrage, as understood, the admission of the "poor whites," in giving the State to the Democrats,—decidedly, by far, the inferior element,—but changed the outward appearance without materially affecting the form, The South still had its feudal barony, so to long, the south still had its feudal barony, so to long, the south still had its feudal barony, so to long, the south still had its feudal barony, so to long, the south still had its feudal barony, so to long, the south still had its feudal barony, so to long, the south still had its feudal barony, so to long, the south strength. The Macks in most localities constitute by far the greater majority of the body politic. They came to the front in opposition to unless of the South. They looked upon the War very naturally, considering its practical effects as having been waged for their emancipation. They railled, as unturally again, under the lead of such as had battled for their freedom, 4. 4. "The carpet-baggers,"—followed in the south state of the south state of the front in opposition to unless of the south. They looked upon the upon the apex, rather than the base,—was nocessarily as such a fullier. The Governments, as reared, were doomed to an "irropressible conflict," went down before the general, etern of the little rate of the south as the sum of the south as the sum of the south as the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of

hoped that it will give the people such light a may enable them to better discuss Gen. Grant-chaim to a third term on the ground of Illinoi citizenship and of his repudiation of Gen. Bab cock and other men who, it is claimed, brough his Administration into a prob discussion.

A WAVERING GRANT MAN.

HE PREPRIS WASHBURNE.

To the Editor of The Chicage Tribune.

Little Bock, Ark., April 6.—My attention has been called to an article in your paper in which it is stated that I am an anti-Grant man and heading an anti-Grant movement in this State. That I am an anti-Grant man is true, but that I am heading or leading an anti-Grant movement is not true. Grant, Biaine, and Sherman are the prominently-named candidates of the Republican party. Grant's conduct lost every Southern State to the Republican party, save Louisiana and South Carolina. Biaine's record and conduct on the Force bill and in the Arkansas case made a bad record for him with Southern Republicans; and Sherman delivered Louisians and South Carolina to the Democracy. None of these men are entitled to the support of any Southern Republican. Between them I have little or no choice, and such is the feeling of the non-officeholding Republicans of the State.

Ordinarily, opposition to one man is followed by active and constants.

the State.

Ordinarily, opposition to one man is followed by active and earnest support of another. A mere antagonistic fight, without a means of concentrating your forces on some objective point, must necessarily fail. Personally, I should prefer Washburne, of your State, as the candidate of the Republican party. In the absence of some such candidate, we have no one to make a fight for.

"Ah God, for a man with heart, head, hand, Like some of the simple great ones gone For ever and ever by— One still strong man, in a blatant land, Whatever they call him, what care I, Aristocrat, democrat, autocrat—one Who can rule and dare not lie."

At Cincinnati, four years are a record Mon

Aristocrat. democrat, autocrat—one
Who can rule and dare not lie."
At Cincinnati, four years ago, we favored Morton, but could not nominate him. I then joined hands with that great and good man, George William Curtis, in favor of honesty and civisorvice reform, and aided in the nomination of Rutherford B. Hayes, thinking we had rebuked the machine politicians. George William, I am told, is occupying a small villa in the suburbs of the Republican party, at the present time, and I have been cured of all desire to invest in a dark horse. Hence I am not, although opposed to Grant, making a fight for any great unknown.
I despise timidity and have a supreme contempt for every phase of hypocrisy, hence I donot like Mr. Hayes. At a time when he thought his prospects anything but flattering for the Presidency, he bemoaned his defeat on the ground that the poor negro would not receive that protection which he was entitled to under the Constitution and laws. Had Tilden been inaugurated President he could not have done more for the Democracy than Hayes has done, and could not have done less for the poor negro. It is true that Louisiana and South Carolina were delivered by Hayes to the Democracy. But in doing so the did no more, for a consideration, than Grant intended doing without a consideration, than Grant intended doing without a consideration. And I refer to this fact not for the purpose of criticising Hayes, but to show that those Stalwarts who support Grant and condemn Hayes for throwing away Republican States are inconsistent, as it is a well-known fact that Grant intended to the ready for promulgation, an order recognizing the Nicholls Government in Louisiana, and that he was induced to withhold it to the end that these States might be traded to the Democracy for the Electoral Commission.

for him. As matters now stand, the officeholding element of the party in this State, with the names before the Convention I have mentioned, will have things all their own way, for the reason that none of us feel interest enough in any of the other candidates who have a show of success to contest the natter.

The Grant strength in this State is composed of Federal officeholders, who are such by profession, and who will migrate to New Mexico and Colorado the moment they are deprived of their occupation, where they have already prepared habitations in expectation of coming events. They are protégés of Senator Dorsey, and will follow where he leads.

JORN MCCLURE.

BLAINE IN JO DAVIESS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

JO DAVIESS COUNTY, Ill., April 7.—In your last WERKLY TRIBUNE you published a canvass of Illinois by the Chicago Blaine Club. In said report they state that Jo Daviess County is solid for Grant, which is very far from being correct; and yet it may send Grant delegates to the State Convention; but if you could get a fair expression from the people I am satisfied there is not a fourth of the Republicans in the county that are in favor of Grant as their first choice. There are whole townships that have not more than two or three Grant men in them. In one town, Nora, it was said that there was but one; but on further inquiry we learned that he was a strong Blaine man. In the Town of Warren, the home of "Long Jones," in a canvass recently made, of "Long Jones," in a canvass recently made, Blaine led the list, almost two to one. Washburne, if a candidate, would be the choice of Jo Daviess.

A MISSTATEMENT.

A MISSTATEMENT. To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna. Sr. Joseph, Mich., April 8.—In the Inter-Ocean of the 6th inst. there appeared the following dis-

A MINISTATEMENT THE SEASON THE SE

LIFE IN WASHINGTON.

April Fools-Senatorial Gossipers -Musical Party-The New Minister to China.

Amateur Theatricals - The Mexican Legation-The Sherman Wedding-Jesuits to Be Welcomed.

Banje Club-University Players and Singers-The Presidential Queetion and Candidates.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTOS, D. C., April 4.—Maych, which had come in like a lamb, went out blustering and storming like a liou, but we had bright sunshine and balmy air for April-fool's-day. The small boy signalized the anniversary by his customary jokes on unsuspecting individuals, and some "children of a larger growth" had their hoaxes. One Senator, who rarely smiles, had clerks in the Secretary's office searching industriously for nearly an hour to find what he described as "a bill for the relief of S. Old," and another had a leading confectioner manufacture several pounds of what had the external appearance of delicious chocolate caramels, but were within bits of bread crust flavored with red pepper. These were sent in pretty little boxes to the within bits of bread crust flavored with red pep-per. These were sent in pretty little boxes to the wives and daughters of other Senators, with "the compliments of Mr. Hamlin," and that venerable gentleman has been kept explaining ever since. There is more fun going on in the cloak-room of the Senate than is imagined by those who reverentially gaze from the galleries on the "grave and reverend segneurs" during their sessions, and some of them are

their sessions, and some of them are

FAMOUS OLD GOSSIPERS
who always know the latest scandal, and can reveal the secrets of inside life here, where the "recording angel has no jurisdiction," and where there are so many clever, intelligent women who are "naughty, but nice." Occasionally one of these ladies will endeavor to enter society, and will, by a propor expenditure of cash and much cringing, get within the sacred portals, but the freezing-out process soon expels them. Talk of the refrigerator ships of Prof. Gamgee, and of the glacial manners of Charles Francis Adams! Why, they are spring-like and warm compared with the manners of shuffy old warm compared with the manners of snufty old dowagers towards questionable women who have managed to get invited to some party, or who go

managed to get invited to some party, or who go
to board at a first-class hotel. The consequence
is that the younger women and the men are
afraid to be civil to the tabooed new-comer, and
she has to ignominiously retreat.

MRS. PENDLETON'S MUSICAL PARTY
on Monday evening was a most delightful affair,
and it was attended by the Thorntons, the
Blaines, the Schurzes, the Camerons, and other
nice brainy people of every political shade. The
prima donna of the evening was Madame de Hegermann-Lindencrone, now the wife of the Danish Minister, who was in years past, when she
was Mrs. Moulton, a professional vocalist. The
Misees Nogueiras, Harlan, and Montgomery, with
Mr. Potter, treated the company with some excellent singing, and Miss Pendleton performed
exquisitly on the harp, an accomplishment aimost unknown nowadays, although once very
common, especially among young ladies posessing graceful forms and handsomely-rounded
arms.

THE POLLOK MANSION

was open on the same evening for the last of a series of "At Home the Mondays of March," of which there have luckily been five this year. The Polloks' recently-built residence is a marvel of architectural beauty, and its drawing-rooms are filled with objects of art and bric-a-brac, beyond which is a conservatory filled with rare and fragrant plants. Many of the guests came late, having been at the sociable of the Guild of St. Andrew, where there was vocal and instrumental music and an enjoyable time.

THE NEW MINISTER TO CHIMA.

President James B. Angell, who has been appointed Minister to China, was honored by a reception on Wednesday at the residence of Prof. Collier, and there was quite a gathering of intellectual people. Angell's confirmation has hung fire somewhat, an indiscreet friend of his having represented him as having set up his Ebenezer and notified Mr. Seward that he proposes to carry on his negotiations with Bohea, Souchong, and Twahphai just as he shall see fit, regardless of instructions. For this Angell has had to be disciplined a little, and made to comprehend that he is but a cog in the diplomatic wheel. The Department of State rivals the Jesuits in exacting stience, obedience, and inscretion, as Angell has now ascertained.

"HOURS IN FARRY-LAND"

was the title of a musical entertainment given on Wednesday evening by the pupils of the school at the Convent of the Immaculate Conception, and a very enjoyable operetta it was, some of the young lades displaying great vocal and histrionic ability. The queer of the birds, arrayed in gay colors, and the queen of the fairles, in white, were very attractive, and the representatives of the robins, the larks, the blue-birds and the nightingales warbled delictionally.

n Dupont circle. Secretar

Those who have enlivened societie past winter are leaving.

Shopherd was in his a OFF FOR THE SUMME.

Those who have enlivened societie past winter are leaving.

Shipren goes to her rupal out and the same rupal ody battle.

Mountain, in the Alleghept range bloody battle was fought during the Henry S. Lane and his accomplished have been so popular at the Ebbit winter, have left for Crawfordsville, master-General Key's wife and data returned to their home in Tennes Theaker, wife of the ex-Commission ents, who has been visiting her mahere, has gone back to New York.

THE PRESIDENTIAL QUESTIO is being rather warmly discussed amo publicans, the Democrats not havin deal to say on the subject, although to Gen. Hancock regard the movemer den with a very jealous eye, and not occasion pass when they can publicly of year, some bitter thing about "the country lands of the property of the country of the c

BLAINE, OF MAINE,

THE JANESVILLE WATER-POWER.

THE IANESVILLE WATER-POWER.

Special Diasetch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, April 8.—The litigation between A. Hyatt Smith and the occupants of the Janesville Water-Power, which has been pending for a number of years, and which involved property worth \$500,000, has tlength been brought to a close by the final decision of the Supreme Court; and Smith, the original owner, and claimant of the present title, is defeated at every point. The case has been argued and reargued, and the decision was greatly delayed by the illness of Chief-Justice Ryan. Smith's brief was several hundred pages in length, and the costs in the case are immense. The following syliabus of the decision will be of interest to lawyers, and to those interested in water-powers generally:

"SMITH VS. FORD—ON REHEARING.

"1. Under the general law, if any person other than the grantee in a tax-deed of land, or one claiming under him, actually occupies the land during the three years next after the recording of the tax-deed, such grantee loses all title under the deed; and, under the charter of the City of Janesville, such a grantee loses title, under like circumstances, after the seven property of the deed.

"2. If the grante in the tax-deed has peaceable possession of a part only of the premises during the period limited, he acquires an indefeasible title to that part, but not to the remainder, which is adversely possessed.

"3. Where a raceway (Into which the waters of a river were turned by a dam), and a roadway connected therewith, were constructed for the sole benefit of persons owning log boutting upon them, it access that persons purchasing such lots with the right of drawing water from the raceway would take the land under the race and roadway, opposit their lots; and that such lands could not be assessed and taxed separately from such lots. But the question is not here decided."

"4. The original owners of lots on a navigable stream (whose lots on each side extended, by the law of this State, to the thread of the stream) unit, under a

the bank."

How a Pet Dog's Life Was laved.

London World.

A horrible tragedy was nearly enacted the other day at Gibraltar, just when the Himalaya was about to weigh anchor off the new Mole. In the excitement of the moment a pet dog fell into the water, when a large octopus rose to the surface and gave chase, making greedy grabs at it with arms quite two feet long from end to end. When the enemy was about to close on its victim, a sallor fresh from foreign parts appeared on the seene, and, dragring from his muchtatoced breast a rival pet in the stape of a mirmoset, sent it to the rescue in a basket.

The little creature, half est and half monkey, must have been acquainted slike with its duties and the English language, for it did not size the octopus, but, mying hands on the dog, was safely hauled up, to the disgust of the enemy and loy of friends. Altogether it was a pretty piece of typing, when tender hearts were bidding adieur to brown hands waving affectionately from avery port-hole to the military strains of "Auld Lang Syne."

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Almost Precipitate Recovery in the Prices of Stocks.

Money Still Tight, but the Market Oversold.

Poreign Exchange Weak—Prospect of Our-rency Shipments to New York.

but Closed Steadier.

* FINANCIAL.

There was a sudden recovery in the prices of cocks after a weak opening, and quotations ran p in some cases as much as 5 per cent. The aim was generally thought to be too quick to st. But it stimulated some fresh purchases at a rise, and frightened some operators into overing at a loss short sales made in the darks thour of Wednesday. The manipulation of oney continued, and the leaders in it charged premium for loans, and called them in when promein for loans, and called them in when promein did not wish to pay it. It was reportifulat they received \$4,000,000 from Boston; it whether it was money withdrawn from that maket, or money returned that had been sent lere from New York to affect the New York arget, was not known. Among other rumors as one that Gould had bought of the New York marsi syndicate the stock they had not been let to market.

Burlington & Quincy showed more life than

ral syndicate the stock they had not been to market.

rlington & Quincy showed more life than ome time past, and advanced steadily from 148. The gains throughout the whole list large. Only one of the active stocks and a decline.—St. Louis & San Francisco.—h lost & to 39. The largest advance was, by Louisville & Nashville, which gained to 189%. Alton advanced 1, to 1814; Michigan Cen-X, to 1994; Lake Shore 19, to 1884; Richigan Cen-X, to 1994; Lake Shore 19, to 1894; St. Paul 92; Wabash 1%, to 424; the preferred 1, to Ohio & Mississippi 14, to 37%; the pre-d 194, to 1894; the ific Mail 14, to 424: Delaware & Hudson 2%, 3%: Lackawa una 2%, to 92%; Jersey Central, to 90%: Reading & to 68%; Union Pacific to 10; Iron Mountain 1%, to 67%; Western on %, to 100%; Atlantic & Pacific 4, to 43%; ttanooga 3, to 82; Houston 2%, to 98%; Lake & Western & to 33%; Canada Southern 2, 4; Northern Pacific 3, to 30%; the preferred to 54; San Francisco preferred %, to 54%; alantan 2%, to 30%; Minneapolis 3, to 56%; Ix City 13, to 48%; Chesapeake & Ohio %, to Mobile & Ohio %, to 22; and Chicago, 8%, tis & New Orleans 1, to 39, rio second & opened at 91, sold down to 90%;

d at 91%. d bonds, in New York on Tuesday, wer road bonds, in New York on Tuesday, were ally lower. Eric consolidated seconds fell on 924 to 924; Canada Southern firsts 904 to 924; Canada Southern firsts 904 to 894; Kansas & Texas seconds from 924; Metropolitan Elevated firsts from 904; Chesapeake & Ohio currency 68 44/4 to 495. Oregon Rallway & Navigation rose, from 924 to 924; Northwest conted gold coupons from 1634 to 117; Denver Grands firsts, from 105 to 105%; the last treated to 105.

market for Government bonds was quiet. intrict of Columbia 3:65 were unchanged 116 and 934 asked. The 4s were 1664 bid 7 mskod. The 44%, 108% and 1084; the 5s,

and 60% asked. The 4s were 1064; bid kech. The 446s, 108% and 1084; the 5s, 109%; the 0s, 109%; and 106%. In the 18th whole list sold off %.

exchange was very heavy, on account ontinuing stringency of money. The area of the street for sterling were 486 for sixty-and 489 for sixth. French bankers' a 518% and 515, and German banks and 95%. Actual rates for sterling and 488. Commercial sterling was 48% onch commercial, 621% for Paris, and Antwerp, Marseilles, and Havre. Comparis, wore 98 and 94%.

mercial marks were is and this.

The effect of inspensing receipts of overency and better demand for exchange was seen in an adyance in the quotation between banks for New York exchange to 50 per \$1.000 premium, Loans were is moderate demandat 630 per cent. Bank cleanings were \$2.60,000.

Lincols Bark is sold at \$1.070.

A special dispatch to the American Exchange from Philadelphia, defed April 5, anys, that active opsrations were resumed in the anthractic coal regions on that day, and will be continued throughout the present mouth. As the stocks of coal on hand at nearly all points of accumulation are somewhat heavy, particularly for the domestic sizes, the process of restriction will, in the opinion of those well informed in the trade, again be placed in effect during May.

The attack upon Canada Scuthern was made, in order to carry down with it the prices of Lake Shore, Michigan Central, and New York Cantral. The bill introduced into Congress by Mr. Furd, of the House, to help the bears, provides that it shall be unlawful to carry merchandise from any point or port in the United States through the Dominion of Canada over Canadian rulerods. The object of the bill it mainly to keep in the United States the \$10,000,000 or \$15,000,000 now annually made by the Canadan railroad system out of the shippers of this country. If the bill becomes a law, it will also defeat the hops of those who expect to make Detroit the northern terminus of the Wabash Railroad system. Merchandise campot be shipped from Detroit to the East except through Canada, unless it is sent back through Toled by the Lake Shore, Railroad, while faces its present terminus (Toledo) it is shipped directly to the Wabash Railroad will faces its present terminus (Toledo) it is shipped directly to the Wabash Railroad while faces its present terminus (Toledo) it is shipped directly to the Was to the Keep in the Lake through Toledo by the Lake Shore, Railroad, while faces its present terminus (Toledo) it is shipped directly to the Was to the Canadian inform

wantee & St. Paul. St. L. & P. preferred... Nashville.... haftanooga exas Central. Louis & Santa & Western
Lands Southern
Northern Pacific
Sorthern Pacific
Sorthern Pacific
Sorthern Pacific
Sorthern Pacific
St. Louis & San Francisco
St. Paul & Minn
St. Paul & Soux City
Metropolitan h.levated Railway,

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO HAS FOR BALB

At 108 and interest.

In addition to a general line of other scourties.

Dist. Columbia 4.65 Bonds, guaranteed by U. S. Government, for sale at 6. H. H. HOLLISTER & CO. MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE,

130 LA SALLE-ST., CHICAGO., 43 NEW-ST., N. Y. OITY H. H. Hollister, R. E. Holmes, H. G. Holmes, Chicago CHARLES HENROTIK

On hand a good assortment of WEST CHICAGO 5 PMR OENT BONDS, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul T ner cent first mort-gage Bonds, District of Columbia 3.65 Bonds, guaranteed by U. S. Stocks bought on New York San Francisco, and Chicago Stock and Mining Boards.

TRASK & FRANCIS Bankers and Brokers, BROADWAY, N. Y.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

New York, Aprils.—It was generally expected last night that to-day would see a much lower market, but the course of transactions has resulted in a general mystification of outsiders. The solution is readily found, however, in the course of the leading bears themselves. Nearly ten days ago Gould and others agreed to take 100,000 shares of syndicated New York Central stock. The agreement was not signed till this morning, and the fact was immediately promulgated. This led to a general buying in short sales, and, aided by matched orders, the market soon assumed the appearance of great strength, resulting in the covering of the main part of the outside short interest. These is no doubt, however, that the bear party have not at all finished their campaign, and if appearances are to be believed, the apparent strength is given only in order to decrease the short interest. Money was made artificially easy, and many small operators were defined into buying stocks. The prospect is that those who have done so will be deceived, and to-morrow's market may disclose the fact. Caution is now more strongly advised than at any time within the past month to those disposed to buy stocks.

To the Western Associated Press.

Northwestern 4,000 Western Union...... 9,000 Money loaned high as 6 per cent per annum, and down to 5, closing at 5@6; prime mercantile paper. 5@6. Sterling exchange, sixty days, dult at 485%; demand 487%.

American securities—New 5s, 105%; 4½s, 111½; 4s, 109½; Hinois Central, 105½; Pennsylvania Central, 54½; Eric, 45½; seconds, 33; Reading, 35. The amount of bullion gone in, £16,000.
The bullion in the Bank of England decreased £38,000 in the past week. The proportion of the bank's reserve to its liability is 45% per cent. Silver is quoted at 52 pence.
PABIS, April 8.—Rentes, 83f 50c.

MINING NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 8.—The fo ymond & Ely..... 5-16

> nent of Fairfax, 20 cents per share. REAL ESTATE.

ord Thursday, April 8: Ord Thursday, April 8:

GITY PROPERTY.

Robey at, 154 ft a of Madison, e f, 22x126 ft, improved, dated March 29 (A. T. and W. T. Templeton to John E. Owsier).

Vimbesser av. a w our of Jackson ax. e f. 22x126 ft, improved, dated April (A. Sloan et, 425 ft a of Noble, f, 25x125 ft, improved, dated April 6 (W. M. Devine to B. Temklawicz).

Sloan et, 425 ft a of Noble, f, 25x125 ft, improved, dated April 6 (W. M. Devine to B. Temklawicz).

West Twentieth is, 159 ft a of Paulina, a f, 25x 125 ft, dated Feb. 13 (James Stinson to John Stren). Strein.

Str w r. Lors, dated san. H (F. M. Winston to W. L. Solomon).
Jefforson st. 108 ft.s of Sobor, w f. dix ? r., dated March 20 (Conrad Setpp to Conrad Kolb)....
Thirty-fifth st. s e cur of Archer av. 5 acres, dated April 3 (John McCaffory to R. C. Buckey)
Seeley st, 145 ft.s of West Madison. e f. 121 i-10
ft to Hoyne av. dated April 7 (John Johnson,
Jr. to M. E. Buckingham.
Stewart av. 150; ft.n of Twenty-second st. c f.
20:100 ft. dated Aug. 12, 1870 ft. Sckhardt to
Chicago & Western Indiana Maliroad Com-Chicago & Western Indiana Rallroad Com-pant).

Third av. near Thirteenth st. w f. 20x100 ft., dated April 7 (K. T. Reese to same).

North La Salle st. s o cor of Ontario, w f. 20x100 ft. dated April 7 (K. Caeb A. Day to F. Blauer).

Dearborn av. s w cor of Division st. e f. 6xx120 ft. dated April 2 (Elins T. Wetkins to V. C. Turper).

Broad st. 138 ft n of Thirty-dirst, w f. 48x110 ft. dated April 7 (H. E. Greenebaum to J. Fitz-maurico).

maurice)
Wright st, 150 ft e of Canal, s f, 25x30 ft, dated
March 9 (Sarah L. Thomas to C. McNamara),
West Harrison st, s e our of Canal, a f, 50x30
ft, dated April 7 (Hugh McFarlane to Albert
J. Avere(1). Avereil).

North Market St. 75 It u of Erie, e f. 24x5 ft. dated Market St. (A. and C. Cunningham to Mary S. Morgan).

Hoyne av. 35 ft s of Congress at. e f. 18x110/4 ft. dated April 3 (August Tidholm to H. and C. A Darlington). iam D. Marsh). envits st, Si ft a of Polk, e f, Six 25 ft, dated March 1 (D. J. Sullivan to A. A. Humberstone). Sheldon st, 154 ft n of West Lake st, e f, 25%x 71½ ft, improved, dated April 7 (William H. Lee to Mary E. Lenaban).

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and ship

of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hoursending at 7 o'clock Thursday morning, and the corresponding time ast year: 1880, | 1879, | 1880, | 1879. 6.012 14.319 10.809 56.835 84.106 127.949 22.618 37.261 2.000 3.659 7.579 01.575 89.000 15.123 42.000 671,040 866.640 6,441 12,754 15,955 104,418 487,949 171,850 113,550 29,123 84,704 80 86,368 80,927 186,136 11,410 1,388 77,228 3,086,106 1,730,870 122,786 65,790 1,685,690 11,000 14,020 122,140 106,559 125,090 105,077 12,140 196,559 125,090 105,077 12,140 196,511 109,520 12,240 196,511 109,500 18,285 17,575 12,611 196,511 109,500 18,285 17,575 16,900 18,285 17,575 16,900 18,285 17,575 16,900 18,285 17,575 16,900 18,285 17,575 16,900 18,285 17,575 16,900 18,285 17,575 16,900 18,285 17,575 16,900 18,285 17,575 16,900 18,285 17,575 16,900 18,285 17,575 16,900 18,285 17,575 16,900 18,285 17,575 18,285 28,311 25,310 17,95 45,756 598 1,961 817 20 1,812 1,316 400 88 2,019 1,868 1,066 6,755 58 2,28

Poultry,
Eggs, pkgs.
Cheese.
Green apples, bris.
Beans. Withdrawn from store during Wednesday for city consumption: 1,000, bu corn, 136 bu cats, 100 bu rye, 3,530 bu barley.

Withdrawn from store during Wednesday for city consumption: 1,000 bu corn, 136 bu oats, 100 bu rye, 3,539 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 4 cars No. 2 red winter wheat, 1 car No. 3do. 1 car mixed, 10 cars No. 2 spring, 8 cars No. 3do. 1 car mixed, 10 cars No. 2 spring, 8 cars No. 3 do. 1 car rejected, 2 cars no grade (27 wheat); 31 cars No. 2 corn, 21 cars high mixed, 3 cars new mixed, 6 cars rejected (61 corn); 23 cars white oats, 7 cars No. 2 mixed, 4 cars rejected, 1 car low grade 435 oats); 3 cars No. 2 rye; 4 cars No. 3 barley, 3 cars extra, 2 cars feed. Total, 135 cars, or 70,000 bu. Inspected out; 30,750 bu wheat, 80,561 bu corn, 63,170 bu oats, 52,687 bu rye, 12,683 bu barley.

The leading produce markets were active yesterday and weak, though they did not decline so far as was feared by many would be the case. The solling out during Wednesday of a rather large quantity of wheat held on Boston account forced others to realize, and left fewer longs to depress the market yesterday with their offerings. But a good many more were squeezed out, nevertheless. The previous weakness induced an extensive calling for margins yesterday morning, both by shorts and bankers who had advanced money, the result of which was further weakness. Several lots of wheat were sold on what are known as "stop orders," and about 1,000,000 bu changed hands early in big blocks between three or four firms. Eastern parties were reported to be telegraphing their "friends" that Keene was concentracting his operations all round, and that wheat must follow stocks. Of course, the British markets were weak; they have recently been sustained chiefly by the strength

Seeds were as active as the offerings would permit, and firm the trade being, of course, in the earlier varieties,—timothy and clover. Hides were weaker, the advices from the seaboard indicating an easier feeling, and the local buyers are inclined to hold off on this account. Hay and broom-corn were steady. Poultry was in fair request, and easier under larger offerings.

Lake-freights were slow at 514c for corn to Lake-freights were slow at 5½c for corn to Buffalo, at which rate room was taken for 100,000 bu. It was rumored that considerable room would have been taken at 5c. Freight-room was freely offered at 12½c by sail and canal, and perhaps could have been had at 12c, through to New York.

Hall freights were nominal at 35c per 100 ibs on grain and 45c on provisions to New York. Through freights to Liverpool were 75c on meats and lard and 60%c on flour; do to Glasgow 60%c, and lard and meats to Hamburg 85c.

The receipts of wheat at Chicago, Milwaukee,

The receipts of wheat at Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Toledo, and Detroit, reported yester-day, aggregated 129,000 bu, and the shipments

18,000 bu.

The following was the produce movement reported from New York yesterday: Receipts—Flour, 10,861 bris; wheat, 76,050 bu; corn, 114,750 bu; oats, 13,622 bu; corn-meal, 1,285 pkgs; rye, 9,064 bu; barley, 8,800 bu; malt, 4,800 bu; pork, 75 bris; beef, 2,248 bris; cut meats, 2,139 pkgs; lard, 6,071 tos; whisky, 383 bris. Exports for twenty-four hours-Flour, 24,000 44,000 bu.

The following table shows the quantity of wheat and corn on passage for the United Kingdom, for ports of call and for direct ports, on the dates named:

on the dates named:

April 3, Merch 27, April 5, 1850.

Flour and wheat are 3,250.000 222,000 No report. Corn, are 500.000 No report. The stock of flour in London is reported to be about 350,000 bris.

It may be interesting to note that a year ago wheat turned rather sharply downward just previous to the expiration of the winter storage term, and then showed a general advance during the next two and a balf months.

uring the next two and a balf months. The 10s 9d per cental for wheat in Liverpool, elegraphed here on Wednesday, amounts to \$1.54% per bu of 60 lbs. Allowing \$1.10 for the price here, 1%c for storage and inspection, 15c for freight and insurance to New York, 2c for charges in New York, 14c for ocean steam-freight, 1c for ocean insurance, and steam-freight, ic for ocean insurance, and to for charges in Liverpool, would give a cost of \$1.47% for the wheat laid down in Liverpool, or 7½ e profit on the operation of shipment, minus the waste in handing. Looking at the thing at this end, fresh receipts would seem to be worth \$1.17 per bu here, on the basis of Wednesday's Liverpool supportations.

The quantity of wheat affoat for the United Kingdom, March 25, is reported by Dornbusch as 1,895,500 qrs, and by Beerbohm as 2,125,000 qrs. Difference, 225,500 qrs, or more than 10 per cent of the whole.

The Board of Trade rules will soon be reprinted, and it is understood that after that time proposals to amond the rules will be dis-

couraged. Why then does not some one move now to effect a change in the method whereby the Board now resolves to adjourn over special Grain sold in this market on April contracts should be delivered this week, unless the seller is willing to deduct %c per bu from the selling must be made on the summer basis,—that is, the grain must have five days to run on 1%c

It was remarked yesterday that there is no ocasion for supposing that Keone has lost heavily in stocks, as reported. If he bought his 50,000 shares at the top it would only involve a loss of about \$100,000, which would be a mere flea-bite

PROVISIONS. for round lots spot or seller the month, \$10.15010.175, soller May, and \$10.30 soller June. Sales were reported of 500 bris seller April at \$10.20; 41,500 bris seller May ed of 500 bris seller April at \$10.20; 4,500 bris seller May at \$10.154[0.30; 43.750 bris seller July at \$10.456[0.50; and 2,000 bris seller Luly at \$10.456[0.50; and 2,000 bris seller the year at \$0.8756[0.00. Tops], 78,000 bris.

LARD—Declined 25625c per 100 bbs, with free shipping purchases at the minimum frares, and closed steady at \$3.50 for round lots spot and seller May, and

Short Shoru-L. & S. Short ribs. ders. clears. clears.

general per mixed, 3 cars white outs, 7 cars Not. 2 corn. 21 cars before of the control of the c

Whent was ensiet, with sales of \$85,000 pg at \$1.116. In May, \$1.056, for June, \$1.056, for June, \$1.056, for June, \$1.056, for June, \$1.050, for May, \$1.056, for June, \$1.000, for an ebssassie for June, \$2.056, for June, \$1.356, for April, and \$55,660. for May, \$2.056, for June, \$1.056, for May, Mess pork was stondy; sales \$1.000 bu at \$95,670 for May, \$10.051, for May, \$10.051, for June, and \$1.255,60.756, for June, \$1.056, for June, and \$1.255,60.756, for June, \$1.056, for June, and \$1.255,60.756, for June, \$1.056, for June, GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM CORN—Was in rather better request. Ein-ern buyers are beginning to take hold. Following are be recently advanced prices: iolee huri..... ine green, self-working.... ed-upped do and huri..... BUTTER—There was a continued lack of demand, and prices were again unsettled, with an unmistakable leaning in buyers' favor. Receipts are on the increase, and materially lower prices are looked for within the next formight. We quote:

BAGGING—The demand was unimproved. There American. 244

CHEENE—Full crosm goods are in meagre supply, and the few in stock are held at extreme figures, and the few in stock are held at extreme figures. Part skini and low grades are pientiful, and are offered at a docline from last week's prices of 34650. There is a fair demand at the following figures: Full crosm. 40561.

Full crosm. 105611.

Low grades. 658

COA1.—Retailers were doing a moderate busin sustained prices, the late advance at the min parting a firm tone to the market. We again qu Lackawanna, renge and egg... Lackawanna nut. Frie and Brier Hill. Saitimore & Ohio. FisH—in this market no ght demand exists at the hitefish, No. 1, \$ 14-brl...... hitefish, family, \$ 34-brl.....

wittensh lamily, v 3-ori Trout, 4-bri Mackerel—Bouter, shore, 4-bri Mackerel—No. 1 hove, 5-bri Mackerel—No. 2 have, 5-bri Mackerel—No. 2 have, 1-bri Mackerel—No. 2 hay, 1-bri Mackerel—No. 2 hay, 1-bri Mackerel—No. 1 hay, 1-bri Mackerel—No. 1 hay, kits Mackerel—Fantly, kits Codiths—George's, w 100 bs.

POBRIGN. 534@ 634 18 @ 18 64@ 634 246 @2.50 2.70 @2.50 2.70 @2.50 2.50 @2.65 7 @ 734

Patent cut-loaf.
Crushed.
Crushed.
Crushed.
A standard.
A standard.
A No. Card.
C No. 1
Yellow.
SIMUPS.

Blackstrap. Choice New Orleans molasses. Prime do.

Lath.
Shingles, standard.
Shingles, choice.
METALS AND TINNERS SPOCK—T slow and the feeling unsectied. The play sheet fron are quoted lower, and the ge is affected more or less by the depressed fron. The local rate on inerchandles in Tin-plates, fixtal i.C., w box.
Tin-plates, fixtal i.C., rooting.
Tin-plates, iaxal i.C., so in the plates and in the plates.
Bar-ttn.
Solder.

Pig lend, # b
Sar lead, # compared to the second se

dealors in supplies.

FOULTRY—thickens were more plenty and easy, white other kinds were unchanged, the supply being small: Chiesens, \$2.568.3.5 per doz, or 6.385 per jugarkeys, live, @84256; dacks, live, \$2.368.3.5 per doz. live cress, \$5.00 per doz; wild dacks, \$0.681.25 per doz. live cress, \$5.00 per doz; wild dacks, \$0.681.25 per doz. live cress, \$5.00 per doz; wild dacks, \$0.681.25 per doz. live cress, \$5.00 per doz; wild dacks, \$0.681.25 per doz. live cress, \$5.00 per doz. Strike or so dozen and and and arms. Trading was not so large as on the day before, or so dozen and so doz

d millet were quiet and firm at 65000. Flax sold A - Was in fair request at unchanged pricalt, & bri..... LIVE STOCK.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, April 3-41:30 a. m.—FLOUR-No. 1, lis; No. 2, lis 3d.

GRAIN.—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, lis 6d; No. 2, 104

3d; spring, No. 1, fis lid; No. 2, lis; white, No. 1, lis fid; spring, No. 1, lis lid; No. 2, lis lid. Corn

New, No. 1, 5s 855d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, Gls. Lard, 28.3d.

LIVERPOOL, April 8.—DOTTON—Dull at 75-166784d; asles, 5,600 baies; speculation and export, 300; American lard, 28.3d.

Bacon—Long clear, 26.5d; short clear, 28.5d.

LONDON, April 8.—REFINED PERHOLEUM—4d.

ANTWELL, April 8.—PETROLEUM—194.6f.

The foolowing were received by the Unicase Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, April 8.—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—1is sidells. Wheat—Winter, its admits diff; spring, its losieslis; wheat—Winter, its admits diff; spring, its losieslis; wheat—Winter, lis admits diff; spring, its losieslis; wheat—winter, its difficult in a lidealis diff. Corn, its different day of the light of

cago spring at \$1.254, against \$1.25 bu No. 2 Northwest spring, Maj against \$1.27 asked last evening; 18 spring at \$1.18. Corn—A further de-

New York: April 8—Corrow Stondy 11 12.88c; July, 12.87c; August, 12.84c; May 12.45c; April 8—Corrow Stondy 11 12.88c; July, 12.87c; August, 12.84c; May 12.45c; April 8—Corrow Stondy 11 12.88c; July, 12.87c; August, 12.84c; Soptember 11.81c; November, 11.82c; Destember 11.88c; Common to Stondy 11 18.88c; Destember 11.88c; Common to Stondy 11 18.88c; Destember 11.88c; Common to Stondy 11.88c; Destember 11.88c; D

NEW ORLEANS.

GRAIN-Whoat steady; receipts, Mon be-spring, 81.18; No. 2 Chlored, 81.25; ungraded as 61.10; mixed winter, \$1.20; ungraded re-61.10; mixed winter, \$1.20; ungraded win-1.255; No. 2 do. \$1.2001.50; No. 1 do. \$1.201. red, April, \$1.2001.30; May \$1.2001.30; Anni-red, April, \$1.2001.30; May \$1.2001.30;

Members of the New York Stock Exchange and New York Mining Stock Exchange. All classes of Securities Boucht and Sold on Com-sion and Carried on Margins. Daily Market Letters sent to Customers.

cauton is now more strongly advised than at any time within the past month to those disposed to buy stocks.

To the Western Associated Press.

New Yorks, April 8.—Governments quiet, and generally firm.

Railroad bond strong, and higher at the close. State securities dull and nominal.

The stock market opened weak and a fraction lower, but a firm tone soon set in, and under heavy purchases a general improvement in prices followed. The advance ranged from ½ to 5½ per cent; coal shares, New York Central, Pacific Mail, and Elevated Railroad shares leading improvement. The buoyancy increased toward the close by the announcement that the New York Central syndicate had disposed of all their stock, and that a new syndicate had been formed to take a large block of the stock.

New Jersey Central advanced on favorable reports concerning the tradition of the Cumpany. In the final sales the general list reacted ½ to 1 per cent from the highest point.

Transactions 360,000 shares:

Transactions 36,000 shares:

Canada Southern. 7,500 Nashville & ChattaLackawanna. 12,000
Delaware & Hudson 4,000 New Jorsey Central. 31,000
Erie 8,000 New York Central. 23,000
Erie 8,000 New York Central. 24,000
Erie 8,000 New York Central. 24,

LONDON, April 8.—Consols, 985-16; account.

to him, and not necessarily in deal in the least. steady at \$6.86 for round total spot and seller May, and \$1.025 seller June. Still several round to \$2.00 for \$2.00

Loose ... dears. clears. cheers. Loose ... cheers. cheers. Loose ... dears. cheers. cheers. Spot. boxed ... de. c. c. dears. cheers. c

| Door to choice heavy. | Boo Salas. | No. 4v. Price. No. 4v. Pric Common do. SPICES. 18 6 19
Common do. SPICES. 18 6 19
Cloves. 38 6 49
Cloves. 37 6 15
Nepper. 37 6 15
Nepper. 38 6 40
Nepper. BUFFALO.

BUFFAL

grades, for export, st51.306.35.

Extra Boeves—Graded ateers, weighing 1,450
hs and upwards.
Choice Beeves—Fine, 7st, well-formed steers
weighing 1,335 to 1,530 hs.
Good Boeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,305 to 1,500 hs.
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,005 to 1,30 hs.

3.7864.00 PHILADELPHIA, April & PLOUE-Little por for home consumption, but no improveriens; holders generally free sellers. By piet at \$4.69.475. 3.75@4.00 2 red on track, \$1.354; No. 2 red in elevator, No. 3 red, April, \$1.354; No. 2 red in elevator, No. 3 red, April, \$1.354; No. 2 red in elevator, No. 3 red, April, \$1.354; No. 4 red in elevator, No. 4 red, No. 5 red, No. New Orleans, April 8.—FLOUR—Quiet bates superfine, \$4.50@4.75; XX, \$5.00@5.25; XXX, \$12th grades, \$5.75@6.50. GRAIN-Oats firm at 42c.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet; his cargoes peime, 13 (et le. Sugar quiet common mon, 60 (47 (et fair to fully ruir, 75 or choice, 14 (28) (et yellow clarified, 54 (et fair) and the stendy common, 30; fair, 30 urai, 30; 40; prime to choice, 40 (50; and time to 60) (et fair) and time to 60; fair and fair BALTIMORE.
BALTIMORE, Md., April & FLOUR-Stone, W.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS. April & FLOUR-Lower to sell has a fill asked cash: \$4.5 May; choice, \$3.5 asked. Grain-Wheat opened lower, advanced, and slower and weak; No. 2 red. \$1.19(1.15) and slower at \$2.5 may for a fill and slower at \$2.5 may for and a fow at \$2.5 may for and a \$1.10 may for and a fill and slower at \$2.5 may for and \$1.2 may for an and a fow at \$2.5 may for an and a fill and slower at \$2.5 may for an analysis of a fill and slower at \$2.5 may for an analysis of a fill and slower at \$2.5 may for an analysis of a fill and slower at \$1.5 may for a fill and slower at \$1.5

naily stendy at \$4.00000 per 100 pounds.

ST. LOUIS.

MILWAUKEE, April's—Figure—Dull and lower. GRAIN—Wheat steady: opened 3/c lower, and affirm; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, nominal; No. 2 do. 1 lar, \$1.67; May, Illians, \$70; No. 5 do. 1 large EAST LIBERTY, Pa. April 8.—CATLE—Receipts to-day, 88 head of through and 48 yard; total for three days, 1971 head of through and 48 yard; total for three days, 1971 head of through and 48 local, everything sold out; to business doing except at retail.

HOG—Receipts to-day, 4,520 head; total for three days, 1885; Yerkers, 11.30 b this; Philadelphias, 8,00 to 8,10.

SHEEP—Receipts to-day, 1,020 head; total for three days, 7,321; nothing doing; the market closed for the week; reeling not very good.

KANSAS CITY.

Spacial Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 8.—CATTLE—The Price Curvani, reports, racceipts the past week, 2,771; ahipments, 201; steady; native shippers, 81,554 ter native stockers to feeders, 2,854,57; native cows, 2,265,25; Chicago, 2,255,254; wintered Turas, 2,255,40; native stockers to feeders, 2,555, 10,257; hipments, 2,555, 2,255,

CINCINNATI, April 8.—HOGS.—Fren; common, 8150, 43; light, 8156-409; packing, \$1256150; butchers, 4156-476; receipts, 2,00; shipments, 1,90; lindianapolis, Indianapolis, April 8.—Hogs.—Strong at \$3.756, 156; receipts, 5,00; shipments, 2,50; LOUISVILLE:
LOUISVILLE, April 8.—COTTON—Quiet as 1192.
FLOUIS—Quiet and unchanged.
GHAIN—Whosa easier at SLIEGLIA Corn
No. 2 white, 62; mixed, 306. Rps steady at 306.
HAY—Firm at \$100017.00.
PROVINGES—Fork quiet at SILSA Lard quiet;
spanner. Bulk means easier; shoulders, at 100.
Shoulders, \$4.75. Gloss rib. \$1.002.71.59;
January Th. 65.77.696.50; clear, \$6.75. Bacon
Shoulders, \$4.75. Gloss rib. \$1.002.71.59;
January—Steady at \$1.00.

FOREIGN.

NEW YORK. NEW YORK, April & GRAIN WI lowest point; spring decline 80,000 bu No. 3 red at \$1.35\60

Proble. Ill., Appropriate inactive; No. 2 white 1867346.
HIGHWINES Steam

LAW IN

A Glance at Oxi Special Corresponde 20.—There are inde ties and sch profession more to of Law, while stil dinary degree of that people for who special system of been perfected. So a reader or two, Germany and its pe

or distinction, my of the have been quite Doubtless many ware entirely familistic quaint old tower around the charmilishall not at present describe these outw training given of Court and of that every one is f division of lawyers who plead in cour work up the case, re-and choosing then a is from the ranks of preferments are maneither the German tinction of differ lawyers. Now Law at the ing the required endrance the ordinary obtain a B. C. L. des Law"), which is in a "Doctor of Civil I. being only conferred honor, not as a ne auccessfully passing Germany, for instances a red gown, tone, with a square friend had just pataken "honors," a contrast to our colleman students. The blage of "college twenty or so of the long to a certain coll BALTIMORE, Md., April 8.—FLOUR—Steely, who change.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western dull and sequent is closed a shade better; No. 2 Western winter ret as and April, \$1.394@1.395; May, \$1.334@1.295; Junel (\$1.395; July 81.1959a) 1895; August \$1.25 de dull and lower; Western quiet. Barley sneady we ern mixed, spot, Soc; April, \$0.4200.000; Mar. retail June, \$4.540 de dull and June, \$4.540 de dull and \$0.000; April, \$0.000; Mar. retail June, \$4.540 de dull and week; prime to choice Western April 1900. The particular of the p twenty or so of the long to a certain coll in Magdalen," for exthere has been the sydents established, by expenses are very cobelonging to no part tending lectures as hobserve that this is a Continental system. Almost all the men en which is very rare expense of this aper term for the found the studer comfortable. Each large dining-hall, what is the men end of the studer comfortable. Each large dining-hall, when the M.A.'s at the only are privileged to graduate below, the M.A.'s at the graduate below and the studer of the students of th

only are privileged to graduates being allo Beside various prichave one large "Un student can be admi with an excellent de the ladies are not for set apart expressly rooms and coffee-roomfortable. The shillings per term. I have seen such a young men. I ma "Christ Church" is finest in Europe.

Coming up to Lor I I Immediately called whom I had lette "chambers" in Lin. Court, as is well kn of "Barrister-at-La the Bar,—and they a very wealthy in coa a vest amount of plus terminates and sitting in his chapay him \$500 a year of sitting in his work. This—is und tical, if not the only requaintence with it equalitations.

tical, if not the only acquaintance with I although, of course, to a University course, it is a the to a college. The Inns appear to be certainly luxurious. The rooms are plaings old and somew rooms are, many of the filting about in all of hurry and bustle inclined to expect, a see at home. John easier, perhaps, the shall say he is not at any length of the rooms of the r

April Dippate of Indianarollis, Important of Hours elected the adjourned to-day: Cowan; Vice-Dictate ant-Dictator, T. A. I. H. Walker; Chaplai Guardian, W. T. Melson; Trustee, Ja Bentative, J. B. Lyn Gobs; Grand Treasur

CINCINNATI

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., April 8.—COTTON—Quiet at Interplour.—Firm; family, 82.225.35; fancy, 82.75.45

GRAIN—Wheat firm at \$1.20. Corn carder at the Onta quiet at 57c. Rys steady at 80c. Harrisgood demand: extra No. 3 fall, 92.69c.

PROVISIONS—Pork nominally unchanged dull at 82.65.700. Bulk means dull at 82.65.85.00.67.61

WHISKY—In good demand at \$1.08.

BUTTER—Heavy: choice dairy, 25.67c; choice at 25.66.

LAINSEED OIL—Steady at 80c.

DETROIT.

DETROI

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch by The Chicago Tribunt
KANNAS CETY, Mo., April 8.—GRAIN—The
Current reports: Wheat—Receipts the past weelbut shipmonts, 99,281 bu; lower; No. 2 cash, al.0; A

dull and lower; old mess, name H1.25 et l. d. Beef nominally un-ital and unchanged. Lard lower, 43; new 87.425 et al., 120 et LADELPHIA.

fi No. 2 red in elevator, fl.33% bid, \$1.35% asked; June, \$1.35% bid, \$1.35% asked; June, \$1.30% bid, \$1.30% as

ORLEANS. XX, \$5.0935.25; XXX, \$5.0045

exchange on New York, 210 points exchange, 48.

LTIMORE.

April &—FLOUR—Steady, without

(estern dull and neglected, bat is No. 8-Western winter red, spit is: May, 61.334/61.305; June 3.4 is: May, 61.334/61.305; June 3.4 is: May, 61.34 Cum crn quiet. Barley stendy; Web April, 30/4-305/6; May, 65/6-191; since, 45/6-0. Outs enaler; Web mired, 40.441c; Pennsylvania, 41.

504:91.10. pool unchanged. .60° bris; wheat, 50.500 bu; 5005; tl. 22.600[bu; corn, 41.900 bu. C. LOUIS.

—Flours—Lower to sell; fasts, May; choice, \$5.35 asked.

ned lower, advanced, and closed to 2 red. \$1.8641.1956115 cain 1004.18964156 to 3456415 cain 1004.18964156 July; 1956636 the No. 4 do, 3546356 Corn lower to the Annual Physics of the No. 4 do, 3546356 July; 19566356 July; 1956636 July

dull and lower at \$10.056. Dramore doing at \$3.75.83.8, \$1.11 lower at \$4.00.058, \$5.95.71. 000 bris: wheat, 44.000 bu; corn to backey, 3.000 bu.
7.000 bris: wheat, 72.000 bu;

WAUKEE.

LECUR-Duil and lower.
dy opened 1/2 lower, and closed
hard, nominal; No. 2 do, regt1/2 April, \$1.07; May, \$1.104.
Iwaukes, 970; No. 4 do, 1921 re
et; No. 2 at 34540. Oats some
Enye golet and unchanged,
prins, 60c.
and drooping. Mess pork duil
hy; \$10.3 June.
Lard-Prins
lay; \$7.10 June.
we'en 1 41.2054.40.
I lower; wheat to Buffalo, 60 00 brls; wheat, 11,000 bu; oats, 6,500 bu: corn, 25,000 bu; call

GRAIN-Wheat weak; No. April, 81,224; May, 81,22; June, 3 red Wabash, 81,103; Westers weak; high-mixed, 40%; No. 5; rejected, 30%; damaged, 31; No. 2 held at 80c.; manumoth, 84,25; prime held No. 2 red, spot and April 000 bu; corn, 93,000 bu; barlefe ISVILLE.

CISVILLE.
.-COTTON-Quiet at 11962
nebanged.
er at \$1.1291.15. Corn firmer;
do mixed, 4000-ic. Oats higher;
1.20. Rye steady at \$0.250.
17.00.
ulet at \$11.50. Lard quiet: prima
ensier; shoulders, \$4.000.175;
clear, \$1.75. Bacon easier;
ft. 57.007.1254; clear, \$7.3756
red, \$2.000-10.00.

INNATI. CINNATI.
16.-COTTON—Quiet at 1996.
7, 85.2265.80; fancy, 85.756.85
at \$1.20. Corn ensier at 2576
Rye steady at 80c. Barier is
0.2 full, 90.82c.
sominally unchanged. Large
sik meats dull at \$1.356.86
does 1.00.
mand at \$1.00.
does 1.00.
mand at \$1.00.
does 2.00.
mand at \$1.00.
does 2.00.
control of the con

ETROIT. HAIN-Wheat lower; extra

to The Chicago Tribuna.
April 8.—Guain—The Prist.—Receipts the past week, and it lower; No. 2 cash, \$1.06; April

10: No. Seash, 20%; April, 20%; Corn—Receipts the ast reek, 6,125 bu; shipments, 60,50; firm; No. 2

BUFFALO. BOFFALO. April 8.—GRAIX—Wheat-Spring neg-lected; sales 3,000 hu winter No. 1 white Detroit at 8.8 in store. Corn quiet and heavy; sales 18,000 bu 8.2 Toledo at 414,6440. Oats neglected. Rye neg-lected, Barloy—Sales of 17,000 bu Canada on private

Pronia, Ill., April & GRAIN—Corn serive and in: high-mixed, 304(637c; mixed, 304(6354c. Oats active; No. 2 white. 204c. Rye irregular and easy at STORES Steady at \$1.06% eINDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 8.—GRAIN—Wheat weak;

April 8.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; hard No. spring, \$1.35. Corn lower; mixed West-MON. April 8-Holiday; annual fast day; no PETROLEUM.

PETISOLEUM - Unchanged; stard white. 130 test. 1546; errances. Pa. April 8.—PETHOLEUM - Quiet; resultes. Pa. April 8.—PETHOLEUM - Quiet; start s DRY GOODS.

rw York, April & Business centinues quiet, with sage-houses and jebbing trade only moderately ire. Other goods in light demand, but prices of diag mates steadily maintained by agents. Prints et and seady. Ginghams, lawns, and figures in request. Men's wear woolens in light demand ery firm. COTTON.

ST. LOUIS. April 8.—COTTON—Lower: middlings, see low middlings, 115c: good ordinary, 115c: sales, 5; receipts, 3D; shipments, 40; stock, 67.30.
New OBLEANS, April 8.—COTTON—Steady; middling, New John Middling, 12c: good ordinary, 115c; net ceipts, 84 balos; gross, 1.16; exports to Great data, 12.20; France, 484; sales, 8,350; stock, 246,815. TURPENTINE. WRAINOTON, N. C., April & SPIRITS TURPENTING

LAW IN ENGLAND.

Glance at Oxford University, and the

Inns of Court in London.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

UEN PLACE, W. C., LONDON, March 30. There are indeed few things which so link the nations together as their great universi-ties and schools. But there is perhaps no n more truly international than that nary degree of the peculiar character of at people for whom and in whose midst the ecial system of Law has grown up and en perfected. Surely, then, I may hope for reader or two, if, leaving for a moment dermany and its peasant-life, I ask you to institutions of learning which are year by year sending forth so many men that leave a shining name to posterity. Being in England on matters of business, and chancing to be turnished with letters to several gentlemen distinction, my opportunities for observa

tless many who read THE THIBUNE irely familiar with Oxford scenes, are entirely familiar with Oxford scenes,—
its quaint old towers, and long stone walks
around the charming courts of the college.
I shall not at present, therefore, attempt to
describe these outward features, so suggestive of dreamy monastic scholarhood and
the dim vista of the Middle Ages. I may
possibly come back to these at some future
day. I am now interested only in the legal
training given here and in the London Inns
of Court and of Chancery. I take for granted
that every one is familiar with the English raining given here and in the London Inns of Court and of Chancery. I take for granted that every one is familiar with the English division of lawyers into barristers (those who plead in court) and solicitors (who work up the case, receiving the litigants first, and choosing then a barrister). Of course it is from the ranks of the barristers that high preferments are made. I need not say that neither the Germans nor we have such a distinction of different classes of practicing lawyers. Now many barristers read Law at the Universities for three or four years. They can there, by passing the required examinations (which em-

brace the ordinary branches of the study), obtain a B. C. L. degree ("Bachelor of Civil Law," which is indispensable in obtaining a "Doctor of Civil Law,"—the latter degree being only conferred, however, as a mark of honor, not as a necessary consequence of successfully passing the examinations (as in Germany, for Instance). The "Doctors" wear a red gown, the "Bachelors" a black one, with a square four-cornered cap. My friend had Just passed all the grades and taken "honors," and he formed a quaint-contrast to our college, as "All Souls" or "Magdalen," for example; but of late years there has been the system of unattached students established, by means of which a man's expenses are very considerably lessened.—he belong to a certain college, as "All Souls" or "Magdalen," for example; but of late years there has been the system of unattached students established, by means of which a man's expenses are very considerably lessened.—he belonging to no particular college, but attending lectures as he pleases. I need hardly observe that this is a near approach to the Continental system. I find, however, that almost all the men employ a private "coach," which is yery rare in Germany. The extra expense of this amounts to 10 graineas per term for three mours weekly.—I found the students of the particular college eat together at 6,—the undergraduates below, the Faculty along with the M.A.'s at the "high table." The latter any are privileged to have wine,—the undergraduates below, the Faculty along with the M.A.'s at the "high table." The latter any are privileged to have wine,—the undergraduates below, the Faculty along with the M.A.'s at the "high table." The latter any are privileged to have wine,—the undergraduates below the faculty along with the M.A.'s at the "high table." The latter any are privileged to have wine,—the undergraduates below the faculty along with the M.A.'s at the "high table." The latter any of the supplies of money can hardly feel much at a particular college as a particular college and seed of the

KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 8.—The Knights of Honor elected the following officers, and adjourned to-day: Grand Dictator, J. E. Cowan; Vice-Dictator, W. N. Clift; Assistant-Dictator, T. A. Hardin; Grand Guide, T. H. Walker; Chaplain, the Rev. J. D. Jones; Guardian, W. T. Ogden; Sentinel, N. H. Nelson; Trustee, James T. Darnall; Representative, J. B. Lyne; Reporter, J. B. Jacobs; Grand Treasurer, P. W. Bartholomew.

MARINE NEWS.

Lively Warfare in Prospect Among Marine Underwriters.

The Prospect Fair for a Cut in Cargo Premiums to 10 Cents Per \$100.

Latest Advices from the Ice-Clad Coasts of Green Ray and the Straits.

CARGO INSURANCE. In insurance circles yesterday, The Tribuns reporter learned that risks upon cargoes have been written frequently during the past fortuight at 18 cents per \$100. This is the lowest figure ever recorded, yet hints were freely thrown out that in less than a fortuight a decipie to 9 and 10 cents per \$100 will.

THE GOSHAWK.

An error of some importance, because it is liable to create the impression that the schooner Goshawk carried a crew inadequate to a vessel of her size, mysteriously crept into the Trigung narrative of the remarkable night cruise on the lake of the mate and three seamen of that craft. The reporter wrote, or intended to write, that after the departure of the yawl in search of the drowning Fred Cook, there remained on board of the Goshawk only Capt. Morton, two seamen, and a female cook. The mention of the seamen was omitted in print. The full crew of the Goshawk consists of nine persons all told, the Captain. First Mate, six seamen, and a female cook. Considerable surprise was manifested among the readers of The Trigung yesterday that the men who spent Tuesday night and the entire forenoon of Wednesday in an open boat should have survived the keen blasts of a northwest gale, coupled with the drenchings of the waves and pellings of the rain, sleet, and snow. The preservation of the castaways is attributable solely to the fact that they are all young, robust, and in the enjoyment of the full vigor of manhood. Had they been past the prime of life, it is doubtful whether any of them would have lived to narrate the story of the tarilling adventure. The Goshawk shipped another man, and sailed yesterday morning. THE GOSHAWK.

GRAIN AND COARSE FREIGHTS. The market for grain freights is decidedly weak, with indications of a further decline. At the noon Board yesterday, the schooners Hazard weak, with indications of a further decline. At the noon Board yesterday, the schooners Hazard and Nicholson were chartered for 100,000 bushels of corn to Buffalo at 5½ cents, but in the afternoon the only offerings made by shippers were at the rate of 5 cents on corn. The Commercial Line steamers secured a block of 140,000 bushels oats at 3½ cents to Buffalo, Nearly 5,000 bushels oats at 3½ cents to Buffalo, Nearly 5,000 bushels oats at 3½ cents to Buffalo, Nearly 5,000 bushels oats at 5½ cents to Buffalo been contracted for Commercial Liners since Wednesday. The oats and provisions will constitute two full cargoes. The propeller Portago takes 15,000 bushels corn to Buffalo on through rates. Coarse freights are sluggish, somewhat lower, and weakening daity. Charters reported yesterday were as follows: Schooner Lotus, dry lumber from Ford River at \$1.23 per 1,000 feet, a decline of 12½ cents from previously reported engagements; scow Mocking Bird, cedar fies from Foscoro to Chicago at 6 cents aplece; schooner C. Hibbard, cedar posts and ties from Sturgeon Bay to Chicago, at a rate to be fixed upon her return: schooner Amoskoag, dry basswood lumber from Leland to Chicago at \$1.25 on the raif. The report that a vessel has been secured to carry dry lumber from Muskegon to Chicago at \$1.25 per 1,000 feet is confirmed.

DATES OF OPENING.

As a useful matter for future reference, it may be stated that in 1878 the Straits were passed through by the barge T. W. Snook, Capt. Jerome McBride, en route from Defroit to White Lake, Mach., on March 15. This is the earliest passage ever recorded, and made the second time in the history of lake navigation that a steamer succeeded in reaching Lake Michigan from the Lower Lakes during the mosth of March. The first instance occurred about the year 1843 or 1844, and, if the writer mistakes not, the credit then belonged to the old steamer James Madison. In 1871 and 1853 the passage was made on April 3, and in 1853 on April 5. The latest opening during the past thirty years was in 1855-6, when the first vessels passed through in May. The following statement shows the dates of opening during the past fourteen years: DATES OF OPENING.

ESCANABA AND GREEN BAY. A gentleman who left Escanaba Wednesda informed The TRIBUNE reporter yesterday that

informed Tribune reporter yesterday that, on his departure, people were still crossing Little Bay de Noquet from Escanbha to Fayette with teams. However, the ice is rapidly softening under the induence of the weather, and by Monday steamers may be able to reach the docks at Escanbha.

There is a clear passage now from Lake Michigan to the docks of the Ford River Lumbering Company at Ford River.

A private letter from Capt. N. Johnson, of the schooner Eclipse, written at Green Bay Wednesday, says there is still considerable ice in Green Bay, but it is badly broken up and shifts about with each change of wind. Capt. Johnson expects to leave Green Bay with the schooner Eclipse by to-morrow evening.

NEARLY ALL GONE. NEARLY ALL GONE.

Last evening the docks of the main river and
South Branch presented a comparatively deserted appearance. All but two or three of the
grain-leaded fleet had started for the Lower Lakes. The actual sailings embraced the school ers F.-A. Morse, Naiad, A. J. Rogers, Pensaukee ers F. A. Morse, Naiad, A. J. Rogers, Pensaukce, G. H. Warmington, H. J. Webb, F. C. Leighton, Nellie Gardner, Emma L. Coyne, T. Y. Avery, William Crosthwaite, and Ada Medora; also the propellers Chicago, Arabia, Potomae, Conestoga, Dean Richmond and concert, schooner F. A. Georger, and the propeller Commodore. Perhaps a dozen grain-loaded vessels yet remainhere, which will leave to-day, but they are so much scattered as to be scarcely perceptible.

ASHORE ON LAKE ERIE. During thick weather last Saturday aftersnooh the schooner Sckirk ran ashore half a mile east of the lighthouse on Long Point, Lake Erie. The vessel was laden with 21,000 bushels of wheat from Toledo for Buffalo. The crew, with the assistance of twenty-five men from Port Rowan, succeeded in kedging her off, after about 200 bushels of wheat had been jettisoned. A light sea was running at the time, which caused the Scikirk to pound until she leaked. Consequently, a small portion of her cargo suffered damage from water.

VESSEL TRANSFERS. VESSEL TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of vessel property were recorded at the Custom-House yesterday: Schooner L. B. Shepard—Joshua S. Severance to Thomas Glavin, the whole, \$1,700.

Schooner Lena Johnson—H. Michelson to Seymour Coleman, three-eighths, \$3,750, or at the rate of \$10,000 for the whole vessel.

Steam canaboat Imperial—Gardner & Bruce, of Seneca, Ill., to N. J. Rulison, of Ottawa, Ill., one-half, \$1,700.

BUFFALO.

Special Dispote to The Chicago Tribuna.

Buffalo, N. Y., April 8.—The propeller C. J.
Kershaw arrived in port late last night from Milwaukee. Her Captain says she was the first boat to make the passage of the Straits, instead of the propeller Ballentine, as previously stated. The Ballentine tried to go through the passage between Mackinaw and Round Island, while the Kershaw and Barnum, which were more familiar with the channel, went immediately to the north of Mackinaw Island, had a good start before the Ballentine realized the situation and followed suit. The Kershaw took the lead, the Barnum having some trouble with her machinery, which allowed the Ballentine to passhor. After getting into Lake Huron the Kershaw held upfor the Barnum, and the Ballentine, a much faster boat, came right to Buffalo. The Kershaw and Barnum stopped at Detroit a few hours, which accounts for their getting down here so much later than the Ballentine.

Arrivals—Propellers W. A. Barnum, ft J.

Kershaw, Milwaukee; steam-barge V. Swain, grain; schooners A. C. Maxwell, William Shupe, Toledo, grain; schooner Jane Bell, Detroit, grain, Departures—Propeller C. J. Kershaw, schooner Canton, coal; schooner Jane Bell, Milwaukee; schooners A. C. Maxwell, J. P. Sheidon, Gallatine, coal, Chicago; schooner E. R. Williams, salt; William Shupe, Toledo.

Most all of the grain vessels which have unladen at this port received overrun in their cargo.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 8.—The schooner Crawford arrived from Chicago this morning, and went to an elevator to load for Collingwood. The steam-barge Ira H. Owen and barge Jessie Linn are also at the elevators loading for Buffalo.

Linn are also at the elevators loading for Buffalo.

Only two grain-laden craft, the schooners Prince Alfred and Penokee, still remain in port. The former is bound for Collingwood and the latter for Sackett's Harbor.

A new boiler is being placed in the tug John B. Merrill. The old one, which was too small for the boat, has been sold to W. R. Patterson, of Manistee, who intends placing it in a small steam-barge building for him at Grand Haven. It will be taken across the lake by the schooner Mangle Dall. It will be taken across the lake by the schooner Maggie Dull.

Capt. Henry Edwards, of the scow Blue Bell, suffered a slight stroke of paralysis last night. The schooner Monitor is fitting out, and the schooner Jesse Hoyt sailed for Bailey's Harbor this atternoon.

Parker Bros., Detroit, to-day purchased the schooner Reuben Doud from M. E. Tremble and the Doud estate for \$15.000, and Prank Yance one-sixteenth of the schooner G. C. Trumpf from M. L. Lockwood for \$700. The little schooner Fleetwing, from Charlevolx, arrived to-day, and reports running ashore on South Point, North Manitou, in a snowstorm Monday night, but hove off with anchor after throwing overboard ten cords of wood. Saw no ice. Met a tow containing the barge Rutter at North Manitou Tuesday morning, and a number of downward-bound vessels near Point Becsies the same day.

TOLEDO,

Special Dispetch to The Chicago Tribuns.

TOLEDO, O., April 8.—Rates are slightly weaker to-day under the influence of large arrivals for to-night and to-morrow, including a Buffalo lieet. The charters to-day were the Chauncey Hulbert, J. E. Balley, and Chicago, with three consorts, all to take corn to Buffalo at two and one-quarter cents. one-quarter cents.

Arrived—Phil Walter, Sandusky, stone; Morley, Buffalo, miscellaneous merchandise; Seminde, Bay City, 220,000 feet lumber, 84,000 shingles; St. Joseph, Bay City, 220,000 feet lumber;
Wawanosh, Port Colborne; Elgin, Port Colborne; Empire, miscellaneous merchandise;
Prindiville, Eric, corn; St. Peter, Buffalo, wheat;
St. Joseph, Saginaw; Morley, Buffalo, corn and
wheat

STUBGEON BAY. STURGEON BAX.

Special Depatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

STURGEON BAY, Wis., April 8.—One of George
O. Spear's new tugs, the A. S. Piper, was launched
to-day. Steam will be got up immediately. A
steamer, supposed to be the Welcome, of Green
Bay, landed to-day at Lourie's dock on the west

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
CHEYBOYGAN, Mich., April 8.—No boats can chrrhoyoxx, Mion. April 8—No boats can get through the south passage; ice firm. Gran-ite State still in the ice opposit this port unable to get out unless the wind shifts and blows hard enough to drive the ice out. Freezing hard every night. Northwest wind to-day; cool, clear, and pleasant. Boats have passed down the north channel, which is perfectly clear.

Mitchell, coal, Chicago; schooner David A. Wells, coal; schooners Sophia Minch and C. P. Minch, Escanaba. ERIE CANAL.

ERIE CANAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 8.—At a meeting of Canal Division Superintendents here to-day it was decided to open navigation in the Erie on the 20th. letting in water on the 13th. Everything is in excellent condition. ERIE. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna. ERIE, Pa., April 8.—Sailed—Propelier R. D. Bal-

PORT JOTTINGS. The tug Little Giant is to receive her new boiler to-day.

The Union Steamboat Company, Western Transportation Company, and Anchor Line pro-

Transportation Company, and Anchor Line propellers received orders yesterday to make a start as soon as possible.

The tug Daisy Lee, of St. Joseph, is lying in Magazine Slip for repairs upon her boiler.

The large schooner Michigan, drawing over fourteen feet, grounded in the draw of Eighteenth street bridge, and afterward in the draw of Adams street bridge, are streamy while being towed down the river. The tugs found it impossible to get the eraft through the last-mentioned draw, and pulled her back out of the way to await another hortherly wind and rise of water. The new schooner Penobsoot, commanded by Capt. Charles Johnson, is expected to arrive here to-day from Manistee with a cargo of lumber.

ber.
Yesterday water was let into the Chicago Company's South-Side dry-dock, which contained the tug E. L. Anthony, to admit a vessel. Before the water could be pumped out again the Anthony was found to be in a sinking condition, and had to be secured. It is said that the engineer of the tug thoughtlesly left the sea-cock open.

and had to be sectived. It is said that he engineer of the tug thoughtlesity left the sou-cock open.

While being towed down the river yesterday afternoon, the schooner F. C. Leighton came in contact with the propeller Juniata, lying aground above Wells street bridge. Slight damage resulted to both crafts.

The propeller Peerless is in the Chicago Company's West-Side dook, receiving new wheel and brases.

Among the changes of masters noted at the Custom-House yesterday were the following: Gabriel Nelson, Captain of the schooner Levi Grant, vice J. Bayes: F. C. Hart. Captain of the schooner E. A. Nicholson, vice D. N. Sherwood; David Sidney, Captain of the schooner Emma L. Coyne vice, F. C. Hart: George Elliott, Captain of the schooner Contest, vice Unarles Cowan.

AROUND THE LAKES.

Capt. Dan Robinson has been refused papers at Cleveland on account of color blindness. He was to have gone as mate in the Townsend.

at Cleveland on account of color blindness. He was to have gone as mate in the Townsend.

The steam-barge Mary Pringle ran ashore on Ballard's Reef, off Grosse Isle, Detroit River, Monday night, and had to be lightered off.

During a squall at Sandusky Tuesday aftermoon the steamer Heatherbell was blown across the slip at the foot of Columbus avenue, and struck heavily against the dock, knocking a hole six feet in length by four in width in her bow about two feet above the water.

An anchor and some chain of the schooner Bahama were sold for salvage on Tuesday at Detroit to Capt. S. B. Gruummond for \$112.

The Michigan Lake Transportation Company is the name of a new corporation at Detroit. The capital stock is \$100,000, of which \$25,000 have been actually paid in. A steam-barge is to be built at once for the Company.

Forty-six examinations for color-blindness were made at Detroit during the quarter coding March 31. Of the entire number two failed to pass and were refused their papers.

Wages on the Detroit and St. Clair River tugs have been advanced from 30 to 50 per cent this season. Captains receive \$1,000 for the season, mates \$50 per month, first engineers \$50, second engineers \$46, firemen \$55.

The can buoy off Peninsular Point, marking a well-known ten-foot shoal, will be removed, and its place taken by a spar buoy, which will show some twenty feet or more above the water, and thus be more readily seen.

The steamer Rothesay is being refitted at Ogdensburg. The guards forward and aft are being narrowed and a portion of the saloon cut off. This will give her about three times as much deck-room. She will be put on the Toronto and Niagara route.

good start besituation and
t the lead, the
e with her
entine to pass
aron the Kerhe Ballentine,
Buffalo. The
betroit a few
ing down here
cmim. Cl. J.

PORT LIST.

ARRIVALS.

Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries.
Prop Nashua, Milwaukee, light.
Prop Nashua, Milwaukee, light.
Prop Ballentine,
Prop George Dunbar, Muskegoa, lumber.
Prop M. Groh, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Mocking Bird, Montague, raitroad ties,
Schr B. Parsons, Northport, wood.

CLEARANCES.

Schr R. Campbell, Peters Pier,
Schr J. Mullen, Horn's Pier,
Schr C. G. Mixer, Alpena.
Schr Mocking Bird, Stony Creek,
Schr Annie Thorine, Manlitowoo,
Schr C. Hibbard, Sturgeon Bay,
Schr Kewaunee, Manistee.
Schr H. B. Moore, Miskegon,
Schr E. Day, White Lake,
Schr H. Barl, White Lake,
Schr H. Barl, White Lake,
Schr H. H. Hawkins, White Lake,
Schr W. H. Hawkins, White Lake,
Schr F. H. Wilard, Ludington,
Schr Pride, Ludington,
Schr Pride, Ludington,
Schr Forn Paine, Muskegon,
Schr Tom Paine, Muskegon,
Schr Contest, Muskegon,
Schr Contest, Muskegon,
Schr Joseph Dressden, White Lake,
Schr Amoskesg, Leinnd,
Schr J. M. Wasen, Lacksonpost

Schr George L. Wrein, Satton P. D., and Sundries.
Schr E. L. Coyne, Buffalo, 33,777 bu corn.
Schr F. C. Leighton, Buffalo, 28,255 bu corn.
Schr Mary Collins, Buffalo, 16,260 bu corn.
Schr I. N. Poster, Buffalo, 33,600 bu corn.
Schr T. Y. Avery, Buffalo, 18,042 bu corn.
Prop Messenger, St. Joseph, sundries.

GOING WEST.

Railroad Pare-Freight Bates-Routes to the Mines-Expenses of the Trip-Emigrant Bates, Etc.

Emigrant Hates, Etc.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribuna.

KANSAS CITY, April 6.—To those who are thinking of coming West this spring, a few liems in regard to the expenses of the trip may be of interest. The rates given below from here west were obtained officially from the officers of the Atchisoh, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, so that they can be relied upon. Starting from Chicago, the traveler has four first-class routes from which to choose to get to this place,—the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Chicago & Alton, Hannibal & St. Joe, and Chicago & Rock Island,—each of which runs the entire train through to this place without change of cars, making the trip in twenty hours. First-class making the trip in twenty hours. First-class fare, \$14.65; sleeping-car fare \$4. Dining-cars are attached to the trains, on which meals are furnished at 75 cents. Secondclass and emigrant passengers are not allowed to ride in sleeping-cars, but, aside from that, ride in as good coaches as first-class passengers, and on the same trains. From here west by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, the following rates are

charged: Larned
Dodge City
Pueblo, Colo,
Denver
Silver Cliff
Leadville,
Lake City
Ouray
Alamosa

At Alamosa goods are freighted by teams to Lake City, Ouray, Gunnison City, and Silverton; and passengers are carried to the same points in Barlow & Sanderson's six and eight horse Concord coaches; also from Puncho Pass by way of Saguache to the same points. It is about forty hours' trip by this route to Gunnison City, and ten hours to Silver Cliff from Cañon City.

First-class meals can be had at all points at 80 cents. Hotel rates range from \$2 to \$3 per day for first-class, and \$1 to \$1.50 per day for second-class, Lunch-baskets are filled at about the same price that is paid East; so that it costs very little more to travel West than East. Trains from here to points mentioned run through without change of cars.

Persons coming West to look at farming lands in Kansas cannot select a better time than now; and hundreds are doing so. But, for those who are going to the mining country, they had better not start till the last of May, as the snow is from seven to ten feet deep in the mountains and mining regions, so that they would have to live in the towns, all of which are now erowded, so that good accommodations are hard to get.

The above rates can be relied upon.

"GEN'L BICK."

Farman, Chrom the ground wet from the effects of later droughts. After their disappointments to flater droughts. After their disappointments are filled at about their seed, and there is a fair prospect, with a moderately good season, that what wheat is raised will be good. Most of the seed will be in the ground next week.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PRIMAN, CHOTT AL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCHESTER, MINN. DOINGS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCHESTER, Minn., April 8.—Weather clear and cold. Yesterday snow fell; in the afteroon it melted, and this morning the ground is slightly frozen. No seeding this week.

If a man fall thirty feet will he live again? James McCabe has, and is still alive, with a prospect of recovery.

Rochester sportsmen rejoice in the day when the rain descended, and the floods came and washed out the dam at Zambro

Falls, so that the fish from the Mississipp Falls, so that the fish from the Mississippi can enter our streams.

The Rev. J. Whisier has been granted a four weeks' vacation to attend the General Conference at Clucinnati in May.

The invoice of school property figures up to nearly \$70,000.

The municipal election was hotly contested and the result was a mixed victory, the Republicans have elected all of the city ticket, as follows: S. Whitten, Mayor; George Cook, Assessor; H. A. Holman, Treasurer; F. B. Kellogg, City Attorney, no opposition; S. W. Eton, City Justice; Henry Kalb, City Marshal; A. J. Wright, Street Commissioner; P. L. Dansingburg, School Commissioner at large, no opposition. Democratic Aldermen were elected in three wards.

First Romance of the New Spring.

First Romance of the New Spring.

Macon (Bs.) Telegraph.

It is moonlight on the Hill. From out the trees a gentle zephyr creeps to rob the hyacint of its perfumed breath, and adown the garden walk the whippoorwill leads his monotone of sadness unto the baimy night. Sleep, with brooding wings, sits silent o'er the scene. But hark! if is the tinkling guitar strummed by the lonely Augusta. He comes. Beneath the vine-clad window in the ghostly gloaming he pauses, and up the flower-trellised wall he shoots a melancholy tenor fraught with the passionate inquiry. Must I leave thee here alone? No answer returns save the haunting scho and the low clicking of a distant door. The scene changes.

answer returns save the haunting echo had the low clicking of a distant door. The scene changes.

It is the back-yard tableau. A white-robed old man bends above a chained dog and soothes his too leager spirit as he loosens the collar. A voice says "S-c-cock him, Bull-take a short cut round the rose-bush." A flash—and the old man is alone. The clatter of a fallen guitar comes from the front; a sound like the rush of a steeple-chase nearing a hedge is borne back, and neck and neck two figures cross the picket fence to disappear down the dim perspective of the descrited street. Then the old man meets Bull as he returns on the outer walk, and removes in a discouraged manner a dark object from his foaming mouth, while the animal retires to his kenned in silence. The door opens and shuts upon the white-robed form, and all is still again. But as he gets in bed and shoves the old lady's feet out of the warm place, he mutters, "Bull is gettin' old, an' screnades don't pay divydends like they used to, but if the business keeps up. I think you will be justified in startin' another patch-work quilt, Maria. That last fellow left real cassumer."

"What sorter sample did you get?"

"Tolerble fair. There was a long strip with a pistol-pocket hangin' to it and one gallus butt'n."

Unfavorable Point of Observation.

Virginia (Net.) Enterprise.

A son of Erin who by some strange chance got into a fight yesterday afternoom was asked by an acquaintance some particulars in regard to the affair. Said he: "Well, sur, to tell you the thruth, I saw but little of the fight. I was on the undther side of it."

CROP PROSPECTS

Reports from Numerous Points in the Northwest.

Condition and Probabilities as to Winter and Spring Wheat.

MINNESOTA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. Sr. PAUL, Minn., April 8.—The most important

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Sr. PAUL, Minn., April 8.—The most important feature in the annual report of the Commissioner of Statistics, which is now in the hands of the printer, is the statistics of agricultural acreage and production in 1879 and previous years. This, taken in connection with the information just collected for transmission to The TRIBUNE, regarding the prospects for the spring-seeding, throws the earliest attainable light upon cropprobabilities in Minnesota for the season of 1880. The significant fact in the dispatches about the progress of seeding was the uniform statement that, while the aggregate acreage under cultivation would be larger than last year, the amount sown to wheat would be diminished in nearly all the counties. This decrease will be particularly noticeable in the southern counties, where constantly cropping with wheat for a quarter of a century has exhausted the soil, and reduced its productive capacity to last year's beggarly yield of five to eight bushely fer acre. In the northern counties, on the western frontier, and particularly in the rich lands of the Red River Valley, wheat will continue to be the great staple. As the cultivation of this grain is slowly abandoned in the southern and river counties, the valley, on both the Minnesota and Dakota eides, will become what Nature has fitted if for,—the great wheat-producing region of the Northwest. This gradual shifting from the south to the north and west has been going on for several years, though the total wheat-acreage for the whole State has steadily increased, and this is the first season that has opened with a prospect of relatively-diminished wheat-cultivation.

Last year the total cultivated area of the State was 4,60,084 acres, embraced in £6,005 farms. Of this 2,769,369 acres were sown to wheat, or more than 69 per cent of the whole. In 1871 it was 1,82,167 acres, or 63,29 per cent of the whole. For four years previous the wheat-acreage showed only a slight annual increase, and the percentage of the w

Citary advito, Agent S.—No boats can get from the same passage; the firm Granite State still in the fee opposit this port unable to get out unless the wind shifts and blows hard chough to drive the fee out. Freezing hard enough to drive the

has been received here; Sioux Falls, D. T., April 8.—In conversa-tion with a dozen different farmers residing

tion with a dozen different farmers residing in as many directions from Sioux Falls in this and adjoining counties, I learn that seeding is being rapidly pushed to completion. In many localities the small grains are all sown. As near as can be ascertained, the acreage devoted to wheat will this year fall short of that sown last season, while in all other crops, especially corn, there will be a decided increase in that respect. The average Southern Dakota farmer is not able to purchase seed wheat this spring, his crops having failed him last year; hence the increase in other creasls sown. All are confident a good crop awaits them the coming fall, and are cheerful and comparatively happy. The ground is in fine condition for the reception of the grain.

is in the condition
grain.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
STAR CORNER, Clay Co., April S.—Spring wheat
being sown. Ground dry, and needs rain to start
the grain. Area will be 50 per cent less than last
season, owing to scarcity of seed.

KANSAS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.
CHESTER, Jefferson Co., April 8.—The late rain has materially improved the wheat, yet to do its best one-hair is killed. The bottoms are do its best one-haif is killed. The bottoms are looking better. None of the wheat, however, looks as well as it did a year ago. Acreage larger, which may make up the deficiency. All, however, depends on weather yet to come. We never know here that we will have a good crop until it is ready to cut. Stook looking thin. Farmers are wishing for grass. Feed is getting scarce.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribusa.

THOMPSONVILLE, Jedferson Co., April 8.—Winter wheat 20 per cent below last year. Early sown damaged by ity. High rolling hand damnged badiy by dry weather and frost. Nearly all the old wheat sold. Good prospect for small fruit; also peaches and apples.

IOWA. Nurson Muscatine Co., April 8.—Recent rains have made the ground very wet. Less wheat will be sown than last season. Not enough wheat on hand for home consumption.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Bock Rapids, Lyon Co., April 8.—Ground in time condition for sowing. Some increase in acrease of spring wheat over 1879. Very large acreage of flax will be put in. Corn about all marketed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EUREKA, Adair Cos., Ia., April 8.—Wintor wheat nearly all dead. There will be a large amount of flax sowed here this spring. More spring wheat will be sown than usual. Ground in splendid order. Wheat-sowing progressing finely. Some flax and outs already sowed.

NEBRASK A.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FAIRMONT, Fillmore Co., April 8.—Fully twothirds of the wheat sown. Ground in good order. Very little wheat to ship after seeding.
About the same amount of flax will be sown as
last season.

MACON, Franklin Co., April 8.—Spring wheat is
all in, but the ground is so dry that it will not
sprout antil we have rain. Acreage will be increased 20 per cent. No wheat to ship.

MICHIGAN. MICHIGAN:

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

MASON, Ingham Co., April 8.—Freezing and
dry weather have materially injured the winter
whent. Does not look as well as last season.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

KALAMAZOO, April 8.—The general aspect for

WISCONSIN.

Special Dispotes to The Chicago Tribuna.

Sparra, Monroe Co., April 8.—Ground too wet for seeding. Not more than half as much wheat will be sown as last season. No wheat for shipment. ment.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna.

KILDARE, Juneau Co., April & Winter whea
nearly all killed. Spring wheat will not be sow
to any great extent. Ground not in condition to
sow yet. Fruit prospect good.

Appeled Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
Lincoln, Benton Co., April 8.—Winter wheat, which looked brown and nearly dead two weeks, has come out green and vigorous. Acreage 25 per cent over last year. Old crop mostly sold. Very large acreage of flax will be sown.

INDIANA. Special Disputes to The Chicago Tribuna.

VALPARAIBO, Porter Co., April 8.—Winb. wheat not as good as last year. Late freezolave seriously injured it. Old wheat most sold. Clover badly killed. Good prospect formit.

ILLINOIS. Special Dispotch to The Chicago Tribuna.
VILLA REDGE, Pulaski Co., April 8.—Winter wheat beginning to joint. Prospects for all kinds of fruit never better at this season of the

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

LEVERING, Knox Co., April 8.—Wheat looks well on bottom lands, but badly frozen or hewed out ou clay land.

BALSAM

The Most Powerful Healing Agent Ever Discovered. Henry's Carbolic Salve cures the worst sores. Henry's Carbolic Salve allays the pain of burns. Henry's Carbolic Salve cures all eruptions.

Henry's Carbolic Salve cures pinples and blotches.

Henry's Carbolic Salve will cure cuts
and bruises.

ASK FOR HENRY'S, and TAKE NO OTHER. BEWARE OF COUNTERPETS.

KIDNEY COMPLAINT Piles, Constipation,

KIDNEYWORT DR. R. R. CLARK, South Rices, Vis. says, "In cases of KIDNEY TROUBLES it has seted like a sharm. It has done better than any remedy I have eyer used. I have presenthed it for "ILES with good effect having eared several yeary bad cases," and a year later he says "it has mover falled." Thousands who have been cared when all other means have failed, teetily it the remarkable power this greet remain has been eared when all other means have failed, teetily it the remarkable power this greet remain has no responding these and many other disease.

A.L. abould USE IT. It note callely, but surely, on the liver and howels, removing all morbid corrections, and by its great Tanks powers restoring the feeling of sirecasts and vigor which is assured to every healthy person.

There he no one but what needs just such a remedy to do away with the natural forger of the system after passing through the whiter.

One package makes six quarts of Heilpine, con-

taining no spirit, being prepared in pure water. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Or we will mail a package,
propolal an emolytechic price
as dollar.

Walls, McRAIDON'S d.,
Proprietors,
Eurington, Vt.

NOTICE. NOTICE. To All Whom it May Concern : The United States Dairy Co. The sole owners of the patents of Hypnolyte Mege.
Pairs, for the United States, for the discovery and
manufacture of the buttor-like product, or Olsoumar,
garine, or fat rendered at temperature that still produce a product free from disagreeable tasts or odor,
and of every derivative or product therefrom,
or from arimal fats, including the manufacture of Fatter. Butter pa. Olsomarjarane Butter, and all other
Butter made from the aforesaid product.

HEREBY CAUTIONS THE PUBLIC against engaging in the manufacture of any of the aforesaid products, or in vending or otherwise dealing in the same, under the authority of any party of parties claiming to have subsequent patients for the above purposes, or any of them, as they will charely render themselves shole to presentation of infringement and damages.

Suits are now pending in the United States Circuit Court against parties thing the Andrew patent. A final injunction and decree was obtained against the said Andrew and his associates in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern Described of New York, as may be seen by reference to the records of said Court. gives this cautionary notice to save Innocent partie from the cost and litigation that will follow most their engaging in any so; of infringement upon its patented rights, and also to disable them from pleaning ignorance when saits are brought activa-tion. Secretary of the United States Dairy Company, New York, March 10, 1893.

MISCELLANEOUS. NO CURE! DR. KEAN. 173 South Clark-st., Chicago.

suit personally orgy mall, free of charre, on a
lic nervous, or special diseases. Dr. J. kean
hy physician in the city who wereasts cause of

BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER 58 State et., Chicago, III
anufacturers of the celebrated Co uss in use. CAUTION.—Each Truss is stamped "Con Sense Truss." Question the honesty of a cas will sell you a Truss as such that is not stamped.

BLASTIC STOCKINGS.

Sheffield Scientific School of Yale Col Courses in Chomistry, Pure and Applied, and Dynamic Engineering, in Agriculture, colongy, Mineralogy, and Grodogy, and in cleaning Studies, with English, French, and Collical Economy, History, etc. For particu

WHEATON FEMALE SEMINARY.

BAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS. reepted. *Bunday excepted. 1 Munday

Depot foot of Lake-at and tool of Twanty-wounded.

Tribet Office ET Handblades. Four Clark Grand
Photic Hotel and Palmer House.

Lake-Arriva

con Saturday night runs to Centralia only.
Ion Saturday night runs to Peorla only. Union Dapot, West Side, corner Canal and Yan Barcanst, man van Successf, bridge, and Twenty third-st. Taket Office, and Painty Structures, crand Pacing Hotel, and Painter House, Kannas City & Denver Past Rx.

Kannas City & Denver Past Rx.

Kannas City & Denver Past Rx.

Louis Britanis City & Denver Past Rx.

1930 pm * 3-9 pm at 1930 pm to 1930 pm at 19

Mall (via Main and Air Line) The am Tole purpose Arrives

Mall (via Main and Air Line) The am Tole purpose To

Cheinanti, Indianapolla, Louis-ville, Columbus & East Day Express Sant Sell pun Night Express Sant Sell pun Night Express Sant Sell pun Pittisburg, Pt. Wayne & Chienes Kallway, Depot, corner Canst and Madison-sts. Dietot Offices & Chienes Railway, Lours of Chienes Railway, Mall and Express. Lours of Chienes Acrive.

Mall and Express. | 5 is pm | 500 nm Fast Line | 5 is pm | 500 nm Fast Line | 5 is pm | 500 nm Fast Line | 5 is pm | 500 nm Fast Line | 5 is pm | 500 nm Fast Line | 5 is pm | 500 nm Fast Line | 5 is pm | 500 nm Fast Line | 5 is pm | 500 nm Fast Line | 5 is pm | 500 nm Fast Line | 5 is pm | 500 nm Fast Line | 5 is pm | 500 nm Fast Line | 5 is pm | 500 nm Fast Line | 5 is pm | 500 nm Fast Line | 5 is pm | 500 nm Fast Line | 5 is pm | 500 nm Fast Line | 5 is pm | 500 nm Fast Line | 5 is pm | 500 nm Fast Line | 5 is pm | 5

| Loave | Arrive

Chicago & Enstern Hilnots Ballroad.
(Danville Houte.)
Ticket Offices, 77 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pactic Hotel, and Dupos sorner of Clinica and Carroll-sis.

Leave. Arrive.

JOSEPH HOWARD Information Wanted. He was a sheemaker t Resided to a bia. Rockford, and Rockton, drem WM. H. HULDEN, 122 La Salle-St., Chic

TEXAS.

The Railway Boom-Expected Devel-opment of New Leadvilles.

Visit to the "Robbers' Roost"-A Side-Show for the "Inferno."

us Operations of a Small Gang of Mod ern Claude Duvals.

Remarkable Phenomenon-A Negro Turning White.

pecial Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune, HT WORTH, Tex., April 1.—As the work atension on the Texas & Pacific goes ar floating population grows less; ad of hundreds of idle men loiterour streets, we now have dozens of eters here to look out for favorable of investment. Capital is timid, and y moves boldly to the front; but the supon us when the most cautious may y come with capital, and a field is now ed for skilled labor which will soon be

n us, and we are making reasonable preon us, and we are making reasonable pre-tions when we say that in eighteen in the from to-day our West will have a lway-line extended to the head-waters of Clear Fork of the Brazos River, 200 miles st of this city; but there will be, in less iths, a St. Louis and Gulf een months, a St. Louis and Gulf via this city, Denton, and Gainsorth, and Cleburne and Belton, south; out 40 per cent more wealthy now lose through which the Texas Central ses. We further predict that, in ars from now, travelers can board at Fort Worth for San Francisco, ton, Chicago, or New York, reaching entres without change of cars. We rther predict that, within three years, rill be new Leadvilles built between and El Paso. Some of the richest gold-ng quartz yet assayed has recently been in Lincoln County, New Mexico. Id and silver ores have recently been a number of places near Fort Davis, dio County, Texas. The same minan at Leadville and other mining New Mexico, and into Texas through ern corner of El Paso, the western orthern parts of Pecos, and almost cen-through Presidio, and on south into the rn part of the Mexican State of Chi-ua. The mines that have made so rich in Colorado are now exciting the le of New Mexico, have for many years large profits in Chihuahua, and are be-

DEVELOPED IN TEXAS.

me of our prominent citizens here reved yesterday a letter from a friend now h what is known as the "Chinati Mining pedition," exploring the mountains of El to and Presidio Counties, from which I permitted to copy as follows:

MINATI MOUNTAINS, Texas, March 21, 1, 2, We have just returned from long trip. We left here the 25th of Febry with fourteen men and fifteen packles, for the Meuroto Mountains; thence to cle and Quitman Mountains, near the Grande; thence down the river to sidio,—making a trip of nearly 400 miles, and many valuable and beautiful specias of sliver and copper ore. We visited famous hot springs near the Rio Grande, water is so hot that one cannot hold his din it for a moment. We are getting the very good sliver ore from the mines are being sunk in the Chinati Mountains, ut thirty miles north of Presidio."

he only obstacle now is that of transporton, which, we confidently feel, will be OVERCOME VERY SOON.

Texas & Pacific

nost sanguine mind.

No part of the American States ever possessed a future morebright than dawns upon Central, Northern, and Western Texas toiny. The land will be filled with farmers, tack-raisers, tradesmen, laborers, and merchants; every field of industry. In fact, will sel the boom; and, in less than five years, the 2,000,000 population of Texas will exceed,000,000.

teel the boom; and, in less than five years, the 2,000,000 population of Texas will exceed 5,000,000.

On Surday last, your correspondent, in company with a United States Marshal and the city editor of the Fort Worth Democrat, paid a visit to the grounds made famous by the frequent depredations of

THE "ROAD-AGENTS"

who have so long infested this section, and who have so long infested this section, and who have by their boldness and daring raids, become a bane to the traveling public and a terror to the stage-driver. It was only on the morning of the 25th ult. that the east-bound mail-coach of the Forth Worth & Yuma line was stopped at this place, and the passengers robbed. Fortunately, the latter had prepared themselves for such an attack by taking but a meagre amount of money with them. Stage-robbing is not the profitable business now that it was some years ago. The money-order system has become so general throughout the country that there is but little money transmitted through the mails, and stage-passengers generally exercise the precaution of not carrying more than a few dollars with them. But to our visit

Leaving the Fort early in the afternoon, the road led us to a little village, known as Mary's Creek, which is the last vestige of lyfilzation for thirty miles west. We then urned into the Granbury road, and two hours' traveling brought us to the spot known well and unfavorably by many as

hours' traveling brought us to the spot known well and unfavorably by manny as "THE ROBBERS' ROOST,"

a place where the business of stage-robbing has been carried on since the institution of the Fort Worth, Fort Yuma & El Paso stage-line. Here is a shallow, narrow stream, hurrying along on its pebbly bed, reminding one of Tennyson's

"And out again I curve and flow,
To join the brimming river;
For men may come and men may go,
But I go on forever."

Its channels cut through the heart of the abils which everywhere along its course ower up from twenty-five to fifty feet. These hills are bare, black, and desolate, except for patches of mesquite, which at a distance look like solitary sentries motionless and expectant. The gloomy character of the scenery na doubt suggested the place to the minds of the robbers as an excellent one in which to carry on their line of business. The landscape at this season of the year might not inappropriately serve as a side-show for the "Inferno." At the crossing of the road on the right are the ruins of an old stone mall-station, which in years gone by served more than once as a fort for the men who defended the old Fort Couch Stage Company's property from the will savage, but has more recently been used by

THE DISCIPLES OF CLAUDE DUVAL

property from the wily savage, but has more recently been used by

THE DISCIPLES OF CLAUDE DUVAL
as a place of concealment, or a depot to await the arrival of the daily stage. On the left of the road is a grotto, which was once embellished with numerous picture-writings of the Indians. These, however, have now all disappeared, and in their stead appear the mysterious characters, "Take Tutt's Pills," "Simmons' Liver-Regulator," "Radway's Ready Relief," "Pierce's Purgative Pellets," showing that the Star of Empire still takes its way westward, and that, if the district schoolmaster is not abroad in the immediate vicinity of the "Roost," the peripatetic advertising agent is, or has been.

On Monday morning information was brought to this city that'a trio of bold, bad men had played a brief but thrilling engagement the night before along the line of the Fort Yuma & Fort Worth stage-route, beginning at a point about twenty miles disant from the city, and operating in this disection. The Sheriff, with several deputies, mmediately started out to investigate the natter; and from the former your correpondent elicited the following particulars: iome two or three hours before night on friday,

of coming to Fort Worth, and proposed treating every man they met en route as they had treated him. Bidding the gentleman "Good afternoon," they journeyed on, coming soon in contact with two freighters who were preparing a camp for the night. They repeated with these the same interesting performances, taking from them over \$100 in sliver. In high spirits the robbers pursued their travels, next arriving at the camp of three teamsters, about two miles from the scene of their last escapade. It took the highwaymen but a short time to gather the teamsters together, with their hands pointing to a better locality, and with equal celerity were

gether, with their hands politing to a better locality, and with equal celerity were THEIR POCKETS EMPTIED.

When on the eve of parting, one of the teamsters informed the leader of the band that there was a check in the purse taken from him, which was worthless to the robbers, and he would like to have it returned. With prompt good grace the modern Claude Duval opened the purse, and rendered unto the teamster his paper, which was drawn for \$400, payable to bearer, at the City National Bank of this city.

At the Granbury crossing on Mary's Creek, eight miles west of Fort Worth, the band ran upon three more campers, and met with an unexpected disaster. Riding upon them suddenly, the highwaymen leveled their pistols, and demanded "money, or life." One of the campers, remarking that "He would give them the best he had in the shop," quick as a flash drew a pistol, took deliberate aim at the spokesman robber, and fired. Both rider and horse fell to the ground,—the former unhurt, the latter SHOT THROUGH THE BEART,

and dying almost instantly. The horses ridden by the other two robbers became unmanageable; and, after firing several harmless shots at the campers, they turned and fied, leaving their dismounted captain alone on the field, who, perhaps remembering the time-honored saying, "He who fights and runs away lives to fight another day," took leg-bail, hotty pressed by the belligerent camper, snapping a cap-and-bail pistol at every step. The robber soon distanced his pursuer, however, and made good his escape.

escape.

At this time (Thursday) there is a posseout scouring the country for the trio; but
nothing definit as to who they are, where
they are, or where they came from, can be
learned, and, up to the present writing, they
are still an unknown quantity.

I remember, during the late Rebellion, to
have seen an old nego pilot of the Chattahoochee River,

have seen an old nego pilot of the Chattahoochee River,

PETER POHTER

by name, who distinguished himself by his
adherence to the Southern cause, and more
particularly by his flat refusal to pilot the
Federal gunboats from Apalachicola Bay up
the Chattahoochee. Southern papers were
then piethoric with accounts of the heroig
conduct of old Peter, and the Southern people regarded him as a model of patriotism,
and toasted and feasted him wherever he
went. During Peter's career as manipulator
of the boat-wheel, he was so unfortunate as
to have several accidents happen to him,
on two occasions being badly scalded from
boiler-explosions. The natural consequence
of a scald upon the skin of a negro, after it
has healed, is to turn it white; and, about the
time Peter had distinguished himself as
above mentioned, about half of his body was
white from previous scaldings. Soon after
this occurrence, and without any more scaldings or boiler-explosions, the balance of Peter's body began turning white, and, doubtless, had not death ended his career, he
would have ultimately become a white man.
Now, we have a much more remarkable case
of this kind in this city, and one which will
doubtless create a deal of theorizing.

ISHAM KAPPS,
the negro rapist, now confined in fail, and

the negro rapist, now confined in jail, and who is under sentence to be hung on the 5th of next month, has, since his confession,—which was telegraphed to The Tribune,—been visited by ministers of various denominations, who have worked faithfully and zealously with him to convert him, and not without avail either, for Isham has finally acknowledged his reconciliation to his Maker, and it is hoped has been forgiven for his heinous offenses. But the strangest part of his story remains to be told. On the very next day after his conversion a small white spot, about the size of a trade-dollar, was observed on the back of his neck, just beneath the shirt-collar,—which spot has rapidly increased in size and extent from day to day, until it is now a little over twenty inches square, and continues to grow. Some of the clergy attribute this remarkable phenomenon to Providential workings, and regard it as an evidence of the Creator's power to make even the blackest sinner white and pure; while physicians look upon it as a nervous phenomenon,—arguing that the recent shock through which Isham's nervous supply. This nervous supply, they argue,—or rather ISHAM KAPPS, too powerful for him, and partially paralyzed the nervous supply. This nervous supply, they argue,—or rather the want of this supply,—is felt by the deposit of pigmentary matter in the "rete mucosum,"—thus engendering a bleaching of this pigmentary deposit, producing the white color, or rather the absolute want of color. This is a subject which will no doubt excite discussion in the scientific world, and perhaps upset the accepted theories of many prominent scientists. Kapps was exhibited at the Court-House here this morning, and gave all curiously-inclined people an opportunity of examining this startling phenomenon. Peter Porter is the only negro on record who has ever been transformed into a white man. And Peter, as above related, had been badly scalded. The present is a more wonderful case, having never been scalded, and there being no apparent cause for the change.

Some Things Not Mentioned in Theo-

some Things Not Mentioned in Theodore Martin's Life of Prince Albert.

New York How.

'Theodore Martin has omitted some of the minor episodes of domestic life of the Queen and Prince Albert, which would, perhaps, have cost him his spurs had he related them in his "Life of the Late Prince Consort." When the august pair were first married, although the match was one of love, at least on the Queen's part, her Majesty could not always control her temper, and, on the occasion of one of those trifling quarrels which occur even in the best regulated families, she threw a teacup at the Prince's head. He, excessively indignant, retired to his apartments and locked the door. The Queen's anger having somewhat abated, she thought him sufficiently punished, and knocked at his door. To the question, "Who's there?" she replied in imperious tones, "The Queen." Prince Albert did not answer, and she went away. By-and-by she thought she would try again; and, to the "Who's there?" answered, "Victoria." Again there was complete silence, and she again retired. With the perseverance characteristic of a woman alarmed at the trouble to come, she determined to try a third time, and, in response to the "Who's there?" replied, sobbingly, "Your own loving wife." This brought Prince Albert to terms, and peace was reëstablished. It is said there was no more teacup-throwing in the happy family.

Yet Victoria was always an exacting wife, and never allowed her spouse what is bourgeoisement known as a lakel-key. As the Prince presided at many public dinners, it was often close to midnight before he could possibly reach Windsor, and he had accordingly always a storm to face for "keeping late hours." Finally, the Queen ordered the Castle-gates to be closed at 10:39 p. m., and the new much monumented husband was locked out if he happened to be behind time.

Prince Albert was thoroughly stingy, and was cordially disliked by the servants of the Royal household. He ruthlesly abolished all the perquisits which, from long custom, they considered themsel

Not Much of a Loss.

Cierciand Sentinel.

A young lady went to a drug-store Monday, located not a hundred miles from the markethouse, and had a prescription made up.

"How much?" inquired the lady.

"Fifty cents," said the clerk.

"But I have only 45 cents with me," replied the customer; "can't you let me have it for that?"

"No, ma'am," said the clerk, "but you can pay me the five cents when you come in again."

"But suppose I were to die?" said the lady jocularly.

"Wall to wouldn't be a year, meet loss."



Artificial Butter as Seen Through Prof. Piper's Microscope.

Evidences of Spores Similar to Those Seen in Foul Water.

And Bolling Water Is Powerless to Kill Them.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, April 8.—There appeared in the
Louisville Courier-Journal some time last Louisville Courter Journal some time last year, as also in many other papers, a report of Mr. George T. Angell's lecture upon the adulteration and sophistication of articles used for food, etc. Among such articles especial mention was made of oleomargarine, the vile compound of colored animal fat now palmed off upon the community under a false name, that of butter, and sold at an enor-mous profit. Subsequently there was pub-lished in the same paper, under the heading of "The Mistakes of Angell," what purported to be a reply to the lecture in question, written by "Prof. Mott," of New York, who sustains the office of chemist to one of these establishments, which Mr. Michaels, the microscopist, who is made to bear the guilt of exposing the fraud, calls "grease

Mr. Michaels says that "during the whole process of manufacture, from first to last, the animal fat, etc., of which the substance is made is never subjected to a higher temperature than 120 degrees Fahrenheit." In view of this fact it at once occurred to me

In view of this fact it at once occurred to me that, taking into account the well-known thermal death-point of certain organisms frequently found in animals, which, although diseased, are regarded by dealers as fit for food, such a temperature of 120 degrees Fahrenheit was totally insufficient to destroy the germs or even the adult individuals of such forms of life.

"Again, the original French patent states that the stomachs of two pigs or sheep should be chopped up with a certain amount of fat on account of the pepsine there contained, and I found that this practice was in use in the New York oleomargarine manufactories. For these reasons I assert that, however disguised it may be in appearance, oleomargarine is nothing but raw fat, liquified, scented, colored, and flavored to give it a spurious appearance of butter, and those who use it run the risk of trichines from the stomachs of pigs chopped up with the fat, and that infection from certain contagious diseases which are common to man and the domestic animals might follow."

The Rev. W. H. Dallinger, of Liverpool, England, who is regarded as the greatest living authority upon the subject, in a published letter dated June 21, 1878, fully indorses Mr. Michaels' statement.

The formula, in brief (as given in the "En-

ing authority upon the subject, in a published letter dated June 21, 1878, fully indorses Mr. Michaels' statement.

The formula, in brief (as given in the "Encyclopedia Britannica"), is as follows: Fine try-chopped animal fat is submitted to a heat of 117 degrees Fah. in water, then pressed. The oily substance thus separated from the stearine is next taken in the proportion of ten pounds, with four pints of milk, three of water, and a small quantity of annatto, and all churned together until the milk fat becomes mixed with the other ingredients. Other methods, however, which retain the animal connective tissue, etc., would seem to be the most common in use. However this may be, the staff sold under the name of butter consists, as says Mr. Michaels, of raw fat, colored, scented, etc. And this is the article which Prof. Mott, chemist to be Commercial (oleomargarine) Manufacturing Company of New York, says is much better food (goes farther) than the genuine article, and keeps better." And Profs. Verill and Brewer, of Yale College, and Prof. Arnold, of the University of New York, are quoted as indorsing this statement, Prof. Brewer giving this remarkable dictum: "So far as chemistry and common sense suggest I see no reason why it should not be as wholesome and nutritious as cream butter, and will so believe, unless its actual use demonstrates to the contrary." And yet this Professor of Chemistry knows, that there are many substances which are innocent when taken into the human system, while others are deadly poisons. Thus, oils of lemon, orange, savin, and many others are chemically precisely alike, come of which are innocent when taken into the human system, while others are deadly poisons. Thus, oils of lemon, orange, savin, and many others are chemically precisely alike (C10 H16), the first two, as is well known, being comparatively innocent, while oil of savin is an active poison. Many cases of death are recorded as having been produced by it. If the chemist, after having tested the effects of the first

poison. Many cases of death are recorded as having been produced by it. If the chemist, after having tested the effects of the first two upon the animal system, had through his "common sense" inferred what would have been the effects of the third, he would certainly have come to a most unfortunate conclusion. And yet this is precisely what the learned Professor has done in this instance, and, moreover, on the same ground, proposes to adhere to his opinion (or guess) until actual experiment shall "demonstrate to the contrary." Verily, chemical professors should study somewhat more extensively before pronouncing upon such subjects.

After the publication of Mr. Michaels' article, and Prof. Mott's answer to the same, I took occasion to make a number of examinations of oleomargarine, in order to satisfy myself by personal observation of the true nature of the alleged facts on both sides of the case.

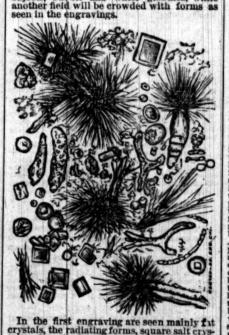
The results of these examinations are

The results of these examinations are recorded in drawings as well as in written words. I have also preserved slides of specimens from which many of my drawings were

words. I have also preserved slides of specimens from which many of my drawings were made.

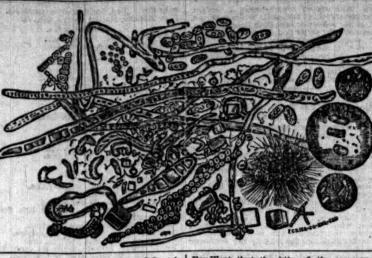
The first, a smaller engraving, is from a drawing of a microscopic examination of a specimen of oleomargarine obtained of a dealer who sold it as such. The magnifying power used was 564 diameters, or 318,006 areas or times.

Prof. Arnold says in his letter to Doctor Mott that he had examined the specimen of oleomargarine butter sent him by the Doctor, and that he "found it to consist of exceedingly clear and beautiful oil globules, a sufficient proof of its purity." This might well be on account of the low magnifying power used (a "four-tenths objective and A eye-piece," from 100 to 120 diameters), without even a suspicion that an honest article had not been sent the Professor for examination. Then, again, it frequently happeus in single fields of miscroscope that in these examinations of oleomargarine one will find no well-defined objects, but oil and water globules, while another field will be crowded with forms as seen in the engravings.



In the first engraving are seen mainly fat crystals, the radiating forms, square salt crys-tals, a few oil globules, pieces of membrane, crystals, the radiating forms, square salt crystals, a few oil globules, pieces of membrane, granular matter, etc.

The second drawing was made from a specimen of oleomargarine sent me for examination from a respectable eating-house in the city. It is made up from drawings from several different samples from the same specimen. When placed on the slide in the first place, the shreds of animal tissue, salt, and fat crystals, and spores were seen, together with an unnamed elongated oval form, which I have frequently found in foul water. Many of the other forms, some of which moved with great activity across the field, were found twenty-four hours after the stuff had been boiled in distilled water in a test-tube. The grease formed in cooling a coating impervious to outside spores, consequently they must have been in it at first, and resisted the action of the boiling water. The specimens for examination were obtained by thrusting the pipette through the grease-crust into the water beneath. The objects thus obtained were the living ones before



mentioned, and the various forms of fungi, etc., seen in the engraving. These same fungi may be seen in great plenty in putrefying milk. Of course, if the heat of boiling water will not kill these eggs or spores, it will be seen that their living progeny will be sure to be met with whenever the opportunity for their development shall arise. It must be remembered that this stuff is not, at the best, fat in its natural state, but fat worked over with milk and warm water, and but slightly salted, and thus placed in the most favorable condition possible to pass rapidly into the prutrefactive state the moment the proper conditions are present; hence it wiff be seen how dangerous it may become when subjected to many of the processes of cooking. And if, as Mr. Michaels says, "there can be no doubt that fat and grease of every description are used to make oleomargarine," the picture becomes still more hideous. All that is asked of these people that are making this stuff which is so much better than butter is, that they shall mark it with the name they themselves have given it. Surely there is nothing unreasonable in this. Then why should they resist the demand as they are now doing in the courts of New York?

Prof. Mott says that oleomargarine "is today the purest article of food that is put upon the market, and put there at a price so the poor can enjoy a luxury which in many cases before its introduction they were deprived of."

Why, then, not sell it under its true name?
And why do the New York manufacturers resist its being called by its name? Are they afraid that in case they do so they will not be able to supply the demand? R. U. PIPER. SALIVA OF A MAD DOG

HYDROPHOBIA.

Dr. Paaren's Essay on the Malady in

Dr. Paaren's Essay on the Malady in Man and Dog.

A meeting of the Chicago Eclectic Surgical and Medical Society was held last evening at Bennett College, Dr. Van Valkenburg presiding. The Secretary, after reading the minutes, presented several copies of a "fee-bill," or schedule of rates, which was adopted by the Society at a previous meeting, and each of the members present availed himself of the opportunity to possess himself of one. On motion, it was resolved that the names of all the members of the Society be printed in the Tee-bill. It was also resolved that the Society should be incorporated. The following highly-interesting essay was read by N. H. Paaren, M. D., and was discussed by Drs. Jay, Pearson, Olin, Willard, and others:

Drs. Jay, Pearson, Olin, Willard, and others: By the term bydrophobia is meant a fear of water, which is the most prominent symptom evinced by a human being when the virus from the bite of a rabid or mad annimal takes such an effect upon the system as to produce the in-variably fatal disease recognized by that name, so descriptive of its principal features,— a hor-ror of water. On no subject is there a greater ror of water. On no subject is there a greater amount of error in generally-received notions than that of the extent of similarity between the symptoms of hydrophobia in the human being and those of rabies or madness in the dog species. The popularly-received idea that there is a dread or dislike of water in both cases, in the dog as well as in the human subject, when they are fatally afflicted by the generation of madness as a result of being inoculated with the saliva of an animal afflicted with rabies, is a most erroneous one. Although in man, when afflicted with hydrophobia, there is such a horror of fluids that even the sound of their being poured from one vessel into another will produce convalisive spasms and set the patient into a frightful state of agitation; yet the mad dog, on the contrary, eagerly seeks water, and plunges his muzzle into it, endeavoring to drink, thiugh, when he passes a certain stage of the disease, swallowing becomes impossible, from the muscles destined to perform that act being partially, in some instances fatally.

It is certainly strange, nevertheless true, that such different symptoms should be brought a bout by exactly the same cause, though in two different kinds of animals; for there is no such a such different kinds of animals; for there is no such different kinds of animals; for there is no such different kinds of animals; for there is no such different kinds of animals; for there is no such different kinds of animals; for there is no such different kinds of a truly rabidor mad dog. It is an ordinary inquiry to make about a dog that has bitten another dog, or human being, or been different or the such as the such a

Far West, that the bite of the common skunk will produce hydrophobia. Hovey gives particulars of forty-one cases occurring in Virginia, Michigan, Illinois, Kansas, Missouri, Colorado, and Texas, all of which were fatal, except one, and the escape in that instance was due to the speedy adoption of preventive measures. Hovey thinks the symptoms which mark the progress of the disease differ sufficiently in several respects from those of "rables canina" to warrant a special designation, and he has proposed the term of "rables mephitica" for the disease produced by the bite of the common skunk when mad.

Concerning the use of the flesh of rabid ani-

when mad.

Concerning the use of the flesh of rabid animals as food. Haubner, a German authority, says that the slaughter of animals for food may be permitted within twenty-four hours after the bite of a rabid creature, but that the contaminated part must be cut out and destroyed. Even after that period, killing an animal in order to utilize its flesh may also be allowed, provided it be consumed by the owner, and is not offered for sale.

be consumed by the owner, and is not offered for sale.

In regard to the use of milk of rabid animals as food, we have no evidence to show that there is any danger before the symptoms of the disease appear. The milk of cows that have been bitten by rabid dogs has been consumed without evil effects until the time of the appearance of the disease in those. Butter and cheese might certainly be made from it. People have continued in good health who have used the milk, even at the commencement of the disease, being at the time unaware of the true nature of the same. But it would be injudicious to sanction the use, as food, of either milk or flesh when the malady is developed.

Of late years extensive experiments have been made by a French savant, Mr. Galtier, especially with the saliva of rabid animals. The most important of the conclusions which he draws from his experiments is that the

portant of the conclusions which he draws from his experiments is that the SALVA OF A MAD DOG obtained from the living animal, and kept in water, continues virulent for five, fourteen, and even twenty-four hours afterward. This fact has consequences of which everybody should be aware. Thus it seems that the water of a vessel in which a mad dog may have dropped some of its saliva in attempting to drink, should be considered virulent during at least twenty-four hours; and, next, that as the saliva of a mad dog which has succumbed to the malady, or has been killed, does not lose its properties through mere cooling of the body, it is important, in examining the cavities of the mouth and throat after death, to guard against the possible danger of inoculation.

The nature of rables is not well defined. Beyond the fact that it belongs to the zymotic class of diseases we cannot say much more. It is evident, however, from the morbid symptoms making its course, that the virulent element elaborated in the system of the diseased animal, when transferred to a healthy being, acts chiefly on the nervous system, its effects being indicated by a general pathological excitability, which is soon followed by paratysis of the muscles of deglutition, then those of mastication, and at last paralysis of the posterior extremities. It might be defined as a specific virulent disease, in which a contagious or infecting element is generated, which, when transmitted to other creatures by means of a bite or inoculation, is capable of inducing the same pathological disturbance and changes after a variable period of latency; these are produced through the medium of the blood, the brain and the spinal cord being more particularly involved, and the poison is, in all probability, thrown off chiefly by means of the salivary glands. The eighth pair of nerves, and branches of the fifth and seventh pairs are especially affected, also in man; the medulia oblongata and cervical portion of the spinal cord appearing to suffer most. The nerves of special

Denver (Octo.) Correspondence Louisville Courier-Journal.

A city full of people, and its hotels crowded, private residences filled and tenement rooms mearly all occupied, with a rush of building on nearly every vacant square within the corporate limits, new hotels taking convenient positions in every quarter, with cottages and handsome dwellings spreading out beyond the confines of the city, taken altogether are good beginnings for the opening season. The splendid weather which has prevailed all winter and thus far into the spring may prove a delusion and a snare to many a hopeful, adventurous spirit, at least for the next thirty days. It is quite likely that many have already been impressed that they are a little too fresh for a start. While it continues warm, calm, and serone down here, it still storms and snows on the mountains, and reports come in of snow in many of the mining districts from three to five feet deep. A change of weather just now would overtake many thousand pligrims on their way to the Gunnison and San Juan districts, to Leadville, to Breckinridge, and other attractive sections, while an army of prospectors and adventurers of every description is organizing, with a daily accession of recruits from the States, for a raid into the Indian reservation, which is said to be the richest mineral section of Colorado. Men with guns on their shoulder, revolvers in their belts, and full equipments strapped around their person, may be seen any day wandering through the streets of Denver. I learned by inquiries of these persons that they were coming here to start for the Indian reservation. "We don't care," said one of these fellows, "what action the Government takes, or whether the Indians go or stay; we are going to work, and we will go in sufficient numbers to clean out all the Utes that offer any resistance." A great number whose first intention was to go to the Gunnison baye determined to pass on to the reservation. A paper was circulated, yesterday for the signatures of such Denverites as intend go

A New Wonder.

The telephone has been outdone, according to the Cleveland Leader, by the "Automatic Indicator," discovered by a Professor in an Ohio college. By its use it is claimed telegraphy can be accomplished without the use of connecting wires. It is said that the new thing under the sun (if not an April-fool hoax) looks like a pocket-compass. "Instead, however, of having the points of direction marked on the circle described by the end of the needle, it has the letter of the alphabet. The needle is of different metallic composition than the compass needle, and has been 'affiliated magnetically' with one or more needles of similar instruments. By the newly-discovered principle the needle of two or more instruments are brought into such relation that, when one needle is moving on its point to a certain letter on the disk, the needle of the other makes precisely the same movement and points to the same letter. To illustrate: A and B each has a properly 'affiliated' 'automatic indicator,' as this new instrument is called. A goes to San Francisco, while B remains at home. A wishes to communicate with B. He takes out bis 'indicator,' and, by means of a key, moves a needle of it from one letter to the other, spelling out what he wishes to say. As fast as his needle moves from letter to letter the needle in B's instrument makes a corresponding motion. In reply B moves his needle in the same manner, and A's needle spells out the answer. In case A's instrument is in his pocket when B wishes to call him, his attention is attracted by the ringring of a delicate bell like that of a repeater-watch, which is attracted to the 'indicator' and rung by the needle in its efforts to follow the movements of its far-off affinity in the hands of B."

The only hint that has been subordinated to the will of man and made to operate the needle has been subordinated to the importance of this invention can scarcely be estimated. The telegraph and telphone will have been outdone and rendered almost obsolete. Every business firm will b

CHIHUAHUA.

Peru and Snake River Mining Districts.

The Highest Mining Camp in North America.

An Isolated but Lively Community.

Prospects and Expectations for the Year 1850.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribuna.

CHIHUAHUA, Colo., April 2.—Any one at all conversant with the history of mining in the State of Colorado must be aware that, within the last ten or fifteen years, many districts rich in precious ores have been discovered, more or less thoroughly prospected, and then, owing to the insurmountable obstacles in the way of a profitable working of the mines and successful marketing of the ores, have been abandoned for more accessible localities,—a few enthusiasts perhaps still clinging to the "old camp," watching and waiting for better times, which their foresight told them would surely come, but by far the greater portion leaving in despair.

PERU MINING DISTRICT,

PERU MINING DISTRICT, lying to the west and at the base of Gray's Peak lying to the west and at the base of Gray's Peak and sixteen miles southwest of Georgetown, is one of the character of which we have written. This district, as well as the adjoining one of Snake River, were first prospected for sliver in 1864. During that year and the few following years many promising leads were discovered and mining vigorously prosecuted. It soon became apparent, however, that veins carrying only the highest grades of ore could be worked with any degree of success. The price of labor was high, and the ore had to be transported upon lacks over vexatious mountain ranges, upon jacks over vexatious mountain ranges, and this possible only during a few months of each year. As a consequence, work excepting upon a few of the richer mines ceased, and the prospector left for new fields. We have said that the district lies at the west of Gray's Peak, and is consequently upon the Pacific slope.

THE SNOWY RANGE or Continental Divide stands between it and Georgetown, the nearest point of railroad communication, and has been the barrier in years past—owing to the difficulties of transportation—to that progress and development which the abundance and character of its ores has really

abundance and character of its ores has really warranted.

This district is composed of the "Horseshoe," a semi-circular basin lying immediately at the foot of the range, and in which rises the middle fork of the Snake River; Peru Guleh,—through which flows the Snake River,—with its tributaries, Cinnamon, Warden, Elephant, and Chihushua Gulches.

The recent

UNPARALLELED DISCOVERIES made in the State, notably at Leadville, coupled with the success that has attended further development of the carbonate belt, has, in a general way, turned the attention of Eastern capitalists to the entire mineral portion of Colorado, and stimulated both discovery and develop-

and stimulated both discovers and development.

Early last spring the attention of certain residents of Leadville was called to this district by some old-time prospectors, and finally Messrs. Aldrich and Foster were persuaded to make it a visit. They returned to Leadville more than pleased with what they had seen, and with a determination to return and invest in the locality. This they did at once, considerable investments being made by themselves and friends. Through the untring efforts of Mr. Aldrich, Eastern capitalists were during summer and fall induced to visit the camp, and without a single exception visits were followed by investment; which fact alone speaks volumes for the locality. During the summer

was located and named in honor of Commodore Decatur, an "old-timer," and well known throughout the State. This town is situated about two miles from the foot of Argentine Pass, over which is built the bighest wagon-road in the world—13,600 feet above sea-level.

A few months later the Town of Chihuahua was located upon a plateau heavily wooded and situated at the junction of Snake River and Chihuahua Creek. The location is a beautiful one, and, hemmed in as it is by lofty and heavily-timbered mountains, is protected from the severity of the winter weather. It is situated about one mile below Decatur, and is certain to become the principal town of the guich.

The Rush to the Colorado Mining Districts.

Denver (Odo.) Correspondence Louisville Courier-Journal A city full of people, and its hotels crowded, private residences filled and tenement rooms.

mining supplies, and a thrifty suburb to Chihuahua.

AT CHIHUAHUA

the Chihuahua Mining & Ore-Reducing Company have erected a concentrating mill, to which will soon be added a smelter. This mill has been constructed under the immediate personal direction of Prof. J. H. Youley, one of the pioneers of the district and well known throughout the State as a thorough mill-man and practical scientist. The Directors of this Company for the first year are L. W. Aldrich, President; H. H. Eddy, Vice-President; and Charles M. Hill, of the Matteson House, Chicago, Secretary and Treasurer.

The Company is prepared to purchase all ores that may be brought to them, and at all times to meet the miners upon a fair basis. The erection of this mill and the consequent opening of an ore market has stimulated early prospecting and working of mines to a degree not only surprising to the management of the Company, but as well to the oldest prospectors.

MINES.

We have hitherto made no mention of the mines of this district, and we cannot now intrude upon your space, more than to take brief notice of 'a few of the leading mines of the locality.

Following in order up the north side of the gulch and down the south side, we refer to the following properties:

The "Silver King" Mine, owned by J. A. B. Tompkins, of Brooklyn, N. Y., is situated near the head of Chihuahua Gulch and at the foot of Gray's Peak. It shows a vein twelve feet wide which carries pay streaks varying from six to fourteen inches in width. The ore is of a fair grade, but in large quantities.

The owner of this mine is on his way here from the East, and, upon his arrival, intends placing a large force of men at work.

The "Budah" Mine, owned by Messrs. Ferd and Clarence L. Peck, of Chicago, is situated in Chihuahua Gulch. This mine carries high-grade ore and in considerable quantity. It is understood that the owners propose stocking the mine and to energetically push further development.

The "Budah" Mene, owned by Clancy & Andrus, is situated upon the point of Cooper Mo

mine and to energetically push further develop-ment.

The "Buffalo" lode, owned by Clancy & An-drus, is situated upon the point of Cooper Mount, facing Chihuahua. This mine is a new discov-ery. Silver glance, one of the richest of silver ores, gray copper, and galena are found in the vein.

THE "GREY EAGLE" MINE.

facing Chihuahua. This mine is a new discovery. Silver glance, one of the richest of silver ores, gray copper, and galena are found in the vein.

THE "GREY EAGLE" MINE,
owned by E. W. Cramer, of the Evening Wisconsin, Milwaukee, N. P. Lewis, of Troy, N. Y., and the Mill Company, is situated upon the north side of Cooper Mount. This mine carries very high grade ore, and, under the direction of N. P. Lewis, is being worked extensively.

The "Tariff" Mine, owned by the Tariff Mining Company, of New York, is also situated upon the north side of Cooper Mount, and near Decatur. It carries both high and low grade ore. A large force of men has been at work on this mine all winter.

The Ruby Silver Mine, owned by H. W. Eddy & Co., of Watertown, N. Y., is situated on Cooper Mount, near the Tariff. It carries ruby silver of a high grade, and galena ore of a medium grade. Considerable work has been done during the winter in the way of development, and work will be commenced in the spring with renewed vigor. The Dundecberg Mine, owned by James Beattle, of Sprague, Warner & Co., Chicago, N. P. Lewis, and Charles M. Hill, is situated opposit Decatur. This mine shows a large and well-defined vein of galena ore. Work on it will be commenced early in the spring.

The Peruvian Mine, owned by F. T. Day & Co., of Milwaukee, Wis., and leased by the Peruvian Mining Company, composed of George H. Brown, S. D. Andrews, J. S. Foster, and the Mill Company, is located in the "Horseshoe."

It is one of the most valuable properties in the State, and most thoroughly developed in the district. The vein is an enormous one, carrying large quantities of galena with ruby silver, gray and yellow copper. It is being worked continuously by a large force of men.

THE "WHALE" MINE, leased and bonded by the same parties. The "Lone Star." owned by colored gentlemen.—Messrs. Edwards & Co., of Georgetown,—is located also in the "Horseshoe." This property is being worked and developing a fine vein of galena. Si salso the "National Treasury," located near i

who are interested in this district and the adjoining one of Snake River, and of whom particular mention has not been made, are the following. W. H. Rand, of Rand, McNally & Co.; N. Matson, & Co., A. H. Andrews, the Hon. Thomas B. Bryan, Col. J. O. Hudnutt, W. W. Barcus, R. L. Martin, J. H. Perry, John B. Lyon, Jr., and M. A. Loring, A visit to the camp, a thorough investigation of its resources, and a careful exercise of indement will convince the most skeptical that in future prosperity and growth is assured beyond a doubt. The obstacles of which mention habeen made, and that in former years stood in the way of the development of the country, more by one been removed. Roads have lead built giving free access the year around with the outside world, ore markets provided, capital interested, and discovery stimulated. The fall of snow has been unusually light, the weather is bright and warm, and every sign points towards an early spring, and those who have stood by the camp throughout a long and tedious winterfeel that their reward will come in the shape of a rapidly growing town and in the development. H. H. Eddy. CHICAGO PARTIN

IRELAND.

The Revolutionary Movement of Which Philadelphia. Is the Headquarters. Millions of Money and 100,000, 212 —A Talk with One of the Leaders.

novement in favor of Ireland that has just be ublicly started here will be marshaled, if at all nder the red flag. The call for the Convent to be held in the month of conventi published. I talked recently to one ers, a signer of the call for the Coners, a signer of the call for the Convention, one of a group of Irish Philadelphians who have done much to leaven the lump from which he movement starts. His opening remark sarcest of wildness: "We intend to throw has rifles into Ireland, and put them a the hands of men trained to their us by army veterans. With such a force we can be the flag of revolution so that it will be a such as the flag of revolution so that it will be a such as the flag of revolution so that it will be a such as the flag of revolution so that it will be a such as the flag of revolution so that it will be a such as the flag of revolution so that it will be a such as the flag of revolution so that it will be a such as the flag of revolution so that it will be a such as the flag of revolution so that it will be a such as the flag of revolution so that it will be a such as the flag of revolution so that it will be a such as the flag of revolution so that it will be a such as the s raise the flag of revolution so that it will assome chance of floating." Then he continue "Of course the great trouble has always been chanced by the course the great trouble has always been continued to the course of the cour want of organization. Twenty years ag thing was divided by locality and clans men were separated from each other. Then to organization on the revolutionary basis affected, and that idea at once reconciled a other differences. The revolutionary organization in this country has effected so far one relating,—the escape of the Australian patrios. It took a long time, \$30,000, and about 10,000 interested men before it was accomplished before the progress stopped. In Philadelphia are dissatisfied. The 'skirmishing fund' in the hands of the Revolutionary Committee is its

ested men before it was accomplished, here the progress stopped. In Philadelphia ware dissatisfied. The 'skirmishing fund' in the hands of the Revolutionary Committee is, the said, being spent for the election of certamen to Parliament. Now, we don't believe here in this Parliamentary agitation poly, and it has alienated a great many from the Revolutionary Committee. A secret conventies was held not long since to arrange these differences, but the leaders were redicated, and stead of taking instructions from the Convention, they quietly instructed that body. The sault was worse than before. Some leaders as won't give any account of the money in the possession. And if this Parliamentary agitation policy is kept up, why the whole thing may table to pieces, and the liberation of Irland for slavery may be postponed for another seamation. We have, therefore, determined to it pastart an organization that shall have revolute for its first, last, and perpetual object. The occulars we sent out went to every State in the Union, and of the 1,000 we received about 20 me were favorable to us. Some few believe in the seame of the same few believes in the same few bel

they will support us. One of our emissaries who returned from Ireland recently said he had never had such hard work, but the peasants took to the idea with artility. We expect 250 delegates to our Convention. Inc. of these can influence ten men. This will be and ficient for a good start. There are, of course practical difficulties in the way, but they can it be surmounted. We can employ military nen to put everything in order, and, when one any success attends us, we shall have everything our way. We count most on the Irish in England and England can't throw any great number of men into Ireland under a month. But, of course will be proposed, and a compact, aggressive or ganization. This we propose to supply, and a the coming Convention the means and men will be proposed and agreed to."

The speaker was carnest, and thoroughly and his fellow-thinkers will perfect so much at their scheme as is included in the starting any new plan, however startling it may be.

The revolutionists were hardly out with men notice of intention before Archbishep week well down upon them in a pastoral letter is nunciatory of secret societies, directed main against the Ancient Order of Hibernians, including all others "whose spirit is equally ejectionable, and whose names seem to be soled of their association." This is intended mainly to discount the conceal than to indicate the obline of their association." This is intended mainly to discount the conceal than to indicate the obline of their association." This is intended mainly to discount the conceal than to indicate the obline of their association." This is intended mainly to discount the conceal than to indicate the obline of their association." This is intended mainly to discount the come of the Church. M. McArdie, in Chief of the Order of Hibernians, to be held here some day before June better the proverse men, "against whom the Archbish, as the Hibernians are a peaceful organization, are held the order of the Church. M. McArdie, in the Roman Catholic Church, to which hold every

A Sad Sight-A Father and Mother Pol-

A Sad Sight—A Father and Mother Tellow Five Children to the Grave in Carlo Day.

Cleveland Leader, April 5.

At Riverside Cemetery yesterday afternoon was witnessed a scene the like of which, happly few are called to look upon during a lifetime. Five innepent children, plucked in the springtime of their youth, were followed to their learthly resting place by the broken-hearted father, mother, and two brothers. The lifte one were the children of Charles A. and Mary E. Pope, of No. 83 Scranton avenue, and have all been swept, away by that dread seourge—diptheria. Mamie, a bright child of 3 years and months, was the first to succumb to the destroyer, breathing her last as the month of February was ushered in. She was carried to a vanil, the cemetery to swait burial, but little was it then thought that in a short time four others would sleep beside her. The mother, grief-stricken at the loss of one she loved fell an easy prey to the disease, and was force to her bed the day after the little funeral. Two days later little Willie, a lad of nearly summers, died, and within five days la-yeared Robbie followed in his footsteps. They workered for by kind friends and neighbors, and copy one were laid in the cold, dark vanil. The mother was so low that the sad intelligence of the death of the latter three was kept away from her for many days. On March 3 the last of the sufferers bade farewell to earth, and pare of the little coffins were brought from the vanil and placed side by side near the large grave dug to receive them.

We invite the attention of Mr. Darwin to following very singular anecdote regarding the monkey "Dot," belonging to James Wardlaw of this town, as so peculiar an illustration of the ingenuity of the monkey has rarely, if evobeen recorded. The monkey has rarely, if evobeen recorded. The monkey has rarely, if evobeen recorded. The monkey has brought to Galt from Deccan, India, in the fall of life Mr. Wardlaw, who had been residing in Hyder Dad for several years. It fairly eclipsed itself on Sunday before last. The little creature he been suffering from toothuche for several dark and evidently suffered severely. On Sunday he pain was more than ordinarily severe, and monkey, like its human type, resolved at last oundergo a dental operation. But the dente strange to say, was itself. Dot found a string fastened it around the aching tooth, scized upon of its hind lers between the fore feet, and gave sudden shove which jorked the tooth out sent it flying half way across the room. In having been accomp. Jud, the monkey was ease, and resumed its natural cheerfulness a amiability.

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